Regional Workshop for Voluntary National Reviews

Leveraging Data for Leaving No One Behind

19 February 2024
United Nations Conference Centre, Bangkok
What is ESCAP LNOB analysis?

• An empirical analysis of inequality and gaps in access to key services and opportunities

• An efficient disaggregation tool that captures intersectionalities among individual/household circumstances

• Driven by data that are nationally representative and ideally conducive to subnational disaggregation

• Based on Classification and Regression Tree Analysis (CART) and Dissimilarity Index
Why is LNOB analysis important?

Find which SDGs have the most "Left Behind"
SDGs are not equal in terms of the size and composition of groups left behind in their achievement.

Uncover who are the “Left Behind” in specific SDGs
Unique combinations of individual and household circumstances identify who are left behind and where.

Monitor gaps and inequality in SDG achievements?
The groups that are furthest left behind change over time across SDGs both for the good and the bad.
Who can use the LNOB analysis?

**Governments**
Design and implement truly inclusive development policies that leave no one behind.

**Civil Society**
Advocate and influence policy design and implementation with evidence.

**Academia**
Conduct more research inspired by latest LNOB results.

**Development Partners**
Support policymakers with inclusive projects that contribute to sustainable development.
• Highlights **inequalities** in SDG indicators at **national** and **subnational** levels for **30 countries** in Asia and the Pacific in **2010-2022** period.

• **Identifies** groups that are **furthest behind** in **19 SDGs** on **basic services**, **child health**, **women’s health**, **education**, **VAW** and **financial inclusion** based on demographic, socio-economic and cultural circumstances.

• **Helps** policymakers understand **whom to prioritize for interventions** to reduce inequality of opportunity.

• **Monitors** gaps and inequality in SDG achievements and supports **Voluntary National Reviews**.

https://lnob.unescap.org/
### Current Data Sources

**DHS and MICS Surveys**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources used</th>
<th>What they are</th>
<th>Why were they selected</th>
<th>Availability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)</td>
<td>Nationally representative household surveys that provide data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health, and nutrition.</td>
<td>Comparability across countries, Accessibility of the data, The rich set of questions on health, demographic and basic socioeconomic data that refer both to the household and to individuals</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)</td>
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<td>Asian and Pacific Countries</td>
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</table>
### Indicators

#### Basic Resources
- Basic drinking water
- Basic sanitation
- Clean fuel
- Electricity
- Internet usage
- Mobile phone (household)
- Mobile phone (individual)

#### Child and Women’s Health
- Family planning (demand met with modern methods)
- Skilled birth attendance
- Overweight
- Stunting
- Wasting
- Birth Registration

#### Education
- Early childhood education
- Secondary education (completed, 20-35 yrs)
- Secondary education (completed, 35+)
- Tertiary education (attended, 25–35 yrs)
- Tertiary education (attended, 35+)
- ICT Skills
- Literacy
- NEET

#### Finance
- Bank account (household)
- Bank account (individual)
- Financial Inclusion

#### Violence against women
- Any type of violence against women
- Psychological violence against women
- Violence against women justified
- Physical violence against women
- Sexual or physical violence against women
- Sexual violence against women
The LNOB trees were developed with the aim of shedding light on how various circumstances can intersect to create inequality in access to basic opportunities.
Panel Discussion

- **Mr. Theng Pagnathun**, Director General for Planning, Ministry of Planning, Cambodia
- **Mr. Andrew Coriakula**, SDG Specialist, Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Planning and Development, Fiji
- **Ms. Aishath Naaz**, Director, Ministry of Family and Social Development, Maldives
- **Ms. Tsogzolmaa Sukhbaatar**, Senior Specialist, Ministry of Economic Development, Mongolia
- **Mr. Dovlet Dovletalyyev**, Head of the Unit for Supervision of Implementation of Programmes, Ministry of Economic and Finance, Turkmenistan
Topics For Discussion

• How can the ESCAP LNOB methodology support the objectives of Voluntary National Reviews?

• How did you collaborate with ESCAP in moving beyond the platform and producing customized evidence for VNR?

• What plans if any do you have to internalize the LNOB methodology and use it, including outside of the VNR process?
Session 5: LNOB in VNR 2024
Featured Remarks

• **Mr. Davit Manukyan**, Head, UN and Sustainable Development Division, Department of Multilateral Policy and Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia

• **Ms. Viengdalat Somphet**, Deputy Director, UN Social-Economic Division, Department of International Organizations and National SDG Secretariat Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lao PDR

• **Mr. Mahesh Bhattarai**, Joint Secretary, National Planning Commission, Nepal
Topics For Discussion

• How is your VNR addressing inequalities in SDGs in general?

• What survey data do you have available to undertake LNOB analysis on SDGs?

• Which SDG indicators are you planning to emphasize in your VNRs?

• What type of disaggregation is ideal in your VNR narrative? Do you have evidence to support your narrative?
LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND
Reducing multiple dimensions of inequality

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