

Leaving No One Behind

Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development

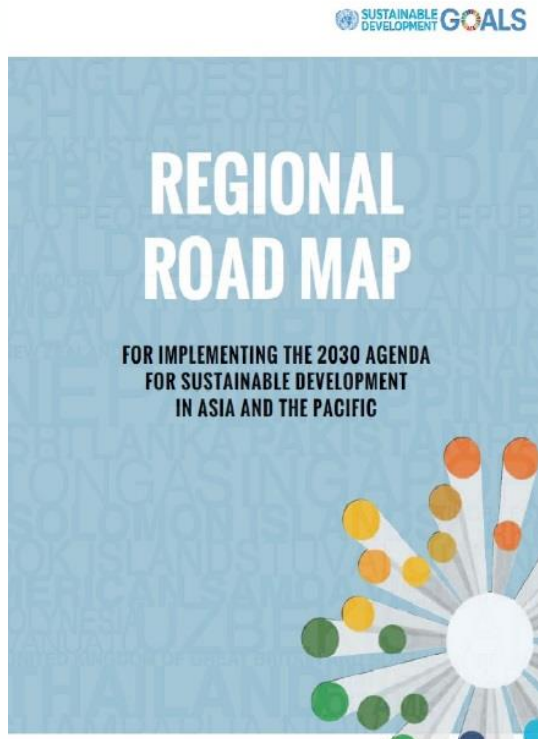
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Leaving No One Behind

- ❖ In the 2030 Agenda, member States pledged to leave no one behind
- ❖ Leaving no one behind (LNOB) means moving beyond assessing average progress, towards ensuring progress for *all* population groups at a disaggregated level
- ❖ LNOB is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs

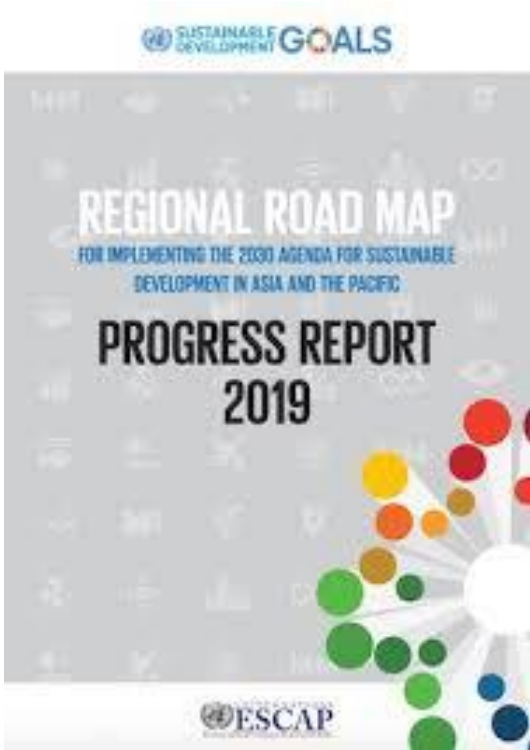
A regional road map for Asia and the Pacific



Thematic areas with multi sectoral impact

- ***Leave no one behind***
- DRR & resilience
- Climate change
- Management of natural resources
- Connectivity
- Energy

Regional road map: progress on LNOB



Priority area of cooperation in the Asia-Pacific road map

Leaving no one behind (social development)

Global Sustainable Development Goals



No. of global means of implementation targets

36

No. of global SDG indicators

45

Regional data availability

31%



Global means of implementation targets: status

LNOB: most positive signs of progress in AP

Leaving no one behind

1.a: Resources mobilization	1.b: Sound policy frameworks	2.b: Trade restrictions in agriculture	2.c: Food commodity markets	3.b: R&D of medicines	3.c: Health financing	3.d: Risk management capacity	4.a: Education facilities	4.b: Scholarships available
4.c: Qualified teachers	5.a: Equal economic rights	5.b: Use of technology	5.c: Gender equality policies	6.a: International water & sanitation cooperation	6.b: Participation of local communities	8.a: Aid for trade	8.b: Global strategy for youth employment	9.c: Access to ICT
10.a: Differential treatment for developing countries	10.b: ODA & financial flows	10.c: Transaction costs of remittances	13.b: Planning & management capacity	16.a: Violence, terrorism & crime	16.b: Non-discriminatory laws	17.1: Tax & other revenue	17.2: Developed countries commitment	17.3: Additional financial resources
17.4: Debt sustainability	17.7: Transfer of technologies	17.8: Technological capacity-building	17.10: Multi-lateral trading	17.11: Exports of developing countries	17.12: Duty-free market access	17.15: Country's policy space	17.16: Global partnership for SD	17.18: Data availability

A regional road map for Asia and the Pacific

- Inequality persists in the Asia-Pacific region
- Growing disparities in income and wealth, as well as inequality of **opportunity**, disproportionately affect women and vulnerable groups.
- Up to 70 per cent of the population lacks reliable access to good-quality and affordable **health-care services**
- Less than one third of the working-age population are eligible for a **pension** in many countries of the region.
- The participation rate of women in **the labor force** remains low, at 48 per cent.
- Only 30 per cent of all persons with **disabilities** have enough income for self-support

Regional cooperation to LNOB

- ❖ Policy advocacy to address inequalities, reduce poverty and enhance social protection
- ❖ Support 2030 Agenda, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action
- ❖ Advance gender equality and women's empowerment
- ❖ Address unemployment and underemployment among youth
- ❖ Facilitate dialogue on population ageing
- ❖ Implement the Incheon Strategy on disability
- ❖ Strengthen the linkages between international migration and development

Our basic assumptions

- ❖ **Access to fundamental services (opportunities) should be universal**
- ❖ **Individual circumstances & characteristics should NOT impact access**



Which opportunities have we studied?

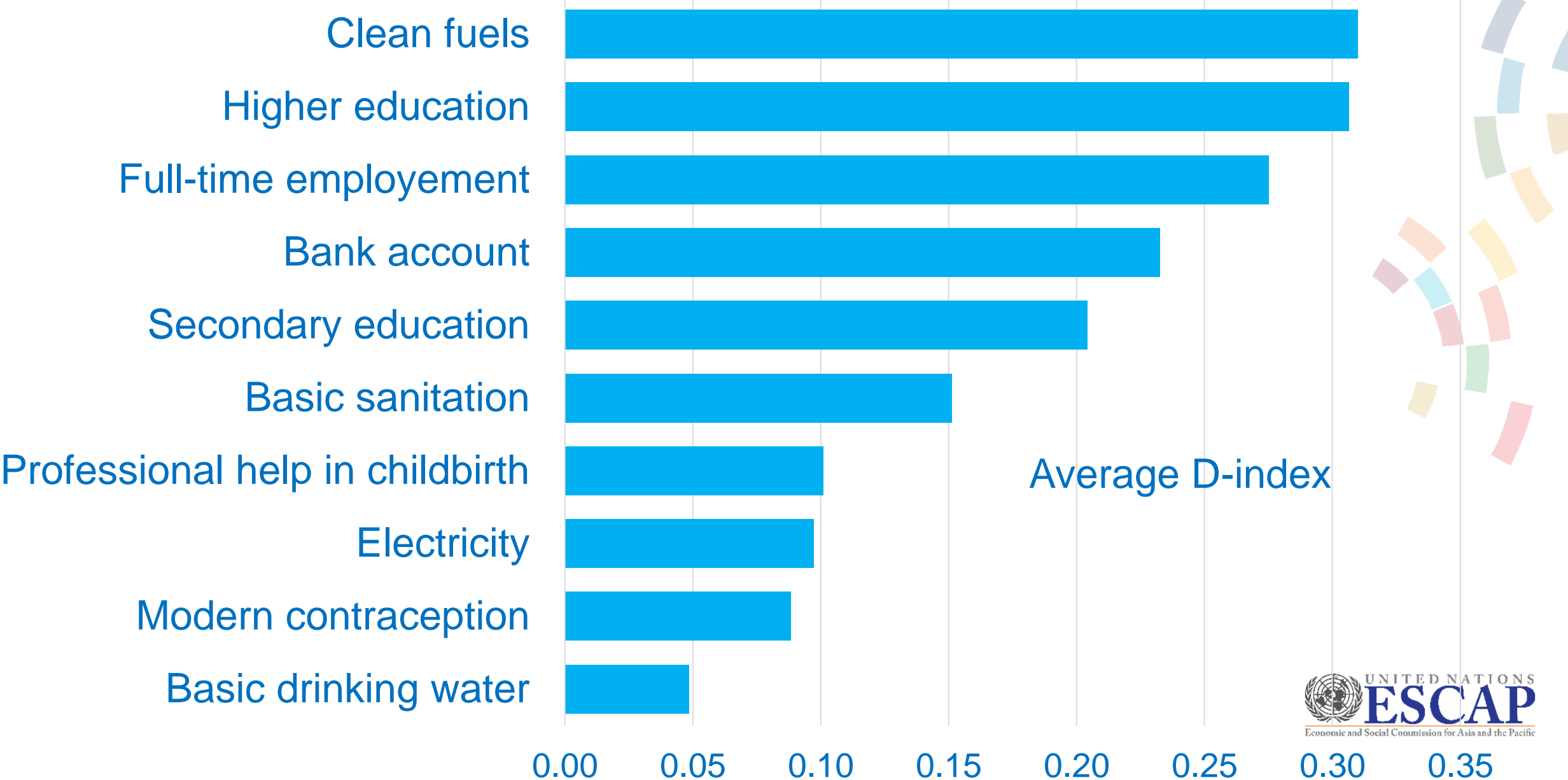
Individual-based

- ✓ Education (secondary & higher)
- ✓ Malnutrition (stunting & wasting & overweight)
- ✓ Women's health (modern contraception & skilled birth attendance)
- ✓ Full-time employment

Household-based

- ✓ Safe drinking water
- ✓ Basic sanitation
- ✓ Clean energy (electricity & clean fuels)
- ✓ Ownership of a bank account

Average inequality of opportunities in Asia-Pacific



Accelerating development

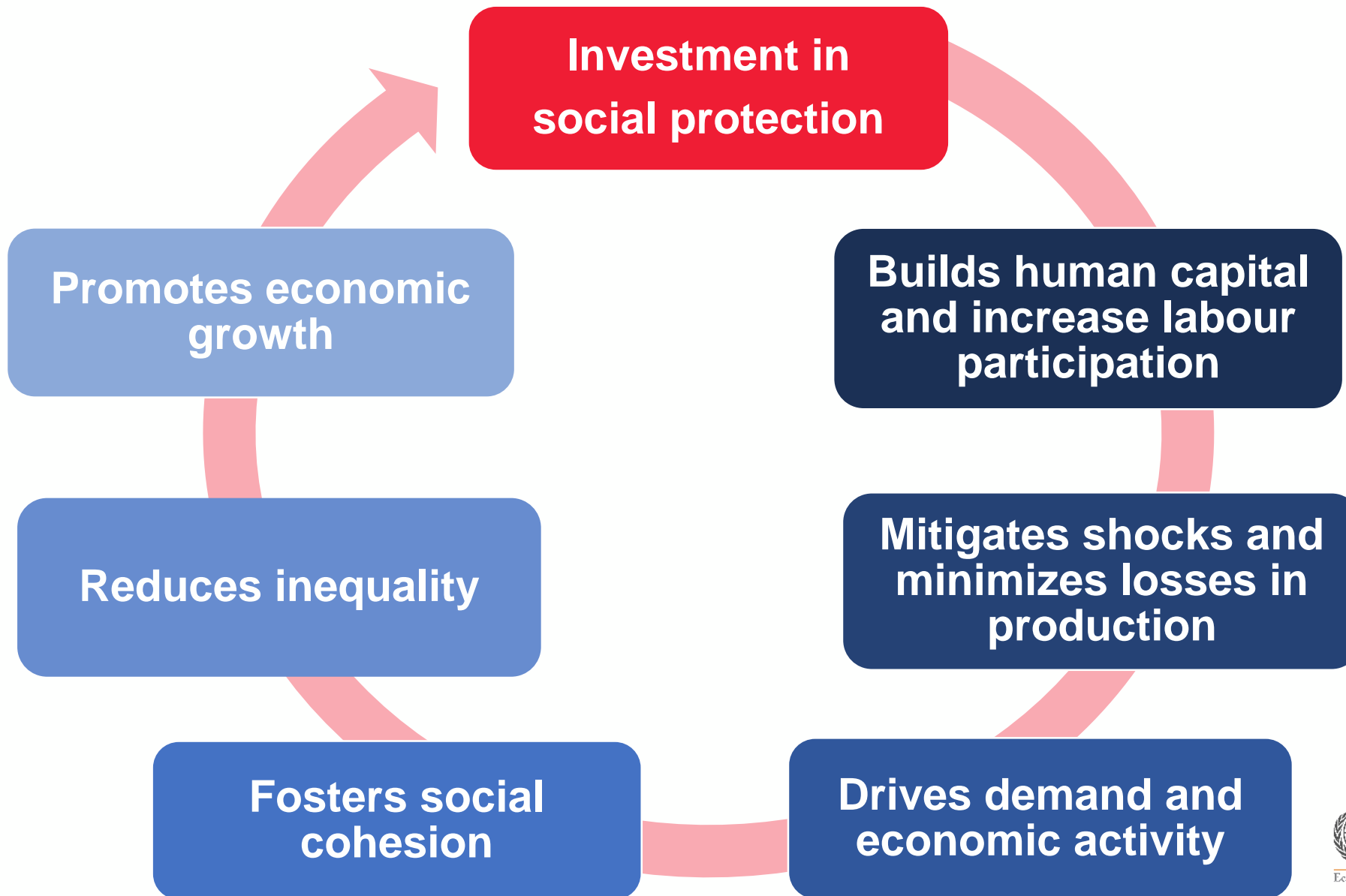
SDG Accelerator:

“.... social protection systems and floors, are likely to have multiplying impacts not only for that group but for broader society, across multiple goals and targets.”

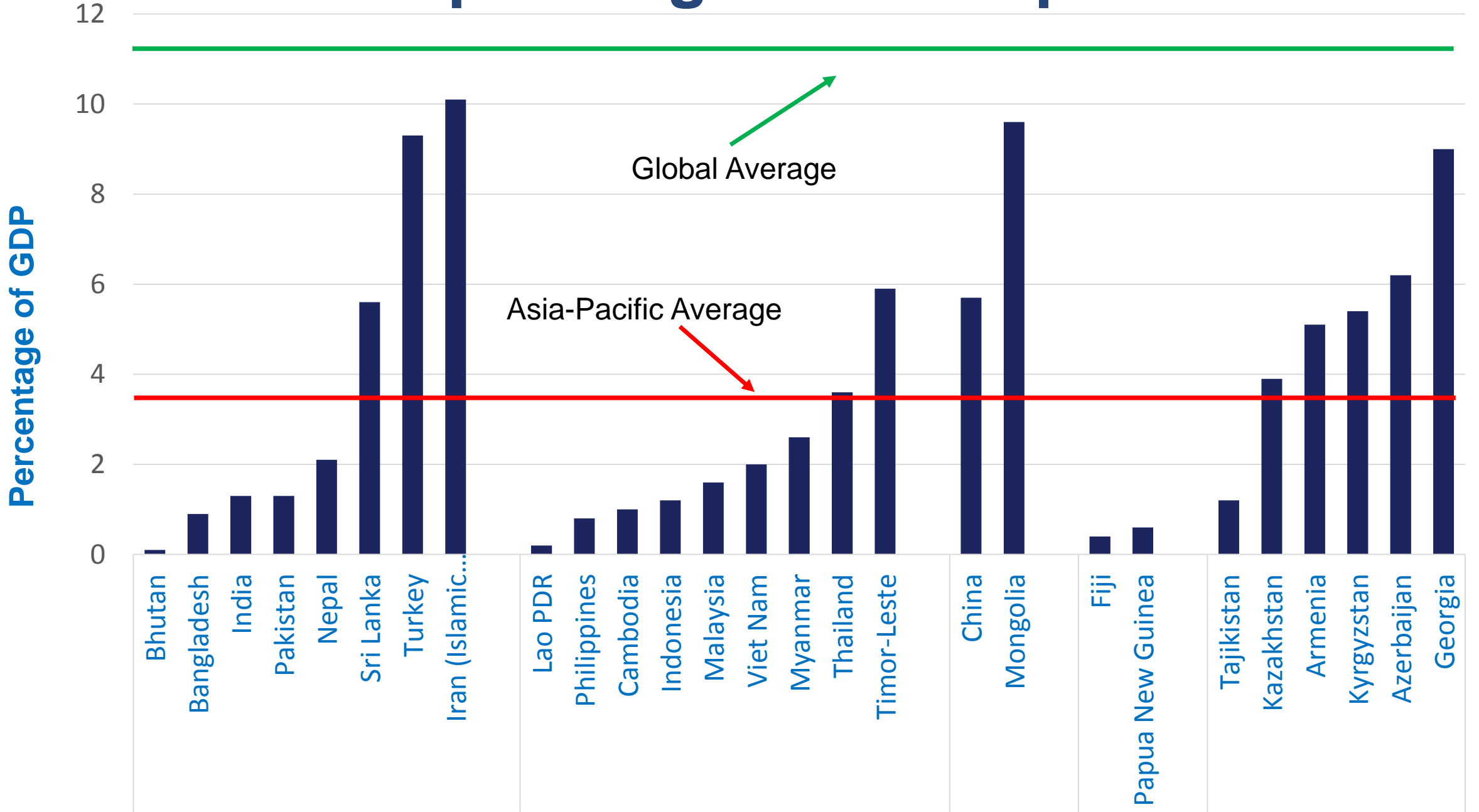
Source: Leaving No One Behind, USDG Operational Guide (draft), 2019



Social Protection can help accelerate development



Public spending on social protection



Thank you

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