

Workshop on Supporting Evidence-Based VNRs and SDG Reporting

Data and Statistics Innovations

Mainstreaming LEGO evidence to VNRs

7 December 2023
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What is ESCAP LNOB analysis?



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



Basic Assumptions

- Access to key **services and opportunities** should be universal.
- **Individual or household circumstances** should **NOT** impact access.



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 based on **DHS** and **MICS** data.
- **Identifies** groups that are **furthest behind** in **16 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



Sources used

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)

What they are

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.

Why were they selected

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

Availability

30

Asian and Pacific Countries

Basic Resources

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

Child and Family Health

- Ability to protect from COVID -19
- Family planning (demand met with modern methods)
- Skilled birth attendance
- Overweight
- Stunting
- Wasting
- **Birth Registration (Soon)**

Finance

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

Education

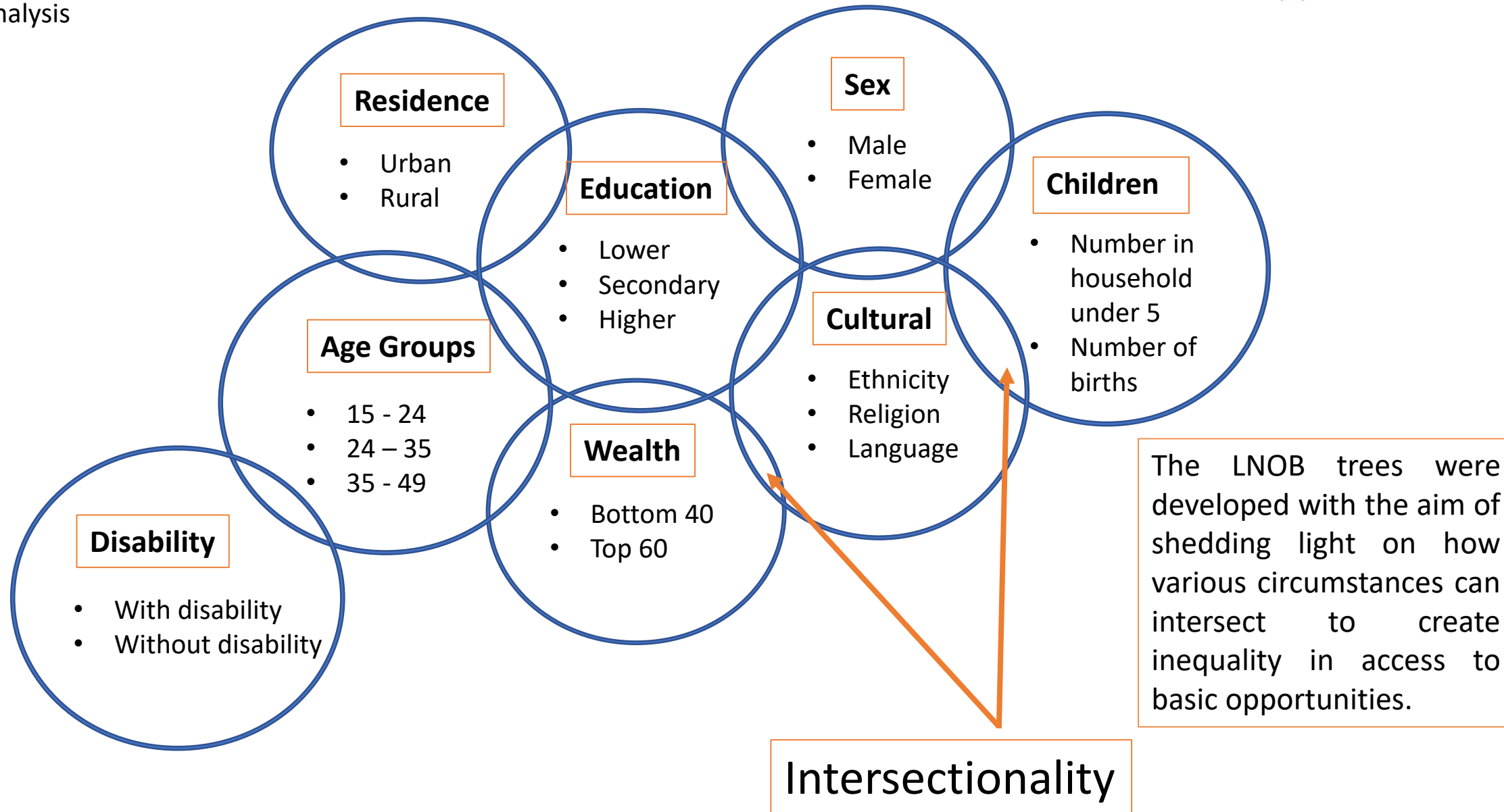
- Early childhood education
- Secondary education (completed, 20-35 yrs)
- Secondary education (completed, 35+)
- Tertiary education (attended, 25– 35 yrs)
- Tertiary education (attended, 35+)
- **ICT Skills (Coming Soon)**
- **Literacy (Coming Soon)**

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

Classification And Regression Trees (CART)

Method of Analysis



LNOB Platform

lnob.unescap.org



LOGIN

SIGN UP



Leaving No One Behind

Reducing multiple dimensions of inequality

Choose an indicator

Choose an indicator here



Choose country

Choose country



Choose year

Choose year



RESET ALL GO

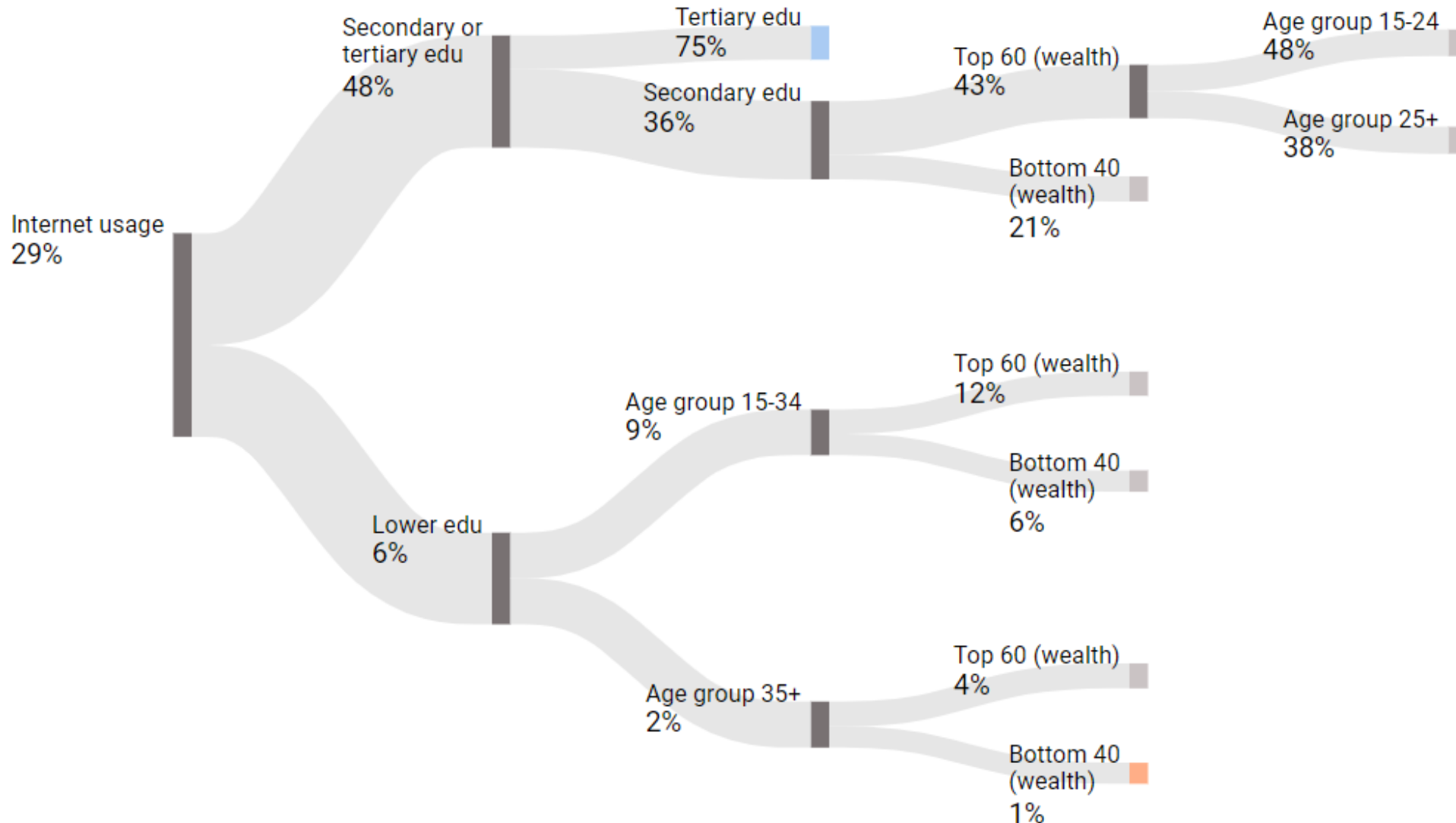
The exemplary case of Nepal



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LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Nepal (DHS 2016)



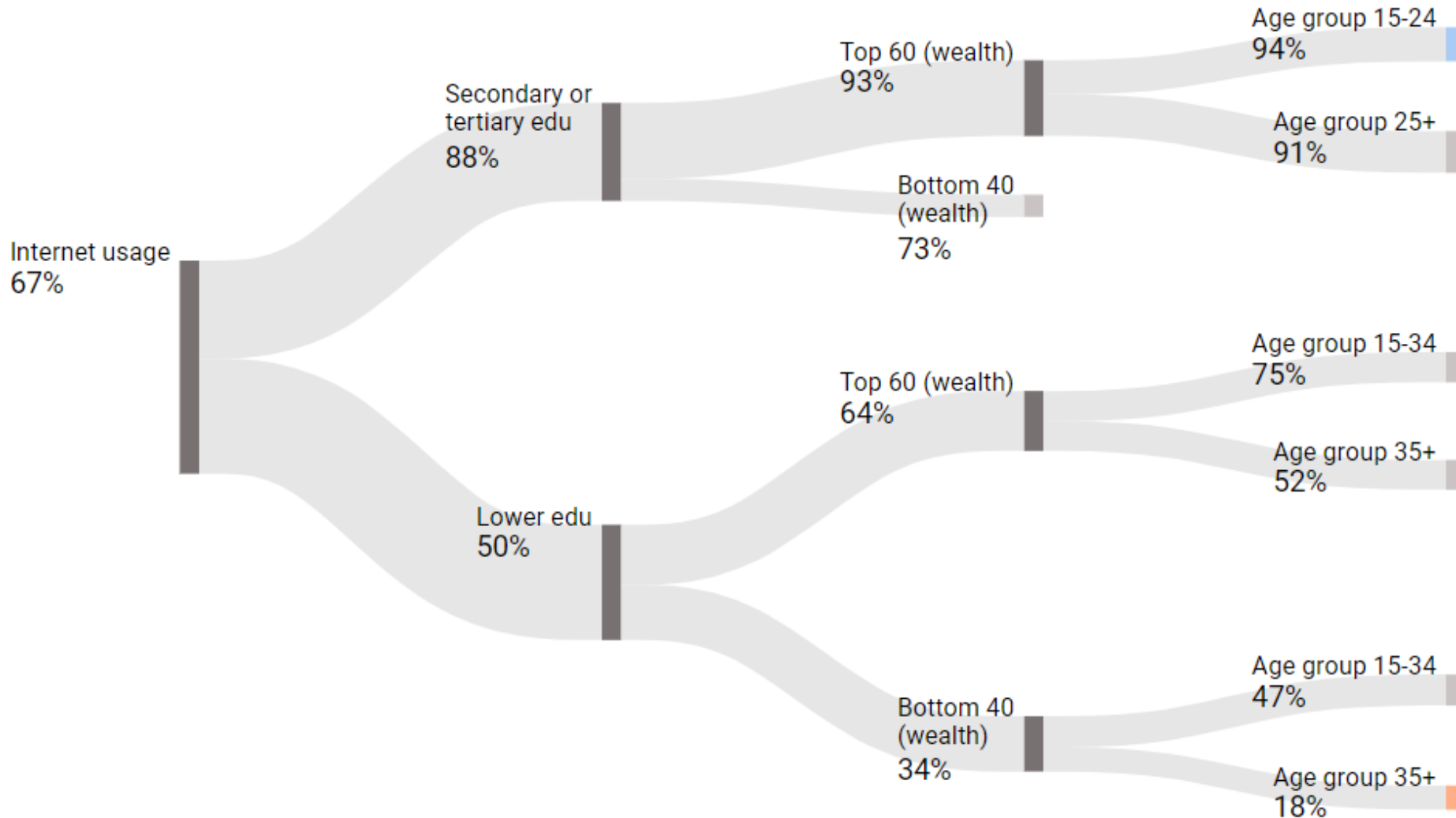
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Nepal (DHS 2022)



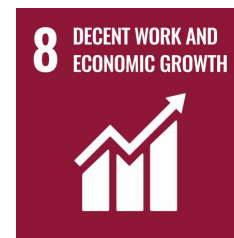
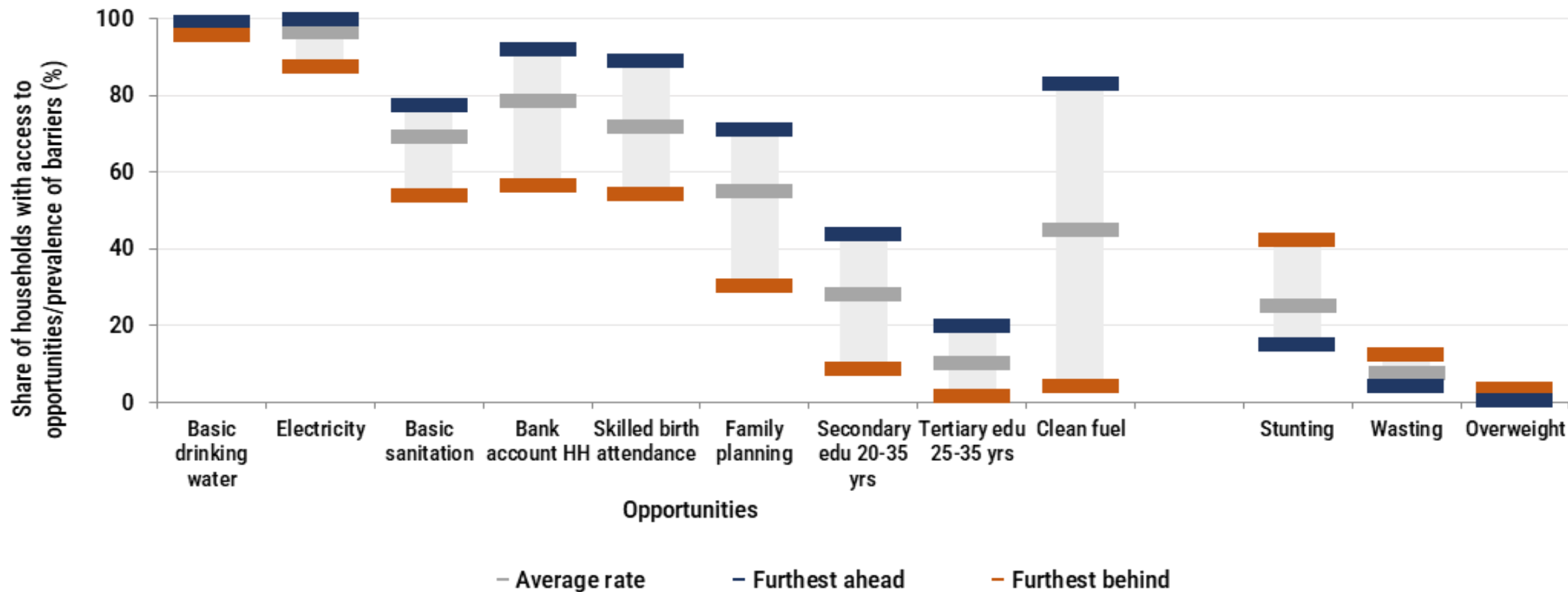
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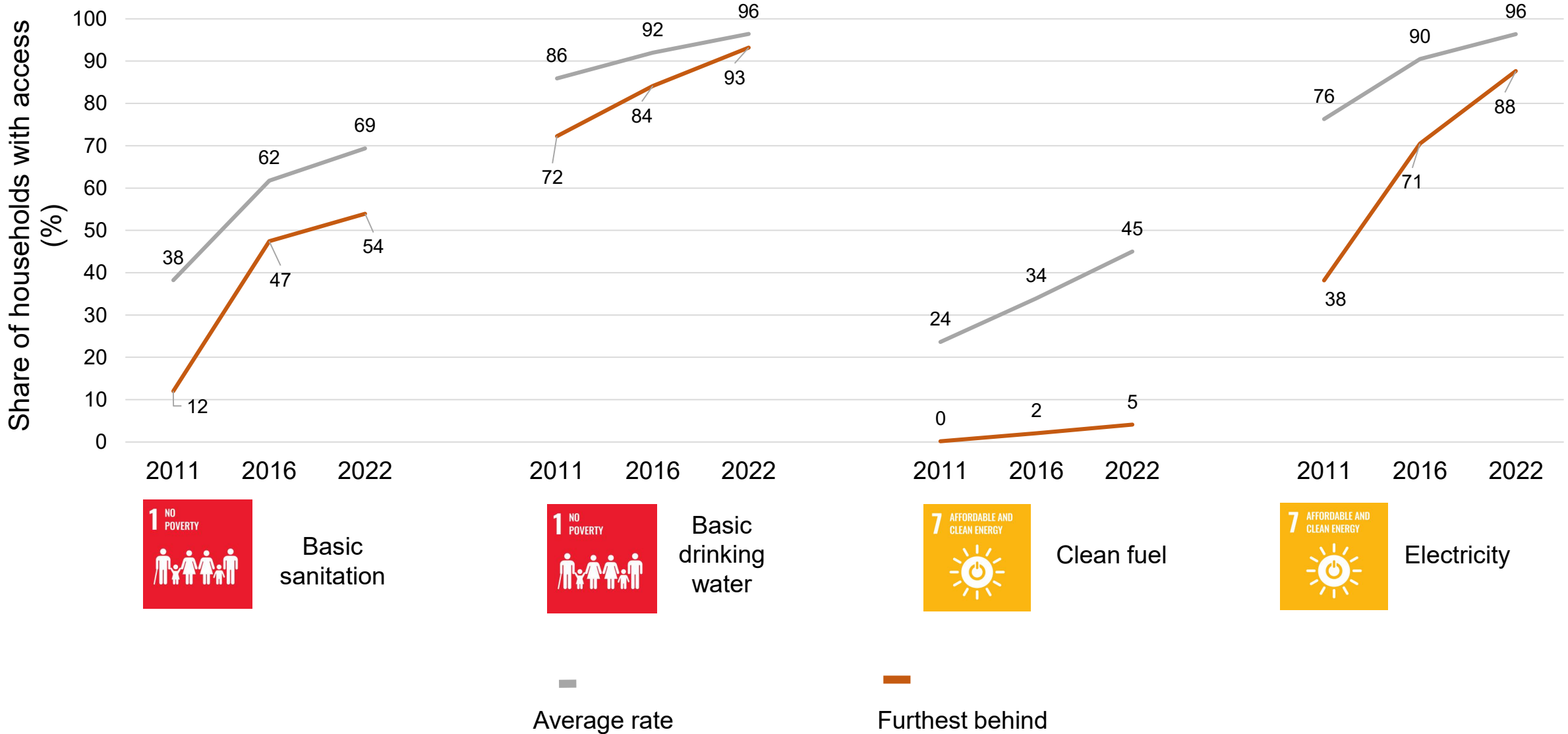
LNOB across SDGs: An Overview

Nepal (DHS 2022)



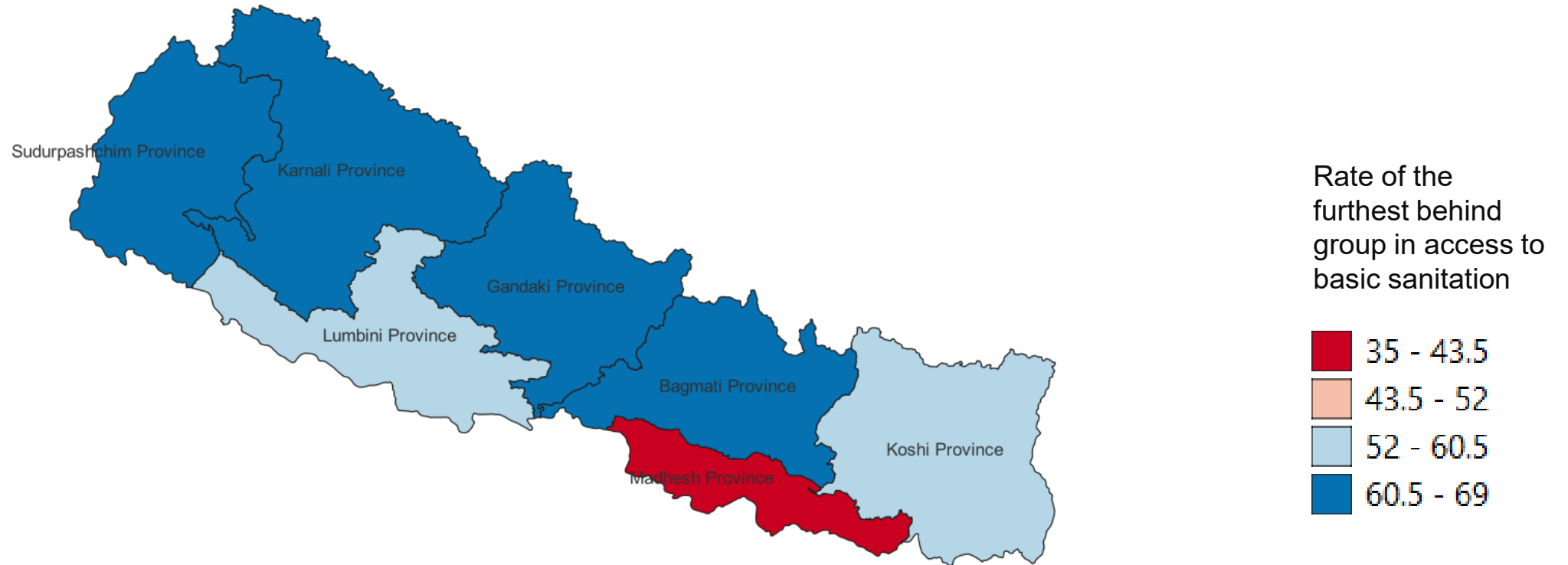
SDG Progress over time

Nepal (DHS 2011, 2016 and 2022)



Access to Basic Sanitation by Provinces

Nepal (DHS 2022)



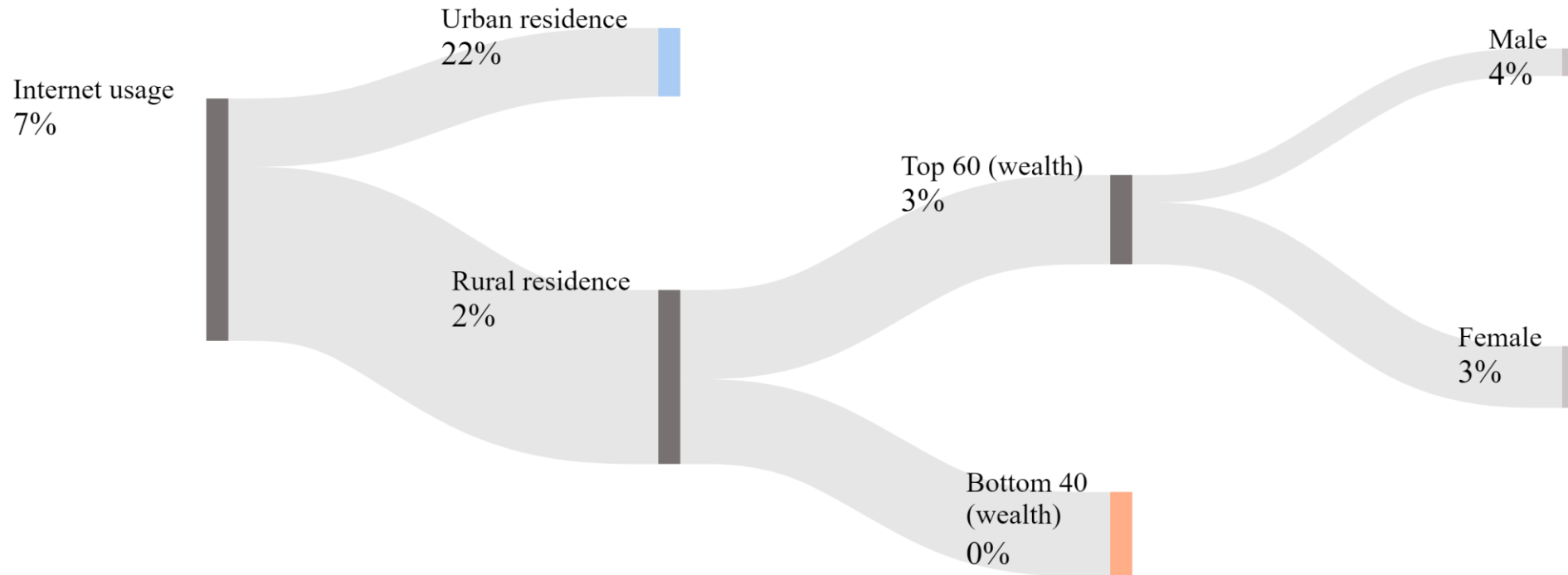
Access to basic sanitation is over 50 per cent for 7 out of 8 provinces in Nepal. However, in Madhesh province, only 35 per cent of households belonging to the **furthest behind groups** have access to **basic sanitation**. The **furthest behind group**, poorer households in rural areas, constitutes 9 per cent of the population in the province.

The exemplary case of Lao PDR



LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Lao PDR (MICS 2011-2012)

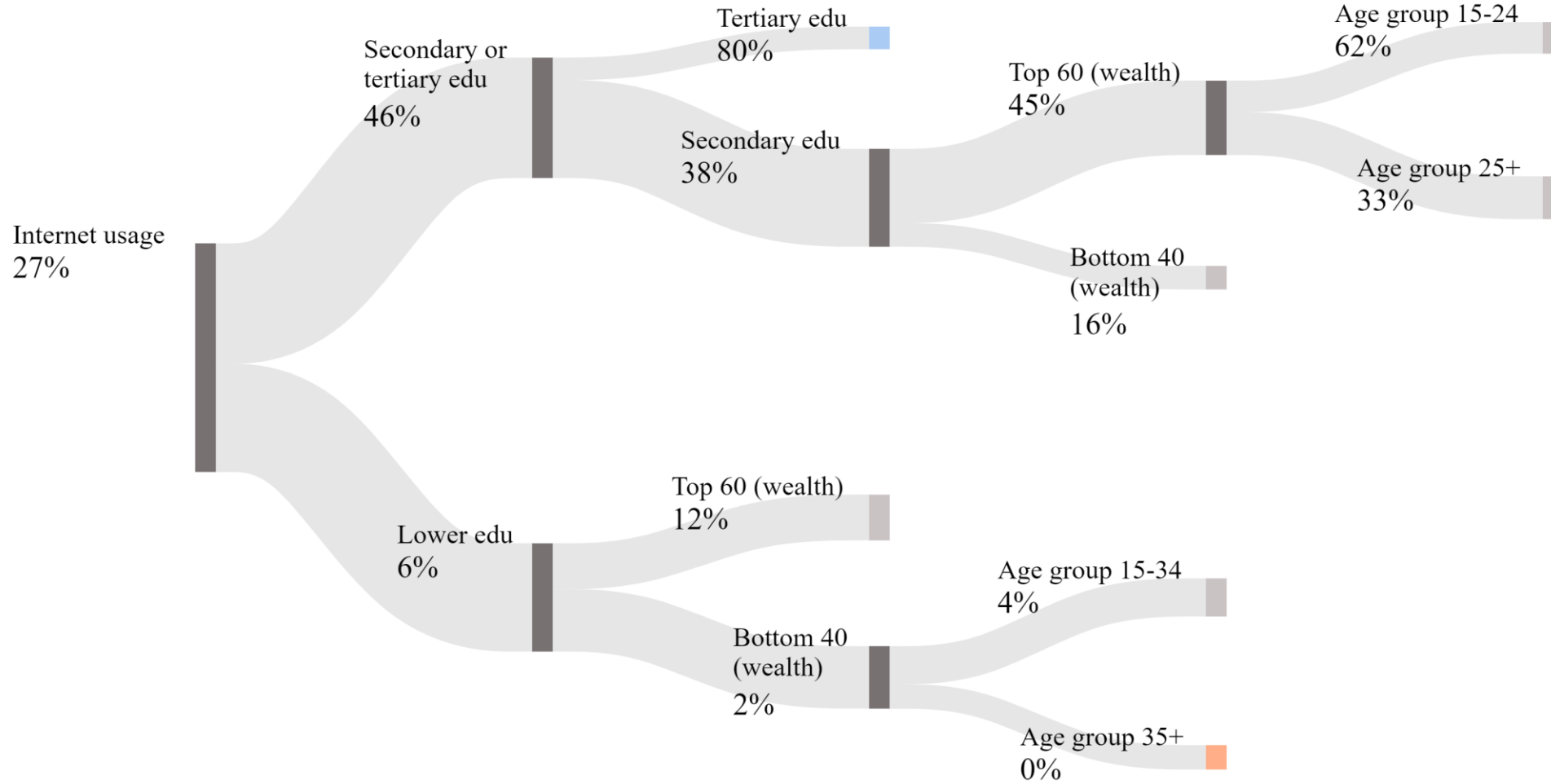


Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Lao PDR (MICS 2017)

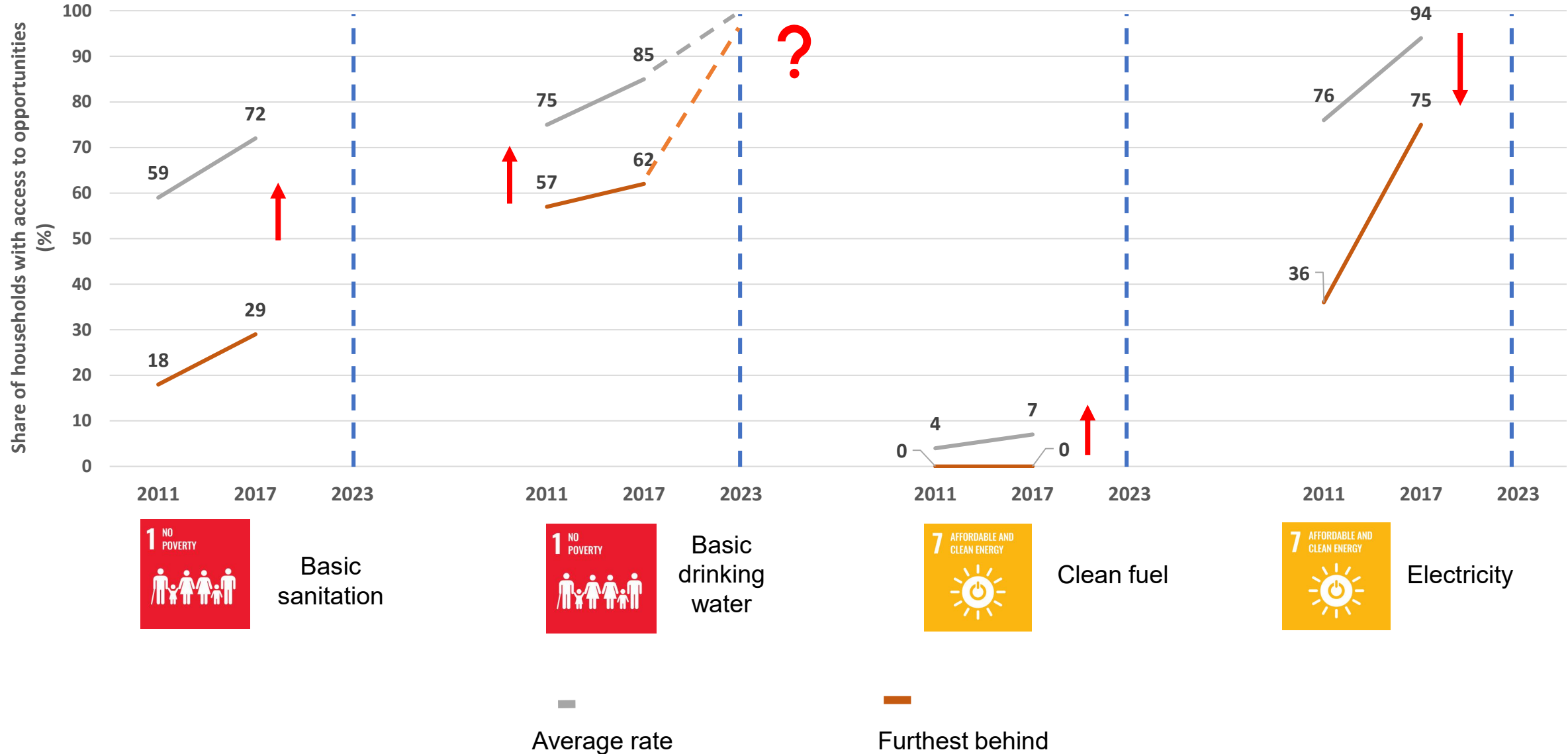


Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

Gaps are widening over time in some SDGs

Lao PDR (MICS 2011-2012 and 2017)

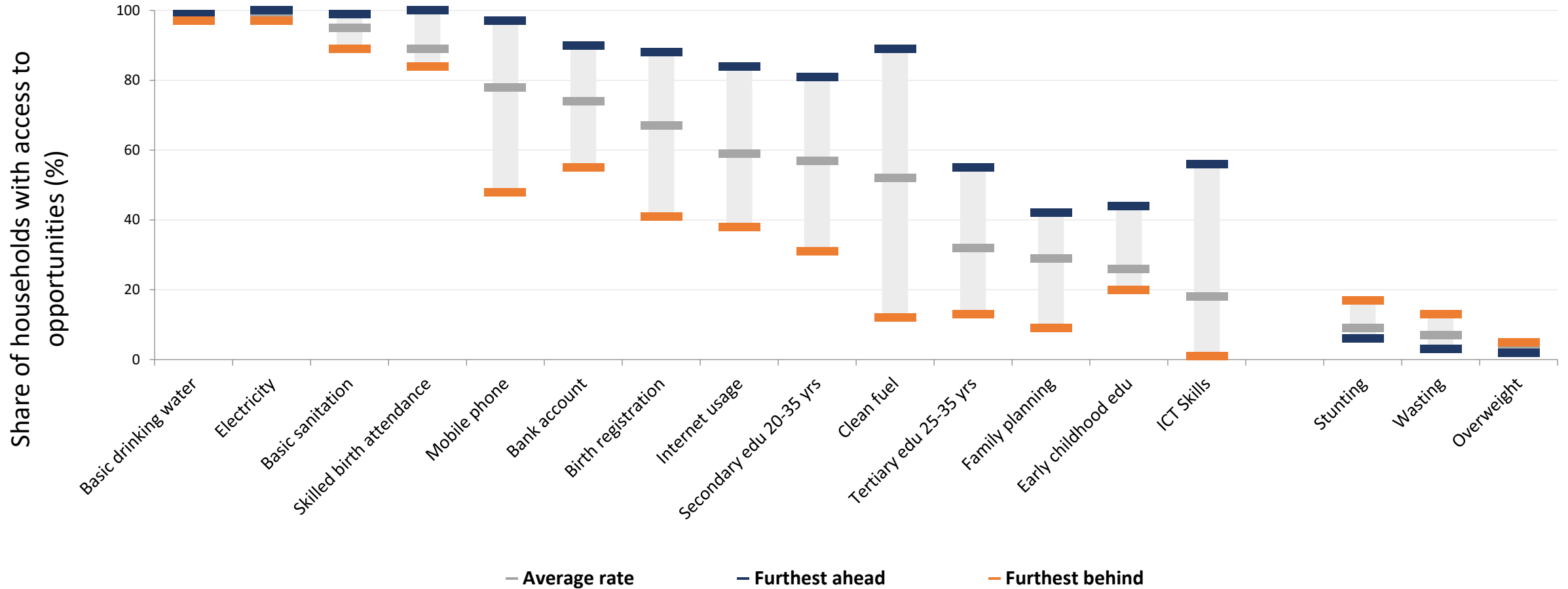


The exemplary case of Samoa



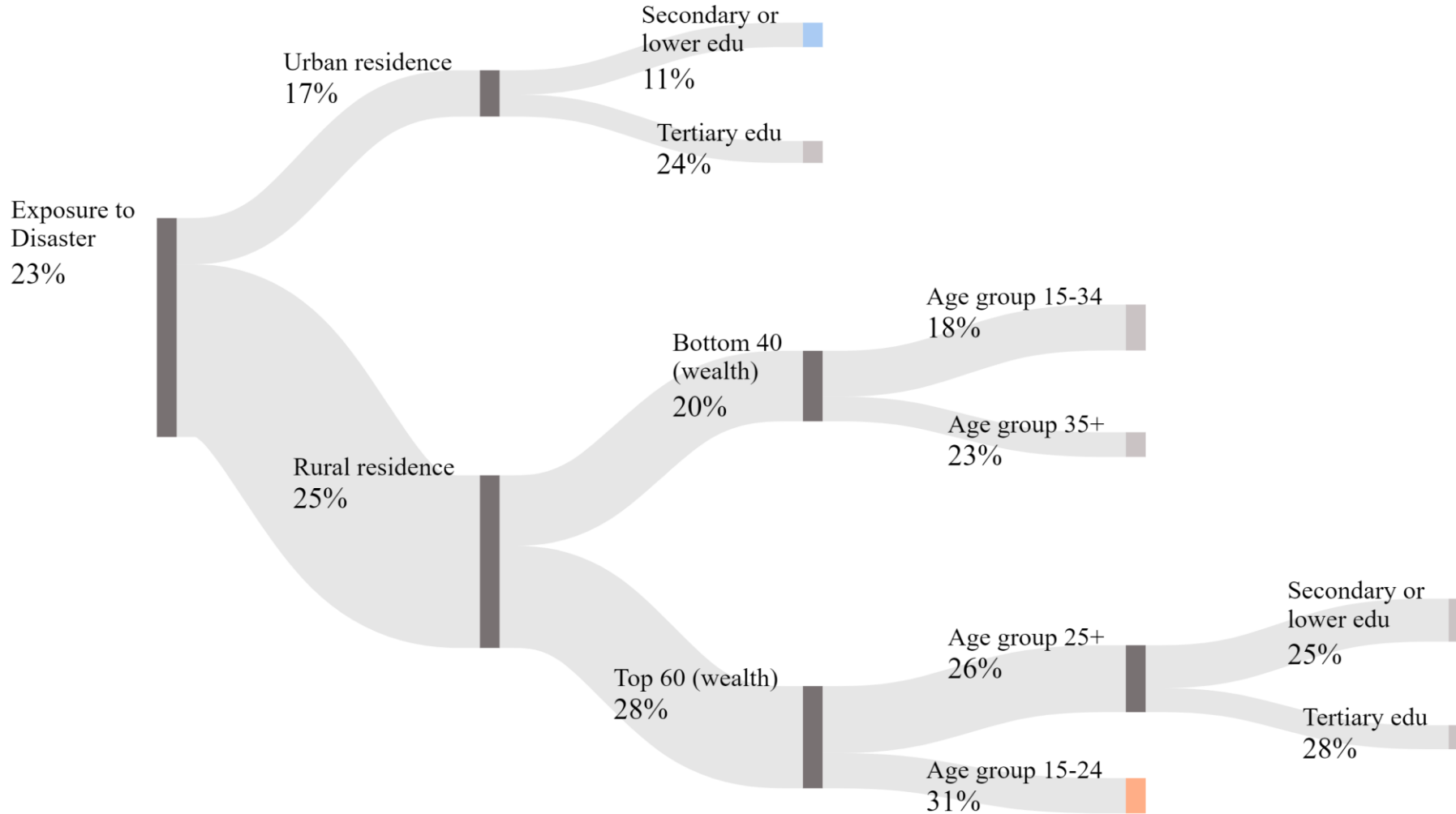
LNOB across SDGs: An Overview

Samoa (MICS 2019-2020)



Sea Level Rise – Pressure on Families

Samoa (MICS 2019-2020)



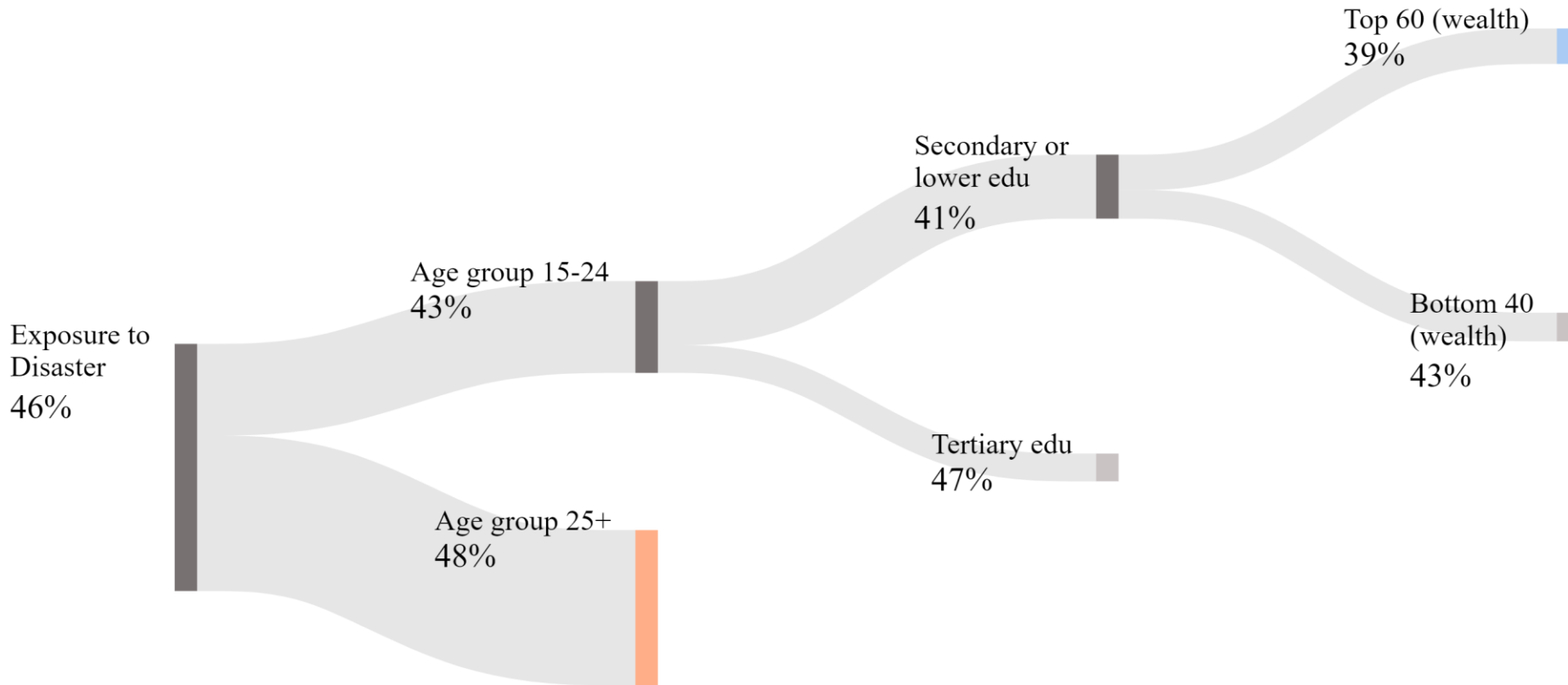
Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

Note: ESCAP elaborations based standard LNOB analysis with responses from 3,187 women.

Change in Temperature – Pressure on Families

Samoa (MICS 2019-2020)



Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

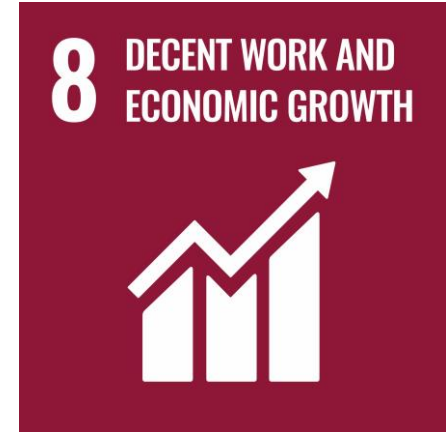
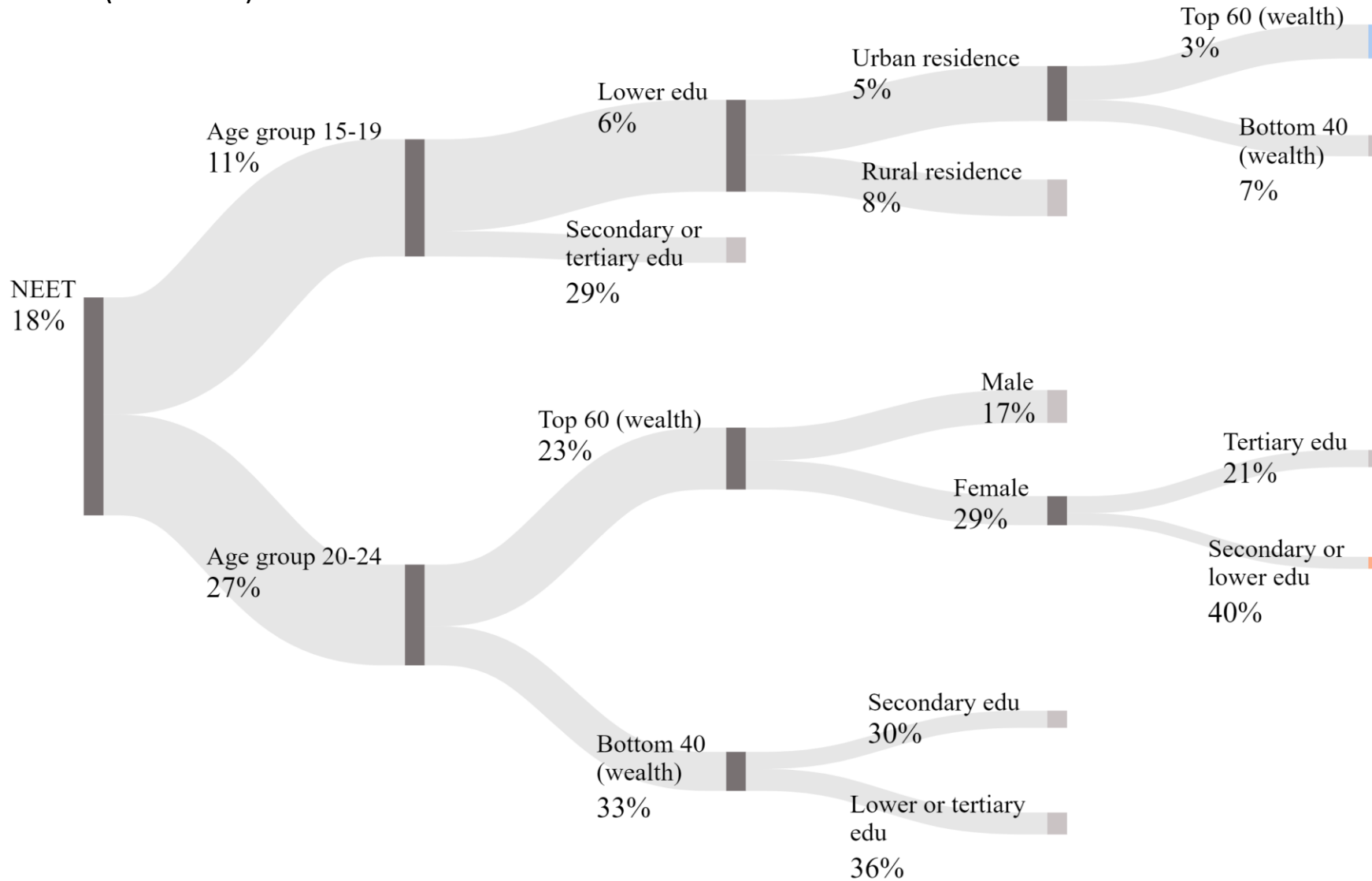
Note: ESCAP elaborations based standard LNOB analysis with responses from 3,187 women.

The exemplary case of Palau



LNOB Tree for SDG 8.6.1

Palau (PHC 2020)



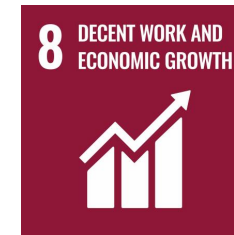
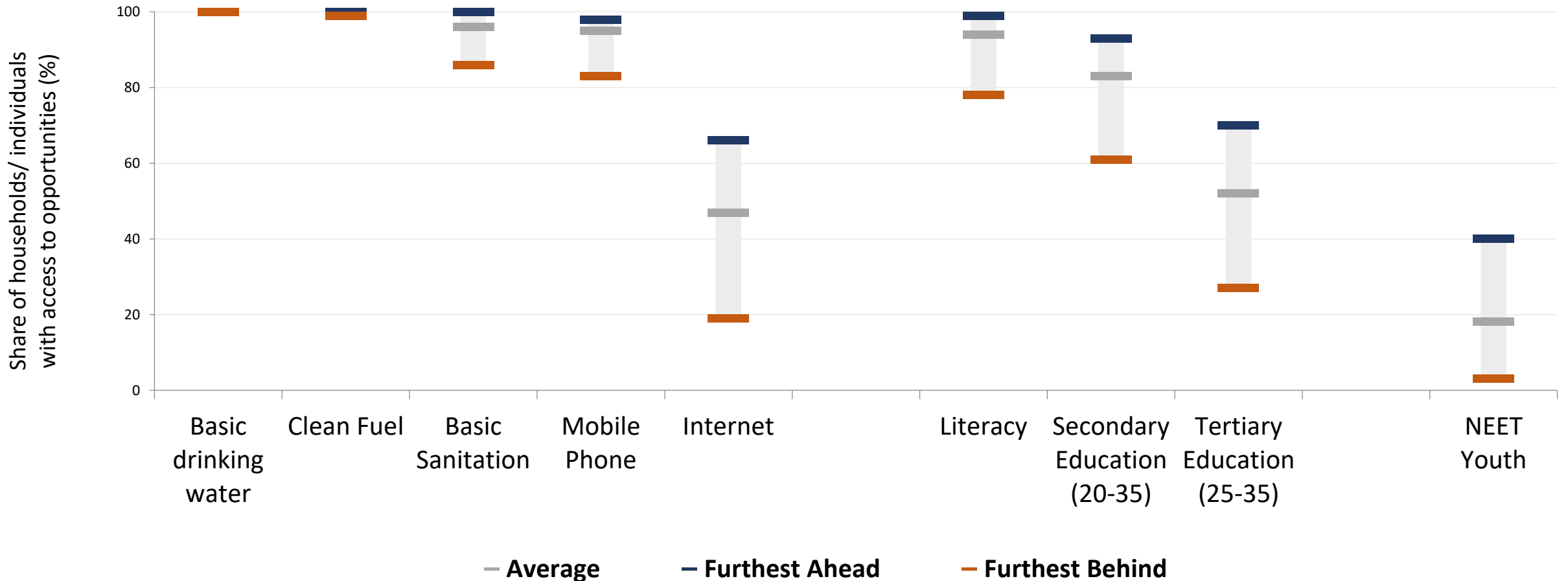
Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

Notes: Standard analysis based on 1,940 individuals aged 15-24.

LNOB across SDGs: An Overview

Palau (PHC 2020)



The exemplary case of Vanuatu



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LNOB Tree for Food Insecurity

Vanuatu (HIES 2019)



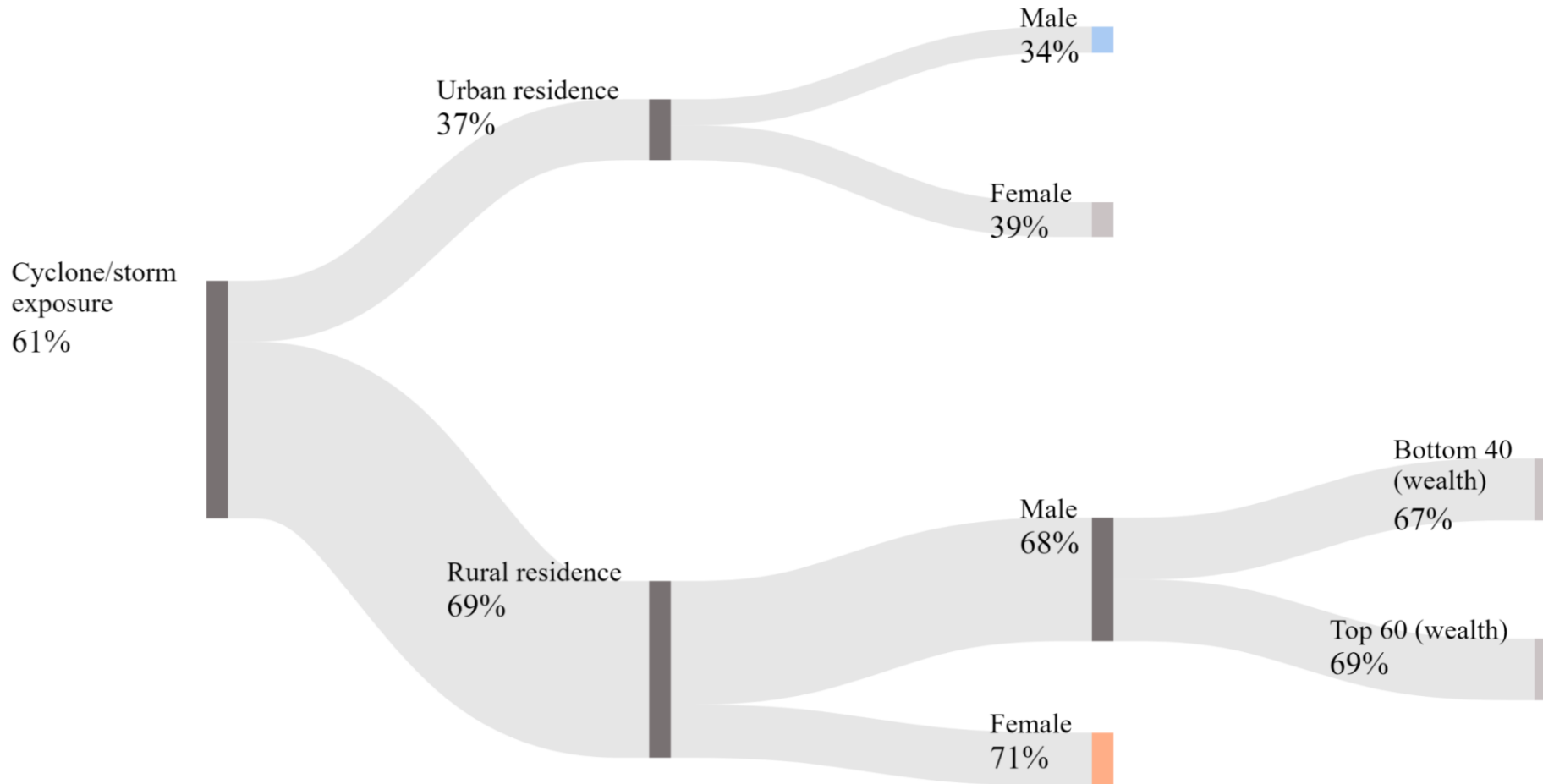
Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

Notes: Standard analysis based on 4,549 households.

LNOB Tree for Exposure to Disaster

Vanuatu (HIES 2019)



Data legend

- Blue circle: Furthest ahead
- Grey circle: Other terminal nodes
- Orange circle: Furthest behind

Notes: Standard analysis based on 4,549 households.

LNOB Tree for SDG 16.1.4

Vanuatu (HIES 2019)



Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

Notes: Standard analysis based on 9,013 individuals.

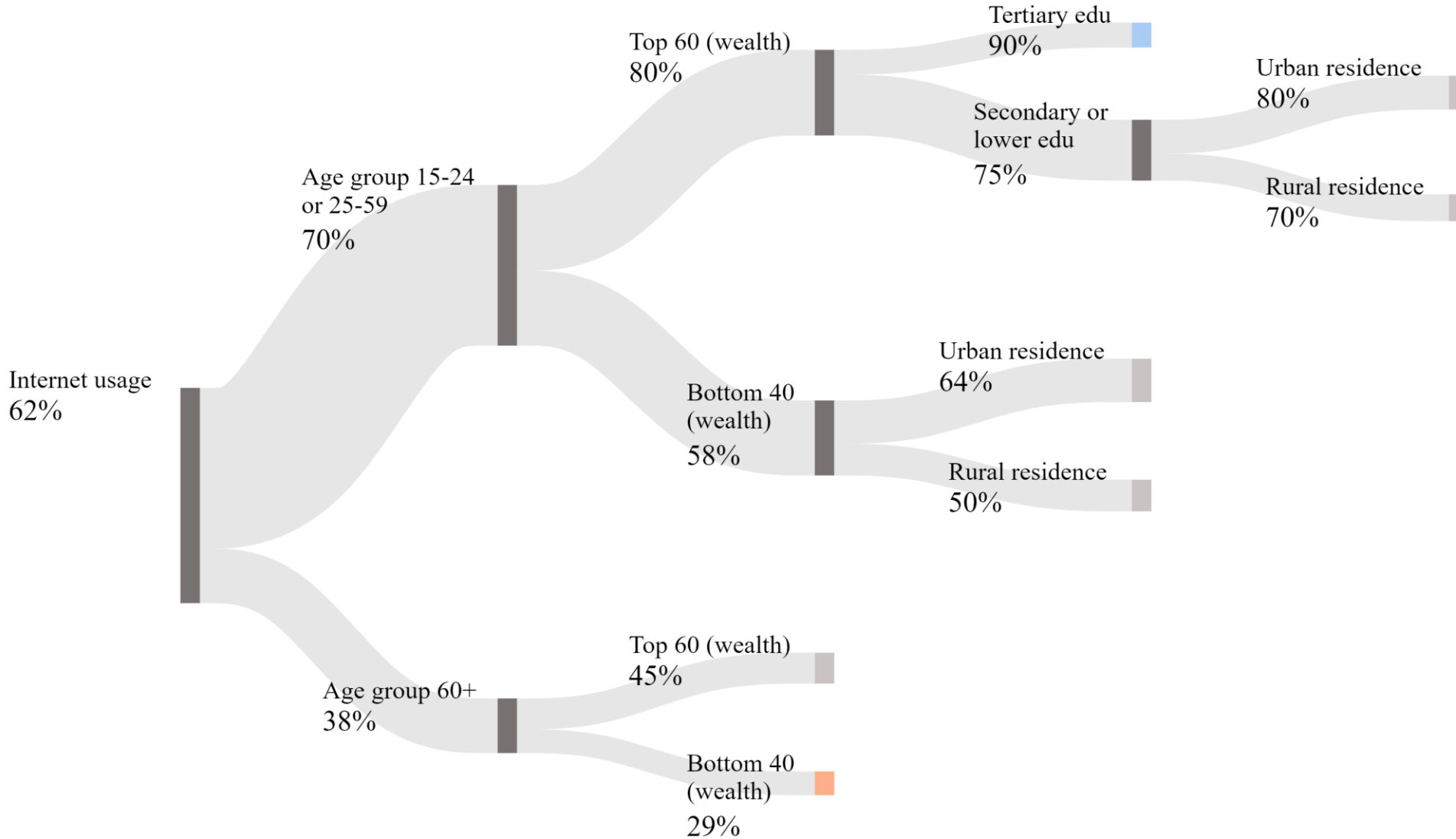
The exemplary case of Armenia



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LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Armenia (HIES 2015)

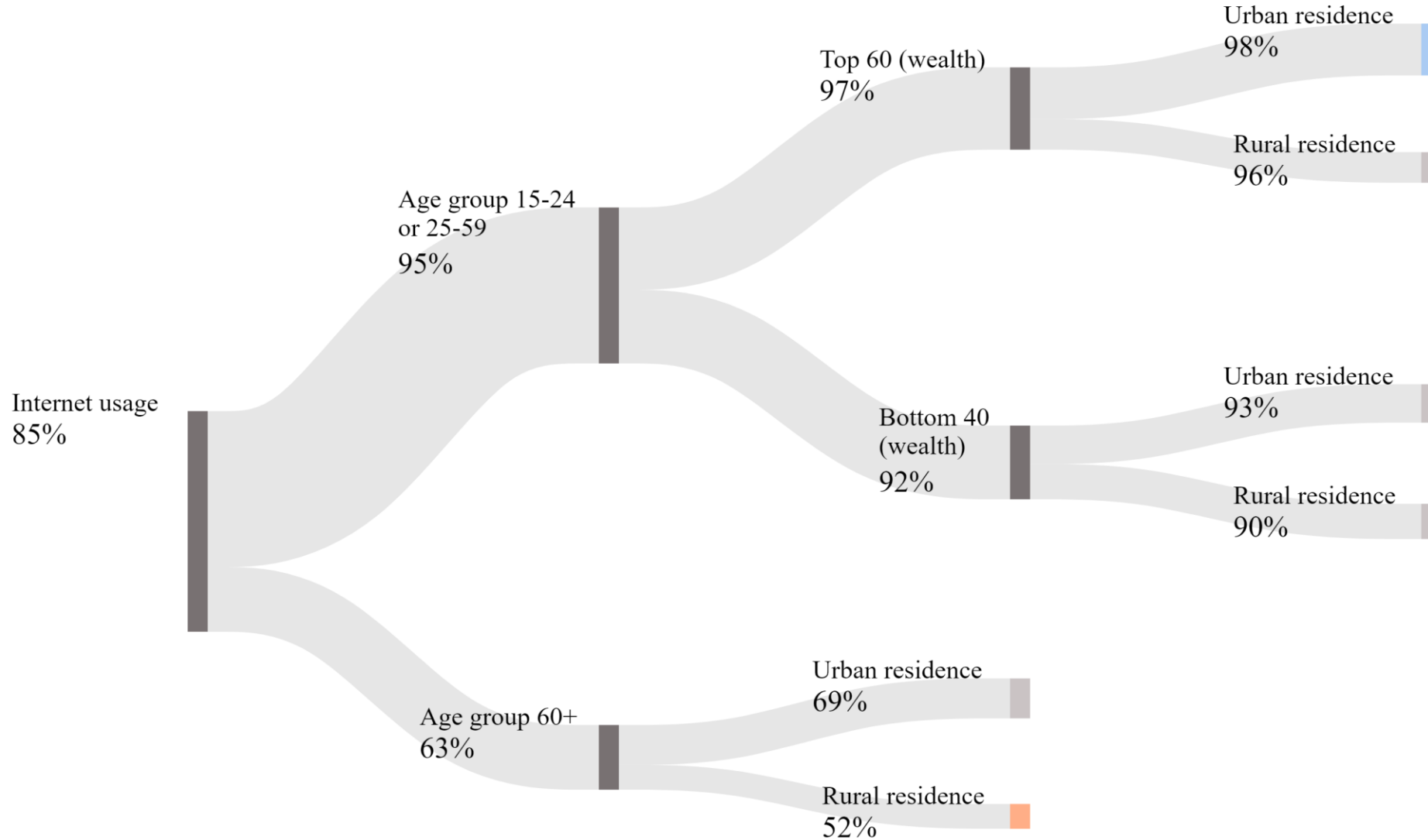


Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Armenia (HIES 2021)

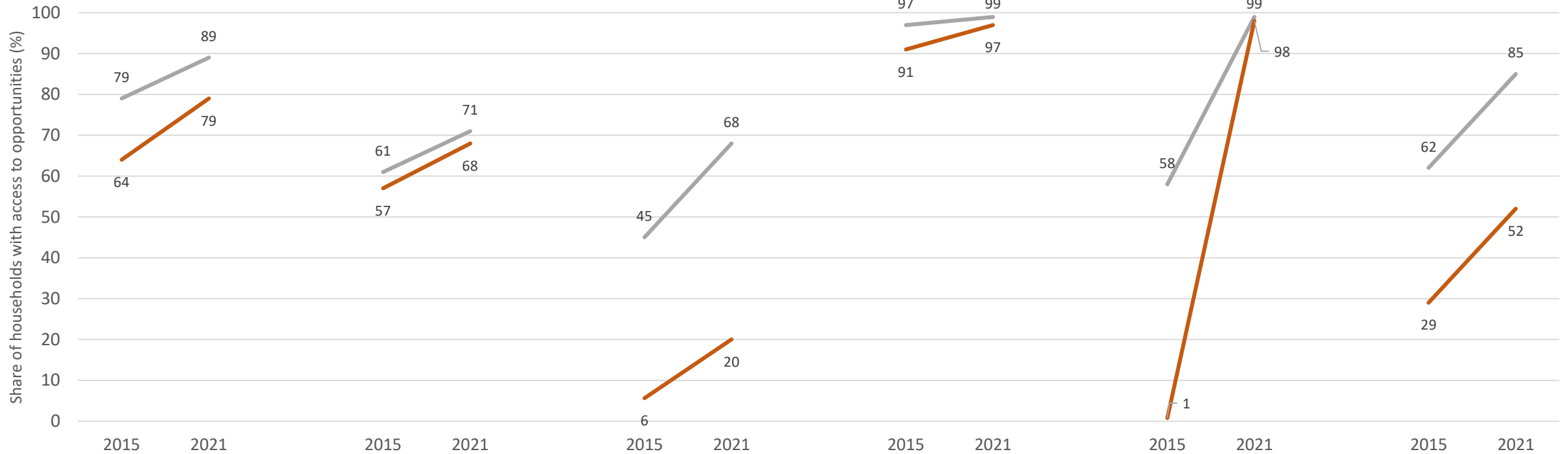


Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

Progress over time

Armenia (HIES 2015 and 2021)



Good Housing Condition



Satisfactory Health Services



Centralized Waste Disposal

Access to Basic Water



Clean Fuel



Internet Usage



— Average rate

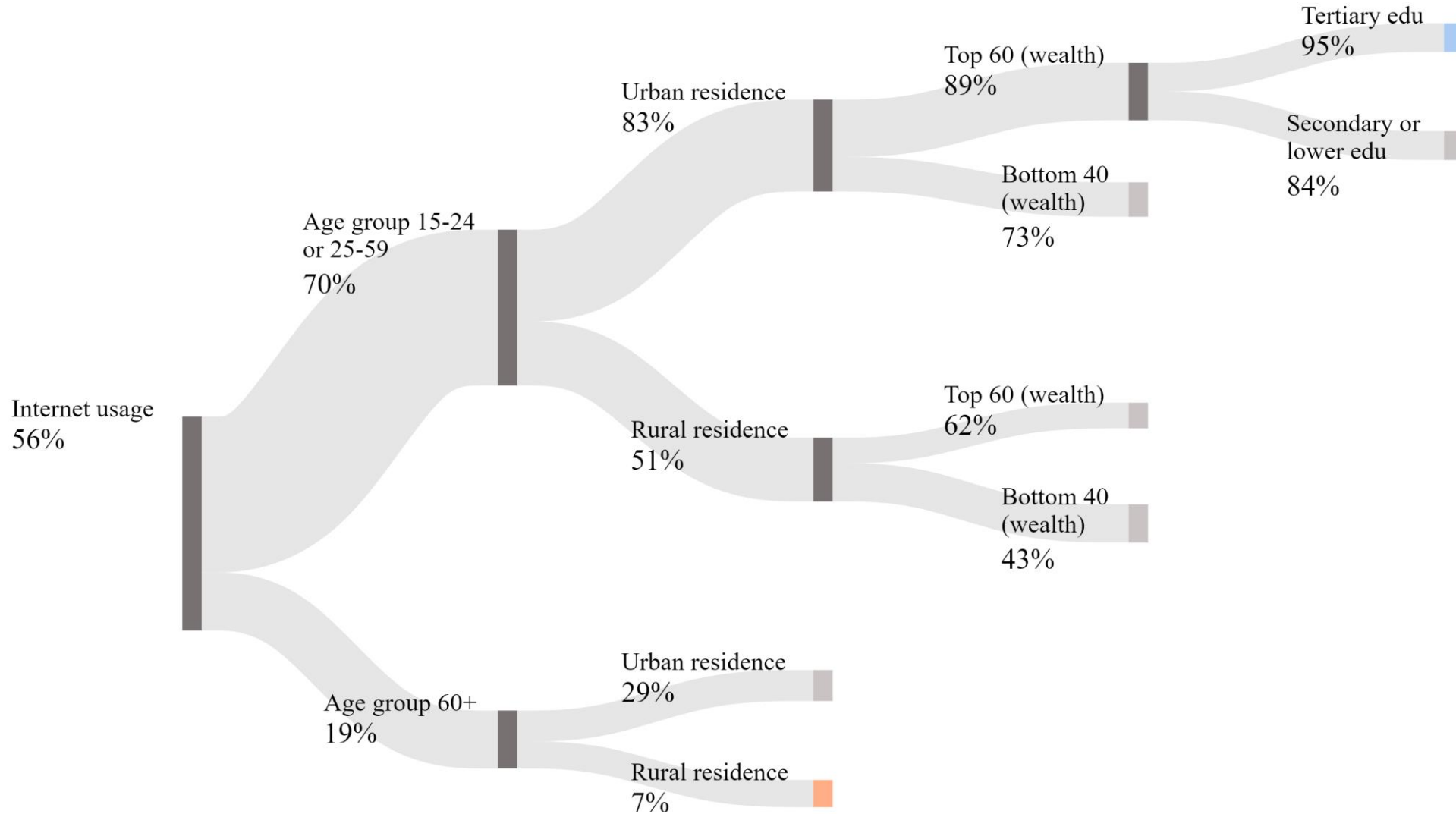
— Furthest behind

The exemplary case of Georgia



LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Georgia (HIES 2017)

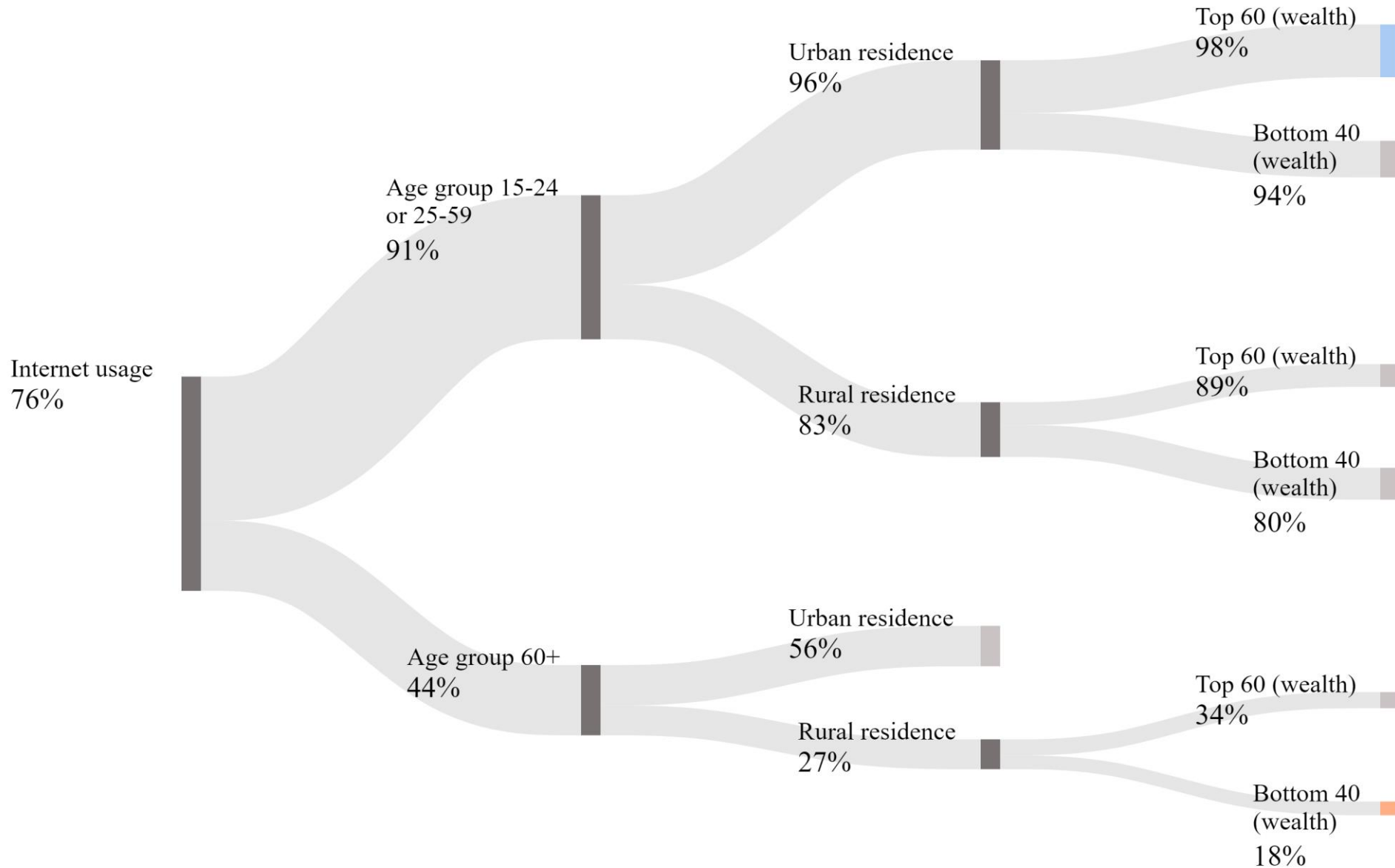


Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Georgia (HIES 2022)

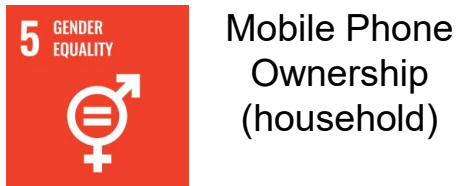
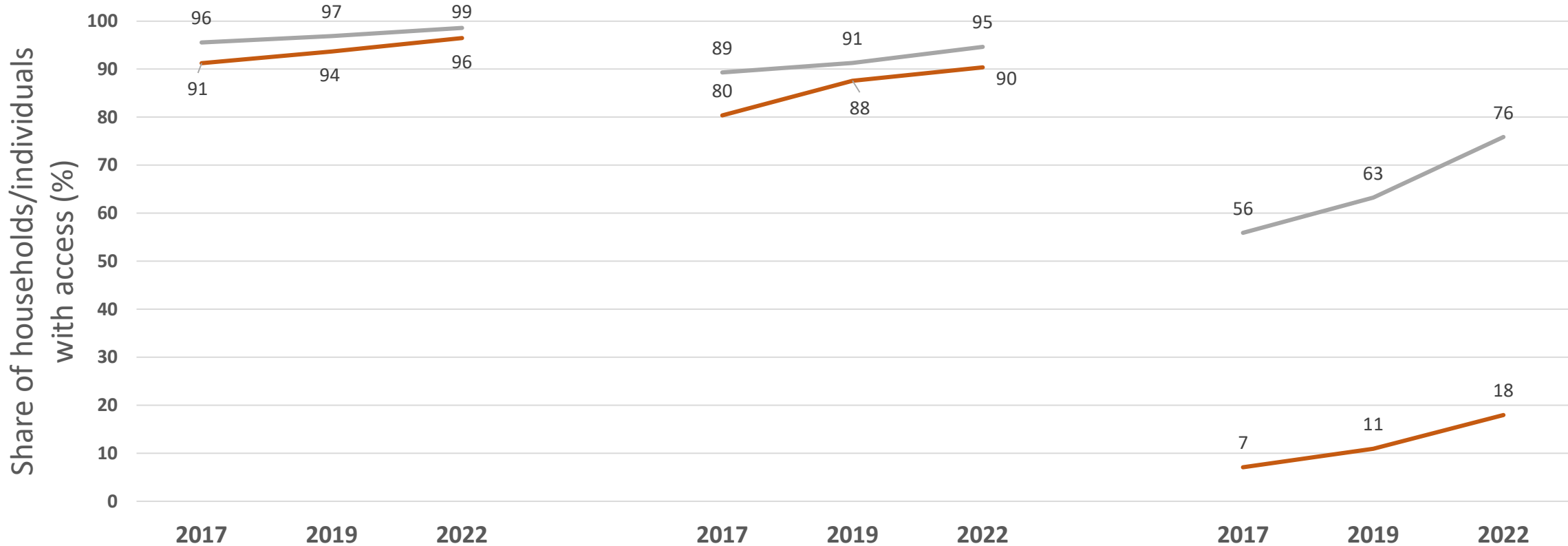


Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

Progress over time

Georgia (HIES 2017, 2019 and 2022)



— Average rate

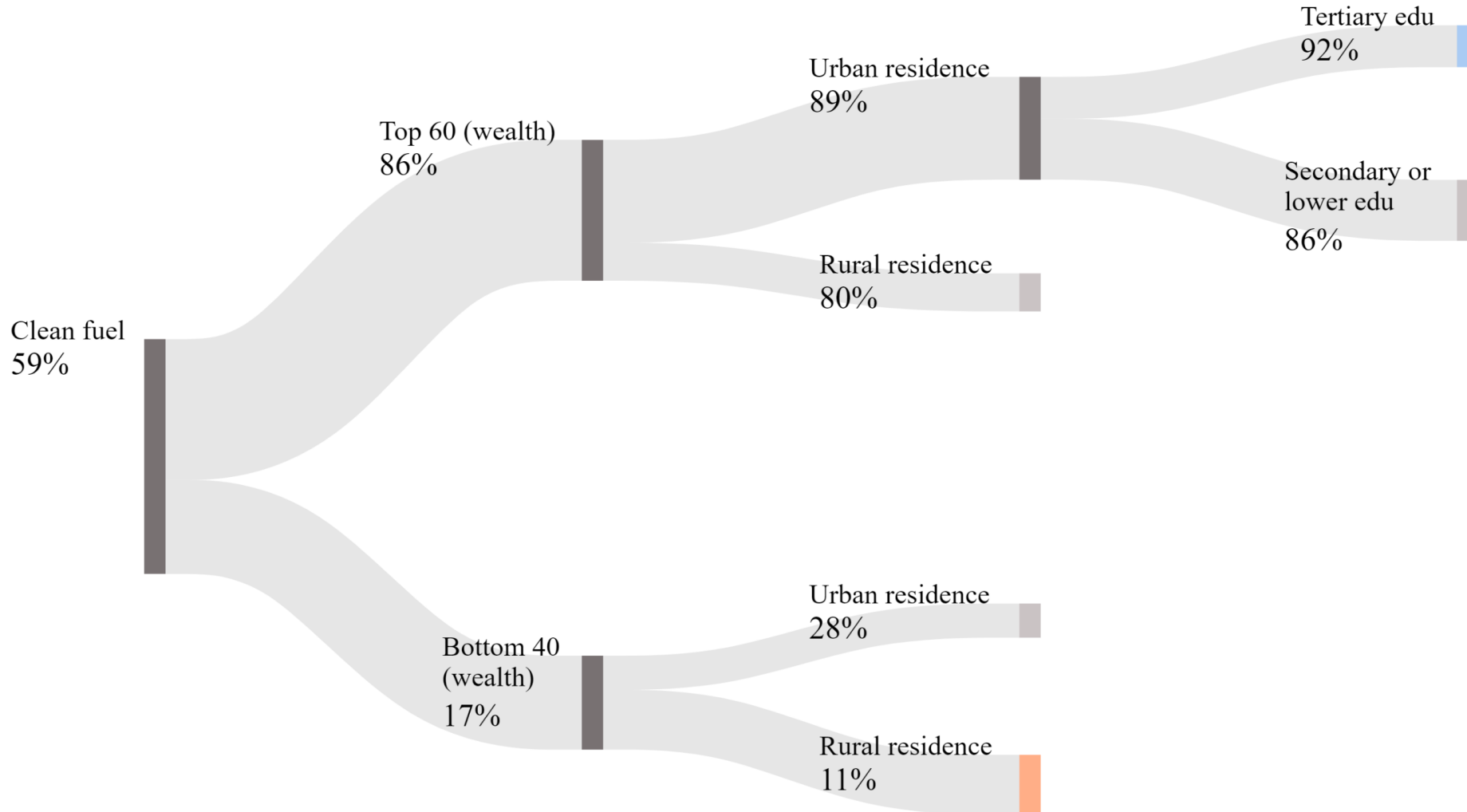
— Furthest behind

The exemplary case of Solomon Islands



LNOB Tree for SDG 1.4.1

Solomon Islands (High Frequency Phone Survey on COVID-19 2022, Round 5)*



Data legend

- Blue circle: Furthest ahead
- Grey circle: Other terminal nodes
- Orange circle: Furthest behind

Notes: Standard analysis based on 2,507 households.

Mainstreaming Evidence in Practice



Follow-up support upon request

Introductory & Technical LNOB Trainings at national and subregional levels



01 to 02 March 2023 | By invitation only

Novotel Nadi, Nadi, Fiji

ADD TO CALENDAR

DOWNLOAD ICS



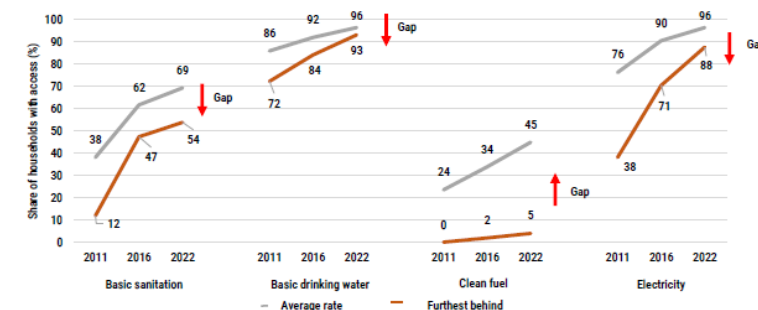
Customized Knowledge Products



Key Highlights

Leave no one behind (LNOB) is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals. Between 2011 and 2022, Nepal has made significant progress in enhancing overall access and closing the gap in respect to basic sanitation, basic drinking water and electricity, but more efforts are required to enhance access to clean fuels. Social protection benefit that leave no child, persons with disabilities or older persons behind can help Nepal accelerate reductions in poverty (SDG 1) and inequality (SDG 10).

Figure 1: Over time progress in selected opportunities, 2011-2022



Source: DHS 2011, 2016, and 2022



Access to **basic sanitation** among the **furthest behind groups** has increased from 12 per cent in 2011 to 54 per cent in 2022. The gaps between the average access rate and the furthest behind groups have reduced, from 26 to 15 percentage points. In 2022, the furthest behind groups in access to **basic sanitation**, poorer households in urban areas in which members have lower education, comprises 14 per cent of the Nepalese population. Efforts should be targeted towards those in most vulnerable provinces, such as Madhesh province.



Access to **basic drinking water** among the **furthest behind groups** has increased from 72 per cent in 2011 to 93 per cent in 2022. The gaps between the average access rate and the furthest behind groups have reduced, from 14 to 3 percentage points. In 2022, the furthest behind groups in access to **basic drinking water**, poorer households in rural areas in which members have lower education, comprises 13 per cent of the Nepalese population. Efforts should be targeted towards those in most vulnerable provinces, such as Lumbini province.



Access to **clean fuels** among the **furthest behind groups** has increased from 0 per cent in 2011 to 5 per cent in 2022, and from 38 per cent in 2011 to 88 per cent in 2022 in respect to access to **electricity**. While the gaps between the average access rate and the furthest behind groups in respect to **clean fuels** have increased, from 24 to 40 percentage points, in respect to **electricity** the gaps have reduced, from 38 to 8 percentage points. In 2022, the furthest behind groups in access to **clean fuels**, poorer households, comprises 40 per cent of the Nepalese population. Similarly, the furthest behind groups in access to **electricity**, poorer households in rural areas in which members have lower education, comprises 13 per cent of the Nepalese population. Efforts should be targeted towards those in most vulnerable provinces, such as Karnali and Sudurpashchim provinces.



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