Leaving No One Behind in VNRs: The case of ESCAP LNOB Platform in Asia and the Pacific

Deepening the Data Analysis in VNRs
Showcasing country experiences
VNR Data Lab
14 July 2023

Selsah Pasali
Social Affairs Officer, SETS/SDD
• 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 **VNRs**.
Figure 1. Access to clean fuels

Data legend:
- **Furthest ahead**
- **Other terminal nodes**
- **Furthest behind**

Source: ESCAP elaborations based on DHS (2022).

Figure 2. Regional disparities in access to clean fuels

Source: ESCAP elaborations based on DHS (2022).
Innovative Partnerships for LNOB Analysis

- **Mongolia’s** MICS is from 2018. In partnership with VNR drafting team, ESCAP carried out LNOB analysis on Household Socioeconomic Survey (HSES) from 2021. HSES is publicly available and regularly collected by the NSO.

- **Maldives’** DHS is from 2017. ESCAP analyzed HIES 2019 and provided inputs for VNR 2023. Additional SDGs (i.e., NEET, chronic disease and informal employment) are captured.

- **Cambodia** published its latest DHS in April 2023. In partnership with the RCO, ESCAP team swiftly analyzed and found evidence for significant progress in many SDGs from 2014 to 2022.

- **Fiji** conducted its first MICS in 2021. Collaborating with the RCO and FBoS, SDGs that are not on LNOB platform are analyzed finding positive impact of recent policies on CRVS.