



'Leave no one behind' index 2018

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Key messages

This index reviews the readiness of 86 countries to 'leave no one behind', covering all the countries that are presenting Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) at the 2018 High-level Political Forum (HLPF) as well as those that presented last year.

Building on ODI's 2017 'leave no one behind' index, this year's index adds an additional policy indicator on resilience. It includes a new 'leave no one behind' outcome score for each country that captures the extent to which real-world outcomes on leaving no one behind are improving.

- The index shows that 55 countries are 'ready' to meet their leave no one behind commitment, 24 are 'partially ready', 5 are currently 'not ready' and 2 have 'insufficient data'.
- Since last year, there has been some welcome progress towards ensuring no one is left behind, with 11 of the 43 countries that presented VNRs in 2017 improving their previous index score (using the same set of indicators as in 2017).
- Most of the improvements have been on data, which reflects an encouraging increase in the number of countries with household surveys within the last three years.
- A small number of countries showed improvements with finances now in line with internationally agreed targets and key policies in place (7 and 5 countries respectively). But some showed a deterioration (6 and 4 countries respectively).
- The additional policy indicator on resilience reveals the extent to which national climate adaptation documents cover leave no one behind issues: 46 of the 86 countries are judged 'not ready' by this specific indicator. This lack of focus on groups at risk of being left behind is a critical concern.
- The new leave no one behind outcome index shows that 15 of the 86 countries are clearly 'off track' to meet key Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets. However, few outcome indicators are available at a sufficiently disaggregated level to be able to assess whether key groups are being left behind. Not surprisingly there is a clear correlation between the readiness score and the outcome score: of the 55 countries scoring 'ready' on readiness, 36 are also 'on track' on outcomes.

Background

The commitment to ‘leave no one behind’ is a foundational element of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was also the theme of the first High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) era, in 2016. As such it is of key interest to the HLPF, which meets each year and plays a central role in the follow-up and review of the progress being made in delivering the 2030 Agenda.

Ahead of the 2017 HLPF, the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) developed an index to monitor the extent to which government systems were set up and ready to meet the leave no one behind commitment (Greenhill, 2017a and 2017b). ODI research found that delivering this commitment will require a new focus on leave no one behind challenges, and new ways of working. Just as vital is early action: delays in the initial years of the SDGs will increase the effort required exponentially (Stuart et al., 2016).

The index considered three critical components:

1. **Data.** Are countries undertaking the necessary surveys to identify those at risk of being left behind?
2. **Policy.** Do countries have key policies in place that address the needs of those at risk of being left behind – in particular, in relation to: women’s access to land and employment; and universal access to health, which previous ODI research identified as critical areas to support leaving no one behind?
3. **Finance.** Are governments investing enough in education, health and social protection – the three key sectors that are well recognised to be critical for supporting those at risk of being left behind?

These are not the only areas that need to be fast-tracked to achieve leave no one behind but they do highlight some of the most important issues. A wider set of policies is set out in Stuart et al. (2016), including economic and social policies, and environmental and wider sustainability policies will also be needed.

The 2018 index

This 2018 index updates and develops the original analysis in three ways.

First, it updates and extends the readiness index for the 43 countries that presented their Voluntary National

Reviews (VNRs) in 2017 to the 86 countries that will have presented at least one review by the time of the 2018 HLPF.¹

Second, as one of the two key themes of HLPF 2018² is resilience, we have added within the policy component of the index an innovative indicator on the extent to which adaptation policies focus on those most at risk of being left behind due to insufficient resilience to disaster and climate change (see next section).

Third, we have also explored the extent to which actual *outcomes* are showing progress on leaving no one behind. It is expected that future ODI reviews will increasingly focus on the outcomes rather than readiness. The leave no one behind outcome score will be developed over time and will draw on emerging disaggregated data on outcomes for particular groups. For this first iteration, it considers only four indicators covering the whole population:

- **under-five mortality rate (U5MR)**, to track whether health policy and financing readiness is leading to improved health outcomes
- **financial inclusion**, to track whether financial access policies are leading to improved financial inclusion
- **access to electricity**, as energy is one of the SDGs under review at HLPF 2018
- **undernourishment**, as this picks up multiple causes of vulnerability and exclusion.

Resilience and leaving no one behind

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) defines resilience as the:

Ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management (UNISDR, 2017)

People who are socially, economically, culturally, geographically or politically marginalised are often the most vulnerable to environmental shocks and stresses due to the constraints on their capacity to anticipate, adapt to and absorb climate and disaster risks (Bahadur et al., 2015).

Disasters also tend to exacerbate social inequalities and existing power dynamics, constraining people’s

1 Forty-three countries presented VNRs in 2017. Forty-seven countries are presenting VNRs in 2018. Of these, 43 are presenting for the first time and four countries for the second time. So, in total 86 countries have/will have presented at least one VNR in 2017 and 2018.

2 The 2018 HLPF will centre on the theme of ‘Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies’ and will review SDG 6 (water), 7 (energy), 11 (cities), 12 (sustainable consumption and production) and 15 (sustainable terrestrial ecosystems). In addition, SDG 17 (means of implementation and partnership) is considered each year. The 2017 HLPF centred on ‘Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world’ and reviewed SDG 1 (poverty), 2 (hunger), 3 (health), 5 (gender), 9 (infrastructure) and 14 (sustainable marine environment).

ability to escape poverty, and leaving those who are poor and the most marginalised at greater risk of being 'left behind', and more vulnerable to ongoing and future climate and disaster risks (Diwakar et al., 2018 forthcoming; Lovell and Le Masson, 2014).

As more people live and work in areas at risk of natural hazards (including those influenced by climate change), increasing exposure to climate and disaster risk, policies and programmes that aim to build resilience need also to tackle underlying vulnerabilities and intersecting inequalities.

Governments must ensure that those who are most marginalised and at risk of being left behind are included in decision-making, planning and implementation, with adequate financial support and delivery of systems and services central to support their wellbeing in the face of environmental shocks and stresses. This is imperative to help build the resilience of those most at risk, and to ensure they have the capacity to prepare for, cope with and respond to future/ongoing climate and disaster risks.

Resilience in international frameworks

The need for greater resilience features in the four major international policy processes for climate, disaster, development and humanitarian issues (Peters et al., 2016). The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Climate Agreement calls for:

Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development (UNFCCC, 2015: 9)³

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (the 'Sendai Framework') includes specific targets for reducing the number of people affected by

disasters (UNISDR, 2015), and its targets and indicators are being used to measure progress on several goals within the SDGs (SDG 1: end poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG 11: make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and SDG 13: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (UN, 2015)). Finally, following the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the Agenda for Humanity highlights five core responsibilities and 24 strategic transformations to 'reduce humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability', the third of which is to leave no one behind in situations of conflict, disaster, vulnerability and risk (UN, 2016).

But while countries are making progress in implementing and monitoring progress against these frameworks, climate change and natural hazard-related disasters can reverse years of development gains. They can also adversely affect systems and services that are central to people's wellbeing and longer-term development, such as health, education, employment and social protection (Diwakar et al., 2018 forthcoming) – all of which have been identified as policy areas that are central to the leave no one behind agenda (Stuart et al., 2016).

Building the resilience of the most vulnerable

Despite acknowledgements in the Paris Climate Agreement,⁴ there has been very little analysis to date of national adaptation and resilience agendas in relation to leave no one behind principles. To begin this discussion, this 2018 index examines how leave no one behind features in national climate change adaptation policy by looking at the occurrence of leave no one behind language⁵ across national adaptation documents submitted to the UNFCCC – specifically: adaptation components of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs),⁶ National Adaptation Plans (NAPs),⁷ and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs),⁸ as well

3 While voluntary in nature, there are nine non-governmental organisation (NGO) constituencies admitted to the Conference of Parties (COP) as observers who have formed around particular interest areas, which help to maintain effective interaction between these groups and the Secretariat. These include constituencies who have a focus on particular marginalised groups including: farmers and agricultural NGOs; indigenous people's organisations (IPOs); a women and gender constituency (WGC); and youth NGOs (YOUNGO). Since 2016 the UNFCCC secretariat also recognises a few informal NGO groups, including faith-based organisations (FBOs).

4 The Paris Agreement acknowledges that: *Climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity (UNFCCC, 2015: 2)*. It also recognises the need to take into consideration: *Vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate (UNFCCC, 2015: 9)*.

5 The full list of words included in the document search is: poor/poverty; equitable; marginalised; women/female/gender; child/children; minority/ethnic/race; caste, indigenous; disability; Hyogo/Sendai; leave no one behind. Despite the relevance of 'vulnerable' we omitted this because it appears regularly throughout the documents with regard to climate vulnerability (including of sectors, regions, communities and other issues).

6 www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/All.aspx

7 www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx

8 http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_programmes_of_action/items/4585.php?black=j

within developed countries' strategies and plans.^{9,10} For the 86 countries submitting VNRs, this included a total of 57 NDCs, 7 NAPs, and 15 NAPAs.¹¹ While some developing countries called for the inclusion of an adaptation component as a requirement of the INDCs, this was made optional, and the NDCs are primarily a vehicle to communicate national mitigation commitments. However, most countries did choose to provide descriptions of adaptation goals, priorities, actions and needs, alongside their mitigation plans.¹²

Country results

A country's overall readiness score is based on the combined score of the three components (data, policy and finance). For a country to be scored as 'ready' overall it has to be either (1) 'ready' in at least two of the

components; or (2) 'ready' in one and 'partially ready' in the other two. Countries deemed 'not ready' overall are either 'not ready' in all three components or only 'partially ready' in just one. Scores for the individual components are based on similar aggregation of the scores of the individual indicators. The full details of the data and methodology on which the leave no one behind readiness and outcomes indices are based, as well as scores for all the elements that make up the data, policy and financing components, are set out in a separate Annex paper.

Table 1 summarises the latest results for the ODI index by country, as well as the new ODI leave no one behind outcome score. The 2018 index shows that, of the 86 countries presenting VNRs in 2017 and/or in 2018, 55 are 'ready' to meet their leave no one behind commitments, 24 are 'partially ready' and 5 are 'not ready'. Data for two countries is too limited to make a fair assessment.

9 www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/adaptation-plans-and-strategies.aspx

10 The combinations of documents consulted for each country differed depending on the documents each has produced.

11 Support for producing NAPAs was the first major adaptation initiative under the UNFCCC, which aimed to address the most urgent and immediate adaptation needs in the most climate-vulnerable countries. All least developed countries (LDCs) from 2004 onward submitted these documents. The NAP process, introduced in 2010, facilitates countries to conduct comprehensive, medium- and long-term climate adaptation planning, and integrate adaptation concerns into national policies and plans, building on existing adaptation activities. All developing countries (not just LDCs) are invited to submit the resulting NAPs to the UNFCCC. The NAP process was introduced in 2010 under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, and to date, 10 countries have submitted their NAPs and over 80 countries are believed to have begun the NAP process. Every country submitted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) ahead of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21), which were converted into NDCs once Parties joined the Paris Agreement.

12 Since states received no guidance for the adaptation content, the scope and quality of that component varies considerably. As NDCs are shorter communication documents rather than detailed national plans and large segments of them cover mitigation, even the NDCs with adaptation components contain considerably less adaptation-relevant text than NAPs or NAPAs. For the purposes of this study, we looked only at the adaptation text of countries' NDCs, where they exist, and disregarded mitigation text.

Table 1 Summary of 2018 leave no one behind index and outcome score

Country (with year of VNR submission in parenthesis)	Data (household surveys)	Policy (resilience and equal access to employment, health and land)	Finance (education, health and social protection)	Overall leave no one behind readiness score	Outcome score (U5MR, undernourishment, access to finance and electricity)
Afghanistan (2017)	Ready	Partially ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Off track
Albania (2018)	Partially ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Partial progress
Andorra (2018)	Not ready	Insufficient data	Partially ready	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Argentina (2017)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	Partial progress
Armenia (2018)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	Partial progress
Australia (2018)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Azerbaijan (2017)	Not ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Partial progress
Bahamas (2018)	Partially ready	Ready	Not ready	Partially ready	On track
Bahrain (2018)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Bangladesh (2017)	Ready	Not ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Partial progress
Belarus (2017)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Belgium (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Belize (2017)	Ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Partial progress
Benin (2017 and 2018)	Ready	Not ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Off track
Bhutan (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	Partial progress
Botswana (2017)	Ready	Not ready	Ready	Ready	Off track
Brazil (2017)	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Cabo Verde (2018)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Canada (2018)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Chile (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Colombia (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	Partial progress
Costa Rica (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Cyprus (2017)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Czech Republic (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Denmark (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Dominican Republic (2018)	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	Ready	Partial progress
Ecuador (2018)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	Partial progress
Egypt (2018)	Ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Partial progress
El Salvador (2017)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	Partial progress
Ethiopia (2017)	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	Ready	Off track
Greece (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Guatemala (2017)	Ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Partial progress
Guinea (2018)	Ready	Partially ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Off track
Honduras (2017)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	Partial progress
Hungary (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
India (2017)	Ready	Not ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Partial progress
Indonesia (2017)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	Partial progress
Ireland (2018)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track

Country (with year of VNR submission in parenthesis)	Data (household surveys)	Policy (resilience and equal access to employment, health and land)	Finance (education, health and social protection)	Overall leave no one behind readiness score	Outcome score (U5MR, undernourishment, access to finance and electricity)
Italy (2017)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Jamaica (2018)	Not ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	On track
Japan (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Jordan (2017)	Partially ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Partial progress
Kenya (2017)	Ready	Partially ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Off track
Kiribati (2018)	Not ready	Insufficient data	Partially ready	Insufficient data	Off track
Laos (2018)	Partially ready	Not ready	Not ready	Not ready	Partial progress
Latvia (2018)	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Lebanon (2018)	Not ready	Not ready	Not ready	Not ready	Partial progress
Lithuania (2018)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Luxembourg (2017)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Malaysia (2017)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Maldives (2017)	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Mali (2018)	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	Ready	Off track
Malta (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Mexico (2018)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	Partial progress
Monaco (2017)	Insufficient data	Ready	Partially ready (no social protection)	Partially ready	Insufficient data
Namibia (2018)	Partially ready	Not ready	Ready	Partially ready	Off track
Nepal (2017)	Ready	Not ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Partial progress
Netherlands (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Niger (2018)	Partially ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Off track
Nigeria (2017)	Ready	Not ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Off track
Panama (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	Partial progress
Paraguay (2018)	Ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	On track
Peru (2017)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	Partial progress
Poland (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Portugal (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Qatar (2017 and 2018)	Partially ready	Not ready	Not ready	Not ready	Insufficient data
Republic of Congo (2018)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	Off track
Romania (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Saudi Arabia (2018)	Partially ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	On track
Senegal (2018)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	Partial progress
Singapore (2018)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Slovakia (2018)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Slovenia (2017)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Spain (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Sri Lanka (2018)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	Partial progress
State of Palestine (2018)	Partially ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Insufficient data

Country (with year of VNR submission in parenthesis)	Data (household surveys)	Policy (resilience and equal access to employment, health and land)	Finance (education, health and social protection)	Overall leave no one behind readiness score	Outcome score (U5MR, undernourishment, access to finance and electricity)
Sudan (2018)	Partially ready	Not ready	Not ready	Not ready	Off track
Sweden (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Switzerland (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Tajikistan (2017)	Partially ready	Partially ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Partial progress
Thailand (2017)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Togo (2017 and 2018)	Partially ready	Not ready	Not ready	Not ready	Off track
United Arab Emirates (2018)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	On track
Uruguay (2017 and 2018)	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	On track
Viet Nam (2018)	Partially ready	Partially ready	Not ready	Partially ready	Partial progress
Zimbabwe (2017)	Ready	Partially ready	Partially ready	Ready	Off track

Analysis

There is some welcome evidence of overall progress. Of the 43 countries that presented VNRs last year, 11 have improved their readiness scores (using the same set of indicators as in 2017). Most of the improvements have been on the data component, reflecting a clear increase in the number of countries undertaking household surveys within the last three years. Changes on the financing and policy scores were more balanced.¹³

However, one striking development is that five countries – Laos, Lebanon, Qatar, Sudan and Togo – are now assessed as ‘not ready’ (compared to none before). None of these countries meets any of the financing targets, and all score poorly in terms of providing equal access for all to land, health care and employment as well as resilience.

Looking at the individual components of the overall score it is encouraging that **only five countries are now scored ‘not ready’ on the data component. But 19 are still scored ‘not ready’ on the policy component and 16 on the finance component.** There is no consistent pattern between countries’ scores for these two components, with 10 scoring ‘not ready’ on both counts.

One clear concern is that **within the policy component more than half of all countries (46 countries) are assessed as ‘not ready’ with regard to considering resilience of communities most at risk of being left behind.**¹⁴ Given that the NAPs and NAPAs are dedicated specifically

to climate change adaptation – which discuss the communities most vulnerable to climate change in relative depth – we could expect to see greater emphasis on poorest and most marginalised and excluded groups, relative to the NDCs. However, within this analysis, the NDCs yielded the highest scores.

The resilience scores are based on a keyword search. This is likely to be a generous measure of a country’s readiness, given that key words in policy statement and project documents do not necessarily imply implementation or outcome. Any score based on key word search should therefore be regarded as a minimum benchmark. It is therefore worrying that of the 57 NDCs included, almost half do not contain a single mention of our keywords.¹⁵ However, the NDCs of five countries – Jordan, Mali, Mexico, Peru and Viet Nam – have a significant number of mentions of these words, and are scored as ‘ready’. There is no benchmark for what a ‘good’ score should be, so this is not to say that these countries are fully ‘ready’ in terms of the inclusion of leave no one behind issues in their NAPs: rather it indicates that they are performing well in this regard, relative to other countries. These five countries scored at least twice the keyword count of any countries in the ‘partially ready’ category for NDCs and indeed higher than any of the NAP or NAPA scores. It may be worth exploring further why they chose to include so much more discussion of leave no one behind issues and groups, and what the lessons are for other countries.

¹³ Data component: 11 countries improved and one regressed. Policies component: five countries improved and four regressed. Finance component: seven countries improved and six regressed.

¹⁴ Detailed scores for all the individual indicators (such as resilience) that are combined to yield the overall policy and financing scores are set out in a separate Annex paper.

¹⁵ See footnote 5 for full list

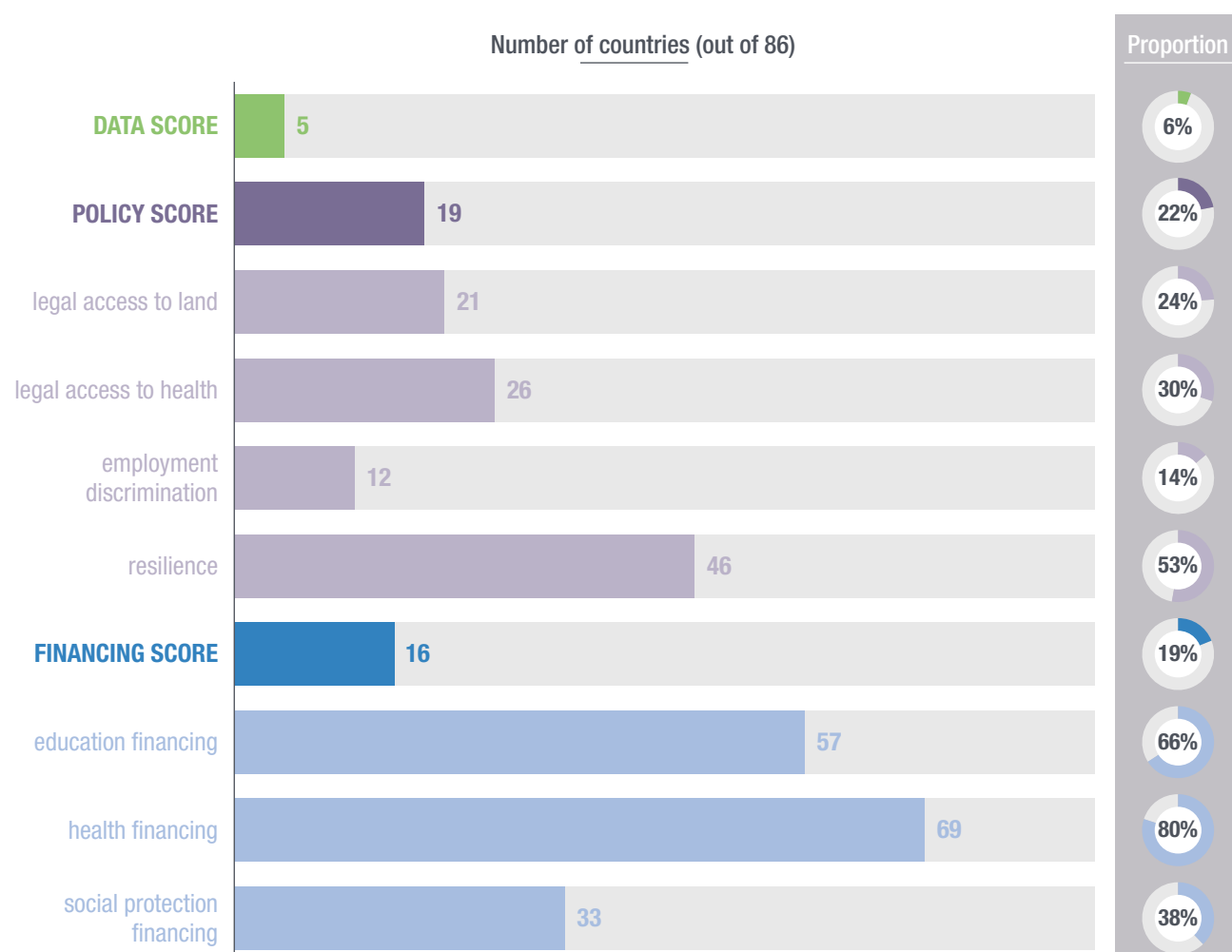
No country was found to be ‘ready’ on the basis of their NAPs or for NAPAs (though Benin’s NAPA performs relatively well). And the scores drop further when looking only at the projects outlined in the NAPAs, relative to the overall documents. This suggests that even where communities at risk of being left behind are recognised, they are given less consideration in countries’ tangible adaptation actions.

The lack of focus on groups at risk of being left behind in these national adaptation documents is a critical concern. As countries move forward in developing their NAPs, and as countries update their NDCs by 2020, they must increase their focus on the poorest and most marginalised to ensure that efforts to adapt to climate change reach the most vulnerable groups. Further research could examine the emphasis on leave no one behind in emerging national disaster risk reduction (DRR) policy, as countries develop national and local DRR strategies by 2020 as encouraged by Sendai Framework Global Target E, or within the Sendai Framework Monitor, and the corresponding indicators within the SDGs (see previous section). Incorporating this data would provide

a much clearer sense of countries’ leave-no-one-behind-readiness in relation to resilience.

It is also striking how few countries are ‘ready’ on the financing targets. But only four countries meet both education and health spending targets. For social protection, the proportion is better, with more than half (52 countries) meeting the target. This may reflect a much less ambitious financing target: the International Labour Organization social protection target as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) is half the education target of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and is less than the African Union health spending target. However, in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries average spending on social protection is more than the combined spend of education and health (Manuel et al., forthcoming 2018). The funding gap at an individual sector level is well documented in other reports that focus on the needs of one sector e.g. education or health. But this broad pattern of lacking investment reveals the scale of the collective challenge that all sectors face in seeking to increase their funding.

Figure 1 Number and proportion of countries ‘not ready’



Not surprisingly there is a clear correlation between the readiness index score and the outcome index score. Of the 55 countries scoring 'ready' on the readiness index, 36 (almost two thirds) were also assessed as being 'on track' on the outcome index. However, there are also some significant shortfalls: 14 countries are 'off-track' to meet one of the few specific SDG targets for all countries – under-five mortality falling to below 25 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2030. This highlights the current weaknesses in outcome indicators. Many have yet to be disaggregated enough to be able to assess whether the improvement in the overall average is also resulting in progress for key vulnerable groups. The planned work to disaggregate many SDG indicators is therefore most timely, and future ODI reviews will draw on these improved indicators.

Conclusions

Despite recognition that early action is necessary, too many countries are insufficiently prepared for ensuring no one is left behind. A quarter of all countries are failing to put in place the appropriate policies and nearly all are failing to sufficiently finance at least one key sector. Given the importance of resilience, and the focus on this at the 2018 HLPF, it is particularly concerning that most countries are failing to identify – let alone prioritise – those most at risk of being left behind as they prepare their adaption plans and projects. And the failure to make sufficient progress in terms of final outcomes confirms the scale of the challenge ahead and the need for urgent action.

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**Evidence.
Ideas.
Change.**

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Annex

‘Leave no one behind’ index 2018

Annex: methodology, policy analysis and references

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This annex details the methodology, scoring procedures and data sources underlying the 2018 ODI ‘leave no one behind’ index and outcome score.

Methodology for the ‘leave no one behind’ index

Data component

Household surveys are crucial to identifying who is being left behind. Countries were therefore scored based on how recently they conducted such surveys.

Scoring the data component

Ready	Countries in which surveys have been conducted within the past three years (since 2015)
Partially ready	Countries in which surveys have been conducted within the past five years (since 2013), are currently being conducted, or will be conducted in the next year (until 2019)
Not ready	Countries that have not conducted surveys in the last five years and are not planning on doing so in the next year

Sources for the data component analysis

To build this indicator we used data from any of the following relevant surveys:

- Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)¹
- Multiple Income Cluster Survey (MIC)²
- Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) Survey³
- European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions Survey (SILC)⁴

Results were also cross-checked with the data sources used in the World Bank’s PovcalNet⁵ to establish whether any national surveys were undertaken more recently⁶ (see list of national surveys in Appendix 1).

Policy component

Previous ODI research identified three clusters of policy that would be most effective in leaving no one behind: key services; public awareness; and institutional and legal

reforms (Greenhill, 2017a; 2017b; Samman and Stuart, 2017; Stuart et al., 2016).

As such, the first ‘leave no one behind’ index (Greenhill, 2017a) reviewed one policy area from each of these clusters: free health services at the point of delivery (services); anti-discrimination employment laws (legislation); and legislation on women’s land ownership (institutions).⁷

This 2018 index, and its future annual iterations, continues and expands upon the 2017 model. It includes the same policy areas – health, anti-discriminatory laws and gender-sensitive land access – updating them where possible, and adding one – resilience to natural hazard-related disasters and climate change, which will be critical and is the theme of the 2018 High-level Political Forum (HLPF).

To construct those same indicators, the 2018 index shifts the focus away from qualitative, country-based analyses and towards quantitative, centrally compiled information sources.

Health access. In 2017, the indicator for health was calculated by qualitatively assessing each country’s legislation – specifically whether national legislation provided for universal health coverage, i.e. whether health services were free at point of delivery – while measuring whether the following quantitative indicators were above, below, or average: health expenditure (percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)), out-of-pocket expenditure (percentage of GDP), antiretroviral therapy coverage (percentage of people with advanced HIV infection), and perceptions of government and social security share of assistance costs (Gallup poll). In an effort to streamline this measure, the 2018 leave no one behind indicator is instead based on the figures of legal deficit in universal health protection in rural areas from the latest World Social Protection Report of the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2017). Thus, rather than assessing countries according to international

1 <https://dhsprogram.com/what-we-do/survey/survey-display-471.cfm>

2 <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>

3 http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/lsmr#_r=1516018012694&collection=&country

4 <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/quality/eu-and-national-quality-reports>

5 <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povOnDemand.aspx>

6 This was the case for a number of countries, which we accounted for in the countries’ rating. No surveys were found for Monaco.

7 Its data sources were primarily country-specific policy documentation (e.g., national legislation or policy documents; Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) Health in the Americas, Country Chapters, 2012 (www.paho.org/salud-en-las-americanas-2012); Savedoff, W.D. (2009) *A Moving Target: Universal Access to Healthcare Services in Latin America and the Caribbean*, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Working Paper 67, etc.) but also drew on various databases: ODI Poverty Eradication Policy Preparedness Index (PEPPI), L&E Global Knowledge Center on Anti-discrimination; US State Department *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*; Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) reports on women’s access to land; the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) compiled by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Centre; the World Health Organization (WHO) Universal Health Coverage Data Portal (<http://apps.who.int/gho/cabinet/uhc.jsp>; www.who.int/universal_health_coverage/en/), etc.

spending targets on health in general, the 2018 indicator measures governments' efforts more specifically related to protecting the most vulnerable. The indicator was given a value of 0 when the proportion of a population without legal health coverage was above 80%; a value of 1 when it was below 20%; and a value of 0.5 when it was between those two thresholds.

Anti-discriminatory employment laws. Similar to our approach in 2017, the 2018 leave no one behind indicator of gender-based discrimination in employment laws was calculated through the qualitative analysis of country-specific official reports – the L&E Global Knowledge Center overviews of anti-discrimination laws; the CEDAW reports on countries' compliance with the treaty; and the SIGI Country Profiles. From these sources, it was assessed whether countries had discriminatory laws or rather specific anti-discrimination provisions in their employment-related legislation and whether governments had specific policies in place to facilitate women's access to the labour market.⁸ A score of 1 was given to countries with laws explicitly prohibiting discrimination and policies to implement them; a score of 0.5 to countries with either laws or policies prohibiting discrimination or facilitating gender equality in the labour market; a score of 0 to countries with discriminatory laws or policies that explicitly hampered equality in the labour market.

Women's land ownership. While in 2017 the indicator for women's access to land ownership was calculated through the qualitative analysis of each country's legislation, in 2018 the same indicator was based on countries' ranking in the SIGI compiled by the OECD Development Centre – specifically the Restricted Resources and Assets Value component of such index. The leave no one behind indicator was given a value of 0 when the discrimination level in the SIGI was above 0.5; a value of 1 when it was below 0.15; and a value of 0.5 for the levels between those two thresholds.⁹

Resilience to climate change and disasters. The 2018 index adds this new policy area due to its importance in achieving the 2030 leave no one behind Agenda and its pertinence to the 2018 HLPF.¹⁰ The indicator for resilience to climate change and natural hazard-related disasters was calculated through text analysis of national adaptation documents. To gauge how well the 'leave no one behind' principles are upheld in national adaptation policies to climate change, we looked at the occurrence of leave no one behind language across national adaptation documents submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),¹¹ including adaptation components of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)¹² (or, where necessary, the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions),¹³ the

8 CEDAW Concluding Observation Reports (http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en); L&E Global Knowledge Center Report, Employment Law Overview, 2017 (<https://knowledge.leglobal.org/subjects/knowledge/anti-discrimination-laws/>); SIGI Country Profiles (www.genderindex.org/countries).

9 Our three categories map roughly on SIGI's categories ('very low' and 'low', 'medium' and 'high' and 'very high'). They cannot correspond exactly because the SIGI includes more countries than our more limited sample and ranks them on a curve.

10 Resilience features in the four major international policy processes for climate, disaster, development and humanitarian issues (Peters et al., 2016). The Paris Climate Agreement (UNFCCC) includes a goal on adaptation, in terms of 'enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development' (UNFCCC, 2015: 9). The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 targets include: (1) reducing global mortality from disasters; (2) reducing the number of affected people by disasters; (3) reducing direct economic loss from disasters; (4) reducing disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services; and (5) increasing the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies (UNISDR, 2015). These targets and indicators are used to measure progress on several goals within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): SDG 1: end poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG 11: make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and SDG 13: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (UN, 2015). Following the World Humanitarian Summit, the Agenda for Humanity highlights five core responsibilities and 24 strategic transformations to 'reduce humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability', the third of which is to 'leave no one behind' in situations of conflict, disaster, vulnerability and risk (UN, 2016: 3).

11 These documents serve different purposes as they cover different timelines and countries (thereby reducing the availability of country data across time and in regard to leave no one behind).

12 www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/All.aspx

13 www4.unfccc.int/submissions/index/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)¹⁴ and the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)^{15,16} and developed countries' strategies and plans.¹⁷ For each document, we performed a word search and counted the number of words relevant to leave no one behind principles¹⁸ or related to vulnerable groups or people. The number of relevant words identified was calculated as a percentage of the number of adaptation-relevant words over the total document length. Countries with little or no mention of indicative words in any documents (below 0.10% of total document word count) were scored as 0, while countries with 0.10–0.50% of indicative words, as 0.5.¹⁹ The remaining five countries with a score of 1 – Jordan, Mali, Mexico, Peru and Viet Nam – also scored over the mean plus one standard deviation (0.33%), with percentages ranging between 0.58% and 0.81%. These countries performed nearly twice as well as the next best performers.²⁰

Scoring the policy component

To calculate the policy score, each country was given a ranking of 0, 0.5 or 1 in each policy area, according to the degree to which they had the policy or legislation in place, and then the sum of those four scores was calculated.

For countries with data available for all four indicators (women's land access, health access, anti-discriminatory employment laws and resilience):

Ready	Countries with an overall score of 3 or above
Partially ready	Countries with an overall score of 1.5 to 2.5
Not ready	Countries with an overall score of 0.5 or less

For countries with data available for three of the total four indicators:

Ready	Countries with an overall score of 2 or above
Partially ready	Countries with an overall score of 1 to 1.5
Not ready	Countries with an overall score of 0.5 or less

Countries with data available for only one or two out of the four indicators were not scored and 'insufficient data' was noted.

Data sources for the policy component

The main data sources are:

- SIGI compiled by the OECD Development Centre – specifically the Restricted Resources and Assets Value component of such index

14 www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx

15 http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_programmes_of_action/items/4585.php?black=j

16 Support for producing NAPAs was the first major adaptation initiative under the UNFCCC, which aimed to address the most urgent and immediate adaptation needs in the most climate-vulnerable countries. All least developed countries (LDCs) from 2004 onward submitted these documents. The NAP process, introduced in 2010, facilitates countries to conduct comprehensive, medium- and long-term climate adaptation planning, and integrate adaptation concerns into national policies and plans, building on existing adaptation activities. All developing countries (not just LDCs) are invited to submit the resulting NAPs to the UNFCCC. The NAP process was introduced in 2010 under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, and to date, 10 countries have submitted their NAPs and over 80 countries are believed to have begun the NAP process. Every country submitted INDCs ahead of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21), which were converted into NDCs once Parties joined the Paris Agreement. While some developing countries called for the inclusion of an adaptation component as a requirement of the (I)NDCs, this was made optional, and the NDCs are primarily a vehicle to communicate national mitigation commitments. However, most countries did choose to provide descriptions of adaptation goals, priorities, actions and needs, alongside their mitigation plans. Since states received no guidance for the adaptation content, the scope and quality of that component varies considerably. As NDCs are shorter communication documents rather than detailed national plans and large segments of them cover mitigation, even the NDCs with adaptation components contain considerably less adaptation-relevant text than NAPs or NAPAs. For the purposes of this study, we looked only at the adaptation text of countries' NDCs, where they exist, and disregarded mitigation text.

17 www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/adaptation-plans-and-strategies.aspx

18 The full list of words included in the document search is: poor/poverty; equitable; marginalised; women/female/gender; child/children; minority/ethnic/race; caste; indigenous; disability; Hyogo/Sendai; leave no one behind. Despite the relevance of 'vulnerable' we omitted this because it appears regularly throughout the documents with regard to climate vulnerability more generally (including of sectors, regions, communities and other issues), and not only in reference to the groups of concern to the leave no one behind agenda. Given the IPCC definition of vulnerability as 'sensitivity or susceptibility to harm, and lack of capacity to cope and adapt', many instances of 'vulnerable/ vulnerability' will refer to these groups – usually, within a wider community of vulnerable people, such as people dependent on rain fed agriculture, or located in vulnerable regions.)

19 For the NAPs and NAPAs, the threshold between 0 and 0.5 was set as a percentage – 0.1% when considered to represent more than tokenistic reference to leave no one behind issues, while 0.5 to 1 set at 0.5%. For the NDCs, any country with just one or no mention of any of the leave no one behind words was given a 0, and the boundary between 0.5 and 1 set at 0.5%.

20 For the countries that produced more than one document for adaptation measures, the highest of all their scores was selected for the final analysis.

- ILO *World Social Protection Report*
- the L&E Global Knowledge Center overviews of anti-discrimination laws; the CEDAW reports on countries' compliance with the treaty
- national adaptation documents submitted to the UNFCCC.

Financing component

A necessary condition to leave no one behind is to meet internationally agreed targets for public spending on health, education and social protection. Countries were assessed based on whether they did so, according to the following targets:

1. **Education:** country meets either of the two targets set out by the Education for All (EFA) coalition, by which education accounts for either 20% of total government expenditure or 6% of GDP
2. **Health:** country meets the Abuja target of 15% of government expenditure for health. Only African countries agreed to this target but we consider it to be a reasonable target for other countries too
3. **Social protection:** country meets the ILO minimum threshold of 2.9% of GDP going toward social protection mechanisms.

Rating the financing component

Ready	Countries that meet the target in two or more sectors
Partially ready	Countries that meet the target in one sector
Not ready	Countries that do not meet the target in any of the sectors

Data sources for the financing component

The main database used for education and health spending was the World Bank's World Development Indicators,²¹ which is consistent and up to date with the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO)²² indicators on education and the WHO's²³ indicators on health. The main source for social protection spending was the ILO's *World Social Protection Report 2017–19*.²⁴ To compile the most up to date figures as possible, we used alternative sources to integrate that core data. Among these was the Government Spending Watch (GSW),²⁵ a joint initiative by Development Finance International and Oxfam to track government spending on the SDGs, with data in all three areas.²⁶ Similarly, EUROSTAT²⁷ indicators on general expenditure according to the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) were used in all three areas for European Economic Area (EEA) countries. Other sources included the OECD health resources²⁸ database, used to extract health spending, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Government Finance Statistics²⁹ (expenditure by COFOG), used to extract education spending.

The figures used to calculate social protection spending were drawn from a variety of additional sources, including the OECD general government spending³⁰ database, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC/CEPAL) Database on Social Investment,³¹ the World Bank Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE)³² database, the Asian Development Bank Social

21 <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators&preview=on>

22 <http://data.uis.unesco.org/index.aspx?queryid=181>

23 <http://apps.who.int/nha/database/ViewData/Indicators/en>

24 www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_604882/lang--en/index.htm

25 www.governmentspendingwatch.org/spending-data

26 Most of the GSW data reflects planned expenditures by governments, a sufficiently good indicator of the governments' commitment given the limited availability of actual expenditures.

27 <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/data/database>

28 <https://data.oecd.org/healthres/health-spending.htm>

29 <http://data.imf.org/?sk=5804C5E1-0502-4672-BDCD-671BCDC565A9>

30 <https://data.oecd.org/gga/general-government-spending.htm>

31 <https://observatoriosocial.cepal.org/inversion/en/indicador/expenditure-social-protection>

32 <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/>

Protection Indicator,³³ and the ILOSTAT³⁴ database. In some cases, the figures were drawn from national statistics offices, government documents, or reports by international organisations (see Appendix 2). In some cases, no recent data could be found (see Appendix 3).

Overall country score

Each country was given an overall rating based on the rating across the three areas of data, policy and finance. If a country lacked data in one of the three areas, we did not rank it, due to ‘insufficient data’. For 84 of the 86 countries, the overall score was calculated as the sum of the scores in the three areas – with a maximum score of six, or ‘ready’ in all three areas, and a minimum of 0, or ‘not ready’ in any.

Ready	Countries with an overall score of 4 or above (ready in 2 or more areas)
Partially ready	Countries with an overall score of 1.5 to 3.5
Not ready	Countries with an overall score of 1 or below

Methodology for the outcome score

Adding a separate analysis of countries’ progress on outcomes allows an additional cross check as to whether the benefits of progress toward the SDGs extend to the poorest, the most disadvantaged and the most vulnerable. The 2018 LNOB outcome score measures four policy outcomes: under-five mortality rate; electricity access; undernourishment; and financial inclusion.

Under-five mortality rate.³⁵ Due to the centrality of healthcare for the leave no one behind agenda, we decided to include health both as a policy and as an outcome indicator. Latest research confirms and illustrates that governments’ commitment to invest in health systems that prioritise newborns is key to reach the poorest and the most marginalised, even under budgetary constraints. Most babies do not die from medical causes (such as prematurity or pneumonia), but rather because ‘their families are too poor or marginalized to access the care they need’ (UNICEF, 2018: 14). We used the mortality rate of children under five to measure governments’ achievements in providing quality health services to the most

marginalised. Countries with a mortality rate below the SDG maximum target level of 25 deaths per 1,000 live births were awarded a score of 1. Countries that on past performance since 1990 are expected to be below 25 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2030 were awarded a score of 0.5 based on the assumption that they would sustain the rates of reduction in mortality rates they exhibited in 1990–2016. Countries that, according to this projection, would still record mortality rates above that target by 2030 were awarded a score of 0.

Electricity access. We chose the percentage of total population with access to electricity to measure the policy outcome relating to the ‘access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all’ (SDG 7).³⁶ The leave no one behind indicator for electricity access was given a value of 0 when the proportion of population with access to electricity was below 50%; a value of 1 when it was above 90%; and a value of 0.5 when it was between those two thresholds.

Undernourishment. Adequate food is critical for the livelihoods and wellbeing of all and, in particular, for lifting the poorest from poverty and providing an important safety net for many households. The leave no one behind indicator for undernourishment was given a value of 0 when the proportion of undernourished population was above 20%; a value of 1 when it was below 3%; and a value of 0.5 when it was between those two thresholds.

Financial inclusion. Access to formal banking institutions is crucial to lift the marginalised from exclusion and build a sustainable path out of poverty or extreme poverty. We chose to include the percentage of people among the population’s poorest 40% who have an account in a formal financial institution as a measure of financial inclusion. The leave no one behind indicator for financial inclusion was given a value of 0 when the proportion of the population’s poorest 40% with an account in a formal institution was below 50%; a value of 1 when it was above 90%; and a value of 0.5 when it was between those two values.

Scoring

To calculate the overall outcome score, each country was given a ranking of 0, 0.5 or 1 on each outcome, according to the degree to which they achieved certain

33 <https://spi.adb.org/spidmz/>

34 http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page27.jspx;ILOSTATCOOKIE=7SlwKrJymFPo0IKTIas8UNVpMrSKYvT_OLuI0zWxB-wYCIDW6IZp!-82771033?indicator=SOC_PSPE_EXP_RT&subject=SOC&datasetCode=A&collectionCode=SSI&_adf.ctrl-state=4o93ylxtc_4&_afLoop=1921306564334518&_afWindowMode=0&_afWindowId=null#!%40%40%3Findicator%3DSOC_PSPE_EXP_RT%26_afWindowId%3Dnull%26subject%3DSOC%26_afLoop%3D1921306564334518%26datasetCode%3DA%26collectionCode%3DSSI%26_afWindowMode%3D0%26_adf.ctrl-state%3D3igadq6ez_4

35 <http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/2.18#>

36 Though preferable, it was not possible to isolate the population concentrating in rural areas, as the data coverage from the World Bank Open Data source was not comprehensive enough with regards to the countries under analysis. World Bank Open Data – Access to electricity, 2014 (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?locations=CN>).

thresholds in meeting implementation targets, and then the sum of those four scores was calculated.

For countries with data available for all four indicators (under-five mortality rate, electricity access, undernourishment and financial inclusion):

On track	Countries with an overall score of 3 or above
Partial progress	Countries with an overall score of 1.5 to 2.5
Off track	Countries with an overall score of 0.5 or less

For countries with data available for three of the total four indicators:

On track	Countries with an overall score of 2 or above
Partial progress	Countries with an overall score of 1 to 1.5
Off track	Countries with an overall score of 0.5 or less

Countries with data available for only one or two out of the four indicators were not scored and ‘insufficient data’ was noted.

Scores for individual elements for ‘partially ready’ and ‘not ready’ countries

The following table details the scores in each policy and outcome and summarises the scores in data and finance for the countries with an overall score of ‘partially ready’ and ‘not ready’, respectively.

Within the categories of policy and outcome, countries were awarded ‘ready’ with a score of 3; ‘partially ready’ with a score between 2.5 and 1.5; and ‘not ready’ with a score below 1, when data on all four indicators were available (respectively: land access, health, employment and resilience; and mortality, electricity, undernourishment and financial inclusion). For countries, which had data on three of those categories only, the scoring scale changed as follows: countries were awarded ‘ready’ with a score of 2; ‘partially ready’ with a score between 1 and 1.5; and ‘not ready’ with a score below 0.5. Countries with data for fewer than three indicators were not scored (Andorra and Kiribati).

Within the category of data, the table summarises only whether countries conducted a survey within the past three years (‘ready’), within the past five years or currently or in the next year (‘partially ready’), or none of the above (‘not ready’). Within the category of finance, the table details whether countries met the target (‘ready’) or not (‘not ready’) in each sector (education, social protection and health).

'Partially ready' countries

Country	Data	Policy	Financing	Outcome
Afghanistan	Ready	Land: not ready Health: partially ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: off track Electricity: partial progress Undernourishment: off track Financial inclusion: off track
Albania	Partially ready	Land: partially ready Health: not ready Employment: ready Resilience: N/A	Education: not ready Social protection: ready Health: not ready	Mortality: on track Electricity: on track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track
Azerbaijan	Not ready	Land: partially ready Health: not ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: N/A	Education: not ready Social protection: ready Health: not ready	Mortality: partial progress Electricity: on track Undernourishment: on track Financial inclusion: off track
Bahamas	Partially ready	Land: N/A Health: ready Employment: ready Resilience: not ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: on track Electricity: on track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: N/A
Bangladesh	Ready	Land: not ready Health: not ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: partially on track Electricity: partially on track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track
Belize	Ready	Land: N/A Health: not ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: not ready	Education: ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: on track Electricity: on track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track
Benin	Ready	Land: not ready Health: not ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: off track Electricity: off track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track
Egypt	Ready	Land: not ready Health: partially ready Employment: not ready Resilience: not ready	Education: not ready Social protection: ready Health: not ready	Mortality: on track Electricity: on track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track
Guatemala	Ready	Land: partially ready Health: not ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: not ready	Education: ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: partial progress Electricity: partial progress Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track
Guinea	Ready	Land: partially ready Health: not ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: off track Electricity: off track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track
India	Ready	Land: not ready Health: not ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: partial progress Electricity: partial progress Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track
Jamaica	Not ready	Land: ready Health: not ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: not ready	Education: ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: on track Electricity: on track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: partial progress
Jordan	Partially ready	Land: not ready Health: partially ready Employment: not ready Resilience: ready	Education: not ready Social protection: ready Health: not ready	Mortality: on track Electricity: on track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track

Country	Data	Policy	Financing	Outcome
Kenya	Ready	Land: not ready Health: partially ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: partial progress Electricity: off track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track
Monaco	N/A	Land: N/A Health: ready Employment: ready Resilience: not ready	Education: not ready Social protection: N/A Health: ready	Mortality: on track Electricity: on track Undernourishment: N/A Financial inclusion: N/A
Namibia	Partially ready	Land: not ready Health: not ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: ready Social protection: ready Health: not ready	Mortality: off track Electricity: off track Undernourishment: off track Financial inclusion: off track
Nepal	Ready	Land: not ready Health: not ready Employment: not ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: partial progress Electricity: partial progress Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track
Niger	Partially ready	Land: not ready Health: not ready Employment: not ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: off track Electricity: off track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track
Nigeria	Ready	Land: not ready Health: not ready Employment: not ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: off track Electricity: partial progress Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track
Paraguay	Ready	Land: partially ready Health: not ready Employment: not ready Resilience: not ready	Education: not ready Social protection: ready Health: not ready	Mortality: on track Electricity: on track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: N/A
Saudi Arabia	Partially ready	Land: not ready Health: not ready Employment: not ready Resilience: not ready	Education: ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: on track Electricity: on track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: partial progress
State of Palestine	Partially ready	Land: not ready Health: not ready Employment: not ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: not ready Social protection: ready Health: not ready	Mortality: on track Electricity: N/A Undernourishment: N/A Financial inclusion: off track
Tajikistan	Partially ready	Land: partially ready Health: not ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: partial progress Electricity: on track Undernourishment: off track Financial inclusion: off track
Viet Nam	Partially ready	Land: partially ready Health: partially ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: on track Electricity: on track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track

'Not ready' countries

Country	Data	Policy	Financing	Outcome
Laos	Partially ready	Land: partially ready Health: not ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: not ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: off track Electricity: partial progress Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: N/A
Lebanon	Not ready	Land: not ready Health: partially ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: not ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: on track Electricity: on track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track
Qatar	Partially ready	Land: not ready Health: ready Employment: not ready Resilience: not ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: on track Electricity: on track Undernourishment: N/A Financial inclusion: N/A
Sudan	Partially ready	Land: not ready Health: partially ready Employment: not ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: off track Electricity: off track Undernourishment: off track Financial inclusion: off track
Togo	Partially ready	Land: not ready Health: not ready Employment: partially ready Resilience: partially ready	Education: not ready Social protection: not ready Health: not ready	Mortality: off track Electricity: off track Undernourishment: partial progress Financial inclusion: off track

Further reading

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- UN (2016) *Agenda for humanity*
- UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015) *Paris Agreement*. Bonn: UNFCCC
- UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund (2018) *Every child alive: the urgent need to end new-born deaths*. Geneva: UNICEF
- UNISDR – United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (2015) *The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*. Geneva: UNISDR
- UNISDR (2017) *UNISDR Terminology*. Geneva: UNISDR

Appendices

Appendix 1

List of national surveys used in data analysis:

Survey	Source
Andorran Household Budget Survey 2010–2012	www.estadistica.ad/serveiestudis/web/index.asp?lang=4
Argentinian Continuous Permanent Household Survey (Encuesta Permanente de Hogares Continua – EPH) 2017	www.indec.gob.ar/bases-de-datos.asp ; www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog/1425
Australian Household Income and Wealth Survey 2015–2016. Australian National Health Survey 2014–2015	www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6523.0Main+Features12015-16?OpenDocument
Bahamas Household Expenditure Survey 2013, previous Bahamas Living Conditions Survey 2001	www.bahamas.gov.bs/wps/portal/public/key%20statistics/economics%20statistics/household%20expenditure%20survey
Bahrain Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2014–2015, previous Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2005–2006	www.data.gov.bh/en/ResourceCenter/DownloadFile?id=2484 ; http://www.data.gov.bh/en/ResourceCenter/
Bangladesh Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2016	http://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/b343a8b4_956b_45ca_872f_4cf9b2f1a6e0/HIES%20Preliminary%20Report%202016.pdf
Annual Byelorussian Sample Household Living Standards Survey 2016, 2015, etc.	www.belstat.gov.by/en/ofitsialnaya-statistika/social-sector/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/publikatsii__1/index_7743/ ; www.belstat.gov.by/en/ofitsialnaya-statistika/social-sector/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/publikatsii__1/index_7743/ ; www.belstat.gov.by/ofitsialnaya-statistika/solialnaya-sfera/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/ofitsialnye-publikatsii_6/index_5430/
Benin Enquête Modulaire Intégrée sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EMICoV) 2015	www.insae-bj.org/autres_publ.html?file=files/publications/Autres%20publications/Note%20sur%20la%20pauvrete_final.pdf
Bhutan Living Standard Survey 2017, Bhutan Living Standard Survey 2012	www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/publications.php?id=1 ; www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/pub2yo10667rb.pdf
Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey (BMTHS) 2015–2016, previous Botswana Core Welfare Indicators Survey (BCWIS) 2009–2010	www.statsbots.org.bw/sites/default/files/publications/BMTHS%20Economic%20Activity%20Stats%20Brief%20Aug%2015%202017.pdf ; http://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog/1552/study-description
Brazilian National Household Sample Survey 2015	ww2.ibge.gov.br/home/estatistica/populacao/trabalhoerendimento/pnad2015/default.shtm
Cabo Verde Continuous Multi-Objective Survey (Inquérito Multi-objetivo Contínuo) 2016	http://ine.cv/en/publicacoes/estatisticas-das-familias-condicoes-vida-inquerito-multi-objetivo-continuo-2016/ ; http://ine.cv/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/imc-2016-condicoes_vida-1.pdf
Canadian General Social Survey 2016, Canadian Income Survey (CIS) 2015	www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=5221 ; www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&Id=333413
Chile National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey (Chile Encuesta Nacional de Caracterización Socio-económica (CASEN)) ongoing 2017, previous CASEN 2015, CASEN 2013	http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen-multidimensional/casen/casen_2017.php
Colombian Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares 2016, 2015, etc.	www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/mercado-laboral/empleo-y-desempleo/geih-historicos ; https://dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Search.cfm
Costa Rican National Household Survey (Encuesta Nacional de Hogares) 2016	www.inec.go.cr/sites/default/files/documentos-biblioteca-virtual/reenaho2016_0.pdf
Ecuadorian Living Conditions Survey (Encuesta Condiciones de Vida ECV) 2015	www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/documentos/web-inec/ECV/ECV_2015/documentos/ECV%20COMPENDIO%20LIBRO.pdf ; www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/page/2/?s=encuesta
El Salvador Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples 2015	www.digestyc.gob.sv/index.php/temas/des/ehpm/publicaciones-ehpm.html?download=578%3Apublicacion-ehpm-2015

Survey	Source
Honduras Encuesta Permanente de Hogares y Propósitos Múltiples 2016	http://170.238.108.229/index.php/catalog/79
Indonesian National Socio-Economic Survey 2015	https://microdata.bps.go.id/mikrodata/index.php/catalog/762/study-description
Japanese Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions (CSLC) 2016	www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/saikin/hw/k-tyosa/k-tyosa16/index.html ; www.mhlw.go.jp/english/database/db-hss/cslc.html
Kiribati Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2006	www.mfed.gov.ki/statistics/kiribati-document-library?view=download&format=raw&fileId=767 ; www.mfed.gov.ki/statistics/kiribati-document-library
Lebanese Household Budget Survey 2012	www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/all-publications-en#households-budget-survey-2012
Malaysian Household Expenditure Survey 2016 and Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey 2016	www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/ctwoByCat&parent_id=119&menu_id=amVoWU54UTIOa21NWmdhMjFMMWcyZz09
Panama Household Survey (Encuesta de Hogares) 2017 – preliminary figures available	www.contraloria.gob.pa/inec/Publicaciones/Publicaciones.aspx?ID_SUBCATEGORIA=38&ID_PUBLICACION=841&ID_IDIOMA=1&ID_CATEGORIA=5
Peruvian National Household Survey on Living Conditions and Poverty (Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Condiciones de Vida y Pobreza) 2015	www.inei.gov.pe/biblioteca-virtual/boletines/condiciones-de-vida/3/
Qatari Living Conditions Index Survey 2012-2013, Qatari Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012-2013	www.mdps.gov.qa/en/statistics1/Pages/StatisticsSurveysandPolls.aspx
Saudi Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2013	www.stats.gov.sa/en/37
Singapore General Household Survey 2015	www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/publications-and-papers/GHS/ghs2015
Sri Lankan Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016	www.statistics.gov.lk/page.asp?page=Income%20and%20Expenditure
UAE Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2014-2015	www.dsc.gov.ae/en-us/Programs-Statistical-Surveys/Pages/Statistical-Project-details.aspx?ProjectId=23
Uruguay Continuous Household Survey (Encuesta Continua de Hogares) 2016, previous Encuesta Continua de Hogares 2015, 2014.	http://ine.gub.uy/encuesta-continua-de-hogares1
Vietnam Household Living Standards Survey 2014	www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=515&idmid=5&ItemID=18411

Appendix 2

List of cases where financing data was drawn from national statistics offices, government documents or reports by international organisations:

Country	Source
Afghanistan	Social Protection figure – Planned for financial year (FY) 2017/18. Authors' calculation based on the Afghan Budget for the Fiscal Year 1396: 3 (www.budgetmof.gov.af/images/stories/DGB/BPRD/National%20Budget/1396_Budget/1396%20National%20Budget%20-%20Approved%20-%20English%20dated%2025Feb2017.pdf). Social protection = 6% of total expenditure = 26,419,905.2 thousand Afghani (AFN) (p.12). National gross domestic product (NGDP) = 1337.64 billion AFN
Andorra	Planned education expenditure and social protection expenditure 2016. Authors' calculation based on Andorran Budget Project 2016 and 2018: Pressupost per a l'exercici 2016: 490 (www.finances.ad/images/stories/Docs/Pressupost_2016.pdf) for government expenditure figures and Projecte de pressupost per a l'exercici 2018: 10 (www.finances.ad/images/stories/Docs/Projecte_Pressupost_2018.pdf) for GDP figure. Planned education expenditure as a percentage of total government expenditure for 2016 = 63899670.30/847860512.41 = 7.53%. Planned social protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP for 2016 = 18773615.21/847860512.41 = 2.21%.
Bahamas	Education expenditure 2016. Authors' calculation based on The Central Bank of the Bahamas Quarterly Statistical Digest November 2017, 26(4): 57 (www.centralbankbahamas.com/download/056167000.pdf) for government expenditure figures and Press Release National Accounts GDP 2016 Figures: 5 (www.bahamas.gov.bs/wps/wcm/connect/f9b22fb7-d39e-43fb-9bf6-f7031e0be310/PRESS+RELEASE++National+Accounts+2016+for+website.pdf?MOD=AJPERES) Education expenditure as a percentage of total government expenditure for 2016 = 329,791/2,729,904 = 12.08% Education expenditure as a percentage of GDP for 2016 = 329,791/10,107,100 = 3.26%.
Botswana	Planned education spending 2016–2017 figures. Authors' calculation based on the Botswana 2016/17 Budget in Brief (www.gov.bw/globalassets/amfdp/budget-speeches/2016/2016_17budgetinbrief.pdf) p. 16: GDP FY 2016/17 = 159,888 million Pula p. 17: Total expenditures and net lending = 54,444.5 million Pula = 34.05% of GDP pp. 9–10: education expenditure = ministerial expenditure budget 10,636 million Pula + proposed allocation of development budget 1,089 million Pula = 21.53% of total expenditures = 7.33% of GDP Social protection spending 2012–2013. World Bank Botswana Social Protection Assessment 2013 (http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/586501468182341474/pdf/890030NWPOP132085260B00PUBLIC001405.pdf)
Canada	Education spending 2014 figures. Authors' calculation based on STATCAN Table 385-0041 Canadian Classification of Functions of Government (CCOFOG) by consolidated government component annual (dollars x 1,000,000) – education at (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=3850041&tabMode=dataTable&p1=-1&p2=9&srchLan=-1); Table 385-0042 Canadian government finance statistics (CGFS), statement of operations and balance sheet for consolidated governments annual (dollars x 1,000,000) – expense at (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=3850042&tabMode=dataTable&p1=-1&p2=9&srchLan=-1); Table 379-0029 GDP at basic prices, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) annual (dollars x 1,000,000) – all Industries at (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=3790029&tabMode=dataTable&p1=1&p2=-1&srchLan=-1&pattern=GDP)
Ethiopia	Social protection 2013 figure. World Bank Ethiopia Public Expenditure Review 2016, table 3.2: 48.
Namibia	Social protection 2010–2011 figure. Namibia Social Protection Floor Assessment ILO Report, 2014: xi
Nigeria	Education spending 2015 figures. Authors' calculation based on the Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Report 2015: 289–290 (www.cbn.gov.ng/out/2016/rsd/central%20bank%20of%20nigeria%20annual%20economic%20report%20-%20draft.pdf)
State of Palestine	Health spending 2014 figure. Authors' calculation based on the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics Percentage distribution of total expenditure on health in Palestine by source of funding for the years 2014 (www.pCBS.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/Annual%202014%20E%20-%20Copy.htm) and General Government Finance 2014 (www.pCBS.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/GFS%202014.htm)
United Arab Emirates	Latest found education spending 2011 figures. Authors' calculation based on the IMF Country Report No. 14/188: 9, Figure 11. Federal Spending by Function (www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2014/cr14188.pdf) and the IMF Fiscal Monitor, Fiscal Indicators (expenditure as a percentage of GDP) (www.imf.org/external/datamapper/G_X_G01_GDP_PT@FM/ADVEC/FM_EMG/FM_LIDC/ARE)
Uruguay	Education spending 2016 figure. Panorama de la Educación 2016 – Presentación Panorama 2016 (pptx), slide 31 (www.mec.gub.uy/innovaportal/v/11078/5/mecweb/publicaciones/?3colid=927)

Appendix 3

List of country cases with outdated financing data:

Country	Indicator and year
Bahrain	Social protection from 2010
Lebanon	Social protection from 2011
Mali	Social protection from 2010
Monaco	No social protection figure
Namibia	Education expenditure from 2010, social protection from 2011
Niger	Social protection from 2011
Panama	Education expenditure from 2011
Qatar	Social protection from 2010
Saudi Arabia	Education expenditure from 2008
Sudan	Education expenditure from 2009
United Arab Emirates	Education expenditure from 2011



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