



# ‘Leave no one behind’ index 2019

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### Key messages

This index reviews the readiness of 159 countries to ‘leave no one behind’, assessing and monitoring the extent to which government systems are set up and ready to meet their leave no one behind commitment enshrined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It builds on its previous iterations in 2017 and 2018 and maintains the same methodology used in 2018. Our analysis compares changes over the past one year as well as increases the scale of coverage from 86 countries in 2018 to 159 in 2019.

- The index indicates that, in 2019, 81 countries are ‘ready’ to meet their leave no one behind commitment, while 54 are ‘partially ready’ and 12 are ‘not ready’. Data are insufficient for 12 countries to make an assessment.
- Most high and middle-income countries have achieved a ‘ready’ status, but very few of the low-income countries have. Most low-income countries are ‘partially ready’.
- Among the 84 countries for which we could make comparisons between 2018 and 2019, the status of 66 countries remains unchanged, with 48 of these already in the ‘ready’ state – and hence with no scope to improve. But, worryingly, the status of 12 countries has worsened, while only 6 have improved.
- As was the case in 2018, most improvements have been made in the data dimension and reflect the encouraging increase in the availability of household survey data, increasing the possibilities for informed policy-making and practice.
- Conversely, most worsening has occurred in the policy dimension of the index; 13 countries regressed from ‘ready’ to ‘partially ready’ and 10 countries from ‘partially ready’ to ‘not ready’.
- The level of readiness is lowest in the financing criterion. Comparing across the dimensions, the fewest countries (45) have reached the ‘ready’ state in the financing dimension, and the most countries (44) remain in the ‘not ready’ state.
- Using outcome metrics, 71 countries are already ‘on track’ and another 40 have made ‘partial progress’ towards achieving their leave no one behind commitment since the launch of the Sustainable Development Goals.

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## Background

The commitment to ‘leave no one behind’ is a foundational cornerstone of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and seeks to emphasise the critical distributional aspects of the global development agenda. 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. The HLPF 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 assess and monitor the extent of readiness of countries and their government systems – in both policies and practice – to meet the leave no one behind commitment (Greenhill, 2017a; 2017b). This was subsequently expanded the following year to generate the index in 2018. The countries covered in each iteration were those submitting Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) of their progress towards achieving the SDGs at the HLPF.

The index comprised three main thematic components:

1. **Data:** Are countries undertaking the surveys necessary to identify those at high 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 – namely, women’s access to land, anti-discrimination labour-laws, and universal access to health – that previous ODI research identified as critical areas to support leaving no one behind?
3. **Finance:** Are governments investing adequately in education, health and social protection – three sectors key to supporting those at high risk of being left behind? This dimension compares the share of public budget relative to international targets in these three sectors that build critical human capital.

The initiative follows from ODI research that found that delivering on the commitment to leave no one behind will require a new focus on the scale of the challenge and new ways of policy design and implementation. 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 components highlighted above are not the only areas that need to be fast-tracked to achieve the 2030 Agenda but they are critical in setting the foundation for achieving the distributional objectives enshrined within the leave no one behind commitment. A wider set of policies, including economic, social, environmental and wider sustainability policies that are also interlinked towards a common purpose, will also be needed (ibid.).

**Outcome score:** In addition to the index from the three thematic components outlined above, the analysis in 2018 also assessed the extent to which actual outcomes were showing progress on leaving no one behind (Manuel et al., 2018). A complementary outcome score was derived from four indicators covering the entire country population for:

- under-five mortality rate, to track whether health policy and financing readiness is leading to improved health outcomes
- financial inclusion, to track whether financial access policies are lifting the marginalised from exclusion and building a sustainable path out of poverty
- access to electricity, as lack of energy is a key factor affecting the lives and livelihoods of marginalised communities and their economic prospects
- undernourishment, as this is a marker for multiple causes of vulnerability and exclusion.

As the duration of the SDG period advances and greater emphasis is placed on results towards meeting SDG targets, future ODI reviews will increasingly focus on outcomes rather than on readiness in achieving the commitments. They will draw on emerging disaggregated data on outcomes for some typically marginalised and under-served groups.

## The 2019 index

This 2019 iteration of the index maintains an unchanged methodology from 2018 (Grandi et al., 2018). This allows us to create a systematic and internally consistent indicator that is

useful for assessing and monitoring changes internationally and for countries over time.

The 2019 index has two core aspects. First, it updates data for 87 countries that had presented their VNRs in 2017 and 2018 (data were missing for one country), and thus comprised the database of the 2018 index. Second, the 2019 index also includes data for an additional 72 countries that are slated to present their VNRs for the first time in the next two HLPFs – in 2019 and 2020. As a result, the country coverage has increased to 159.

These 159 countries span a more comprehensive range of countries than was possible in previous iterations. There are 24 low-income countries, 41 lower middle-income countries, 45 upper-middle-income countries, and 49 high-income countries – using the World Bank’s classification.<sup>1</sup>

In our analysis, we present the results in terms of overall levels of readiness as well as in terms of changes within the set of 86 countries included in the 2018 index for which data were available. We do this for the overall amalgamated score, as well as for each of the three thematic components of the index. Separately, we assess the trends in the outcome scores – again presenting the levels as well as comparing the changes in the set of countries included in the past two iterations of the index.

### Scoring the index

The overall readiness score of a country 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. The remaining countries are classified as ‘partially ready’.

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 (Chattopadhyay and Manea, 2019). Table 1 summarises the latest results for the ODI index by country, as well as the new ODI leave no one behind outcome score.

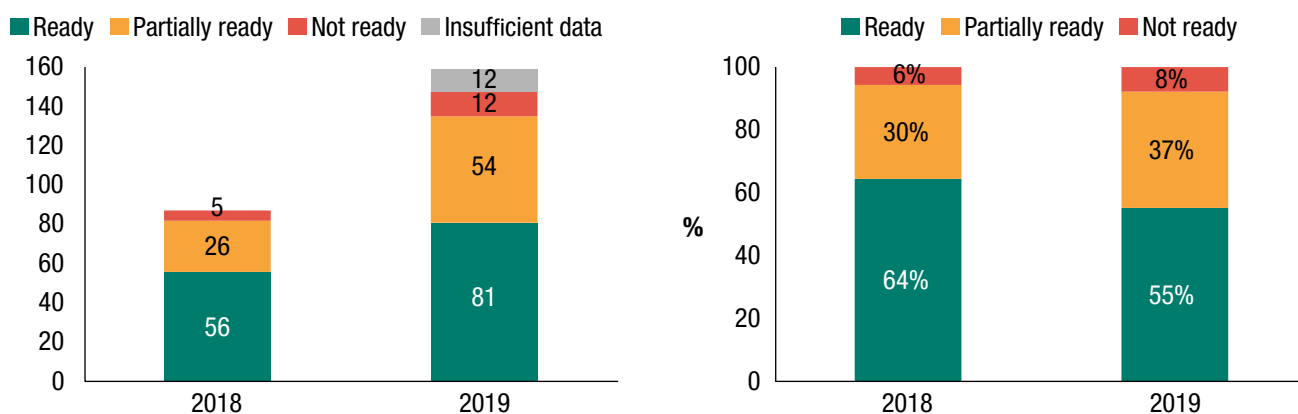
## Analysis and results

### Overall index

The number of countries that are deemed ‘ready’ in our sample of 147 countries for which we have sufficient data to assess has increased. We lack sufficient data for 12 countries. The percentage data given in the right-hand graph of Figure 1 is in relative terms where sufficient data exist.

It is very encouraging that 81 countries (55% of the sample) are deemed ‘ready’ and they constitute the largest group in the classification. Of the remaining 66 countries, 54 countries are ‘partially ready’, and another 12 countries are ‘not ready’.

**Figure 1 An increase in 2019 in the number of countries that are ‘ready’**  
Comparing overall index 2019 to 2018 – in count and percentage



1 <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>

It is notable that 64% of countries in the sample were deemed ‘ready’ in the 2018 index, which had a narrower country coverage. This should not be surprising, however, as countries that offered to present their VNRs to HLPF in the first two years were better placed to achieve their 2030 Agenda commitments, leaving the less-prepared countries to come into the fold at a later date. The same pattern is evident when we assess the different thematic components of the overall index separately (discussed below).

In the 2018 index, 68% of the countries were high- and upper-middle-income countries. The 72 countries expected to present their VNRs in 2019 and 2020 for the first time, and hence included in the 2019 index, are, however, predominantly middle-income countries – reflecting a more realistic representation of country distribution.

Among the 84 countries for which we could compare the index scores between 2018 and 2019, the status of 66 remains unchanged and 48 of them are already in the ‘ready’ state – hence with no scope to improve. But, worryingly, the status of 12 countries has worsened, while in 6 it has improved. Of the 12 countries where the

status has worsened, 5 are low-income countries (Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Zimbabwe) and another 3 in the lower-middle-income countries (Republic of Congo, Honduras and Palestinian Territories).

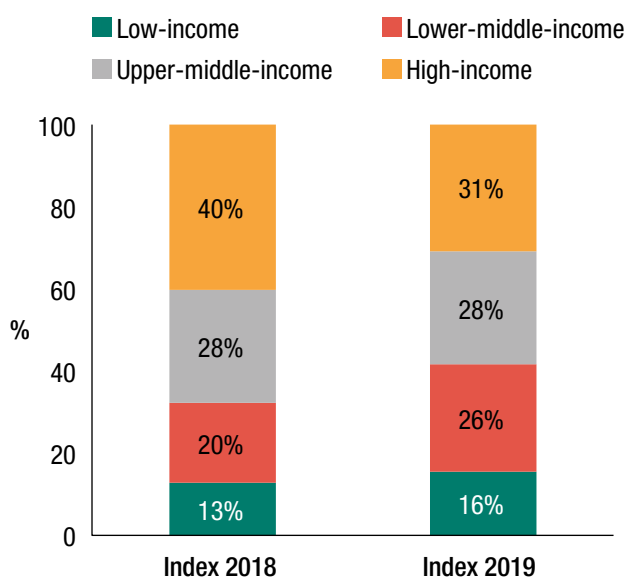
The readiness to fulfil the leave no one behind commitment is positively correlated with the economic status of the country; a much higher proportion of affluent countries have achieved a ‘ready’ status than those in the lower-middle- and low-income categories. It is nonetheless encouraging that there are relatively fewer ‘not ready’ countries even among the low-income countries.

Among the six countries for which the index level has improved over the past year, four have progressed from being ‘partially ready’ to ‘ready’. The remaining two countries have moved from being ‘not ready’ to ‘partially ready’.

Significantly, the index status has worsened for 12 countries over the past year. Eight countries have been downgraded from being ‘ready’ to ‘partially ready’ and the remaining four have dropped from being ‘partially ready’ to ‘not ready’.

**Figure 2 A more balanced country coverage in 2019 index**

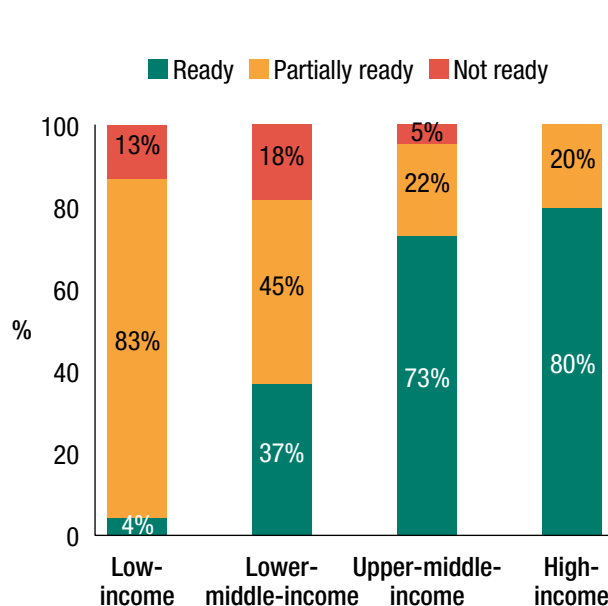
*Country composition in index, 2018 and 2019 (%)*



*Note: Percentages need not add to exactly 100% due to rounding-up of components.*

**Figure 3 Readiness is positively correlated with country prosperity**

*Country income classification in index, 2019 (%)*



## Thematic components of the index

In the **data component** of the index, more countries (102 of 157) are ‘ready’ than in either of the other two components. The caveat here, as also mentioned in the methodological background, is that a majority of household survey-based data streams we consider in formulating our scores are funded and administered by external entities and multilateral agencies – and are not necessarily an outcome of direct policy action of the respective country. Nonetheless, the presence of a large group of data-ready countries is encouraging as a potential building block for informed policy-making and practice. It can result in evidence-based identification of left-behind individuals and groups that leads to targetted interventions specifically designed to redress their marginalisation.

Among the 86 countries that feature in both 2018 and 2019 indices and we have data for, we find that the status has remained unchanged in 62 countries, of which 56 were already ‘ready’ in 2018 and hence could not improve any further. The data readiness status worsened for 11 countries and improved for

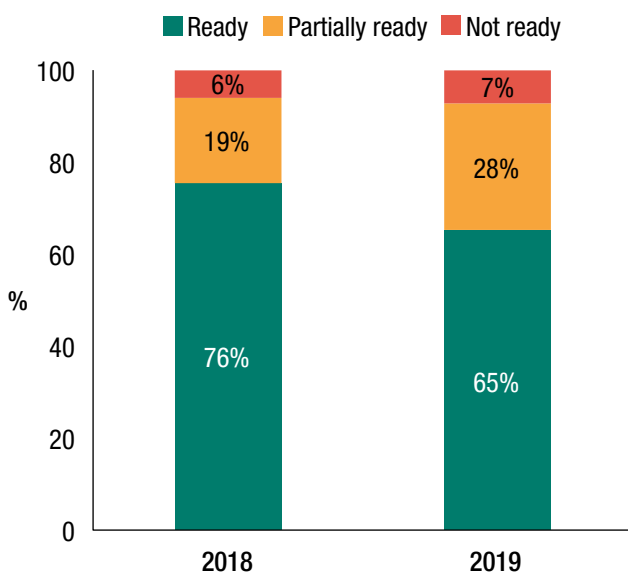
another 13 countries – with most of those worsening (9) moving from ‘ready’ to ‘partially ready’, and conversely most of those improving (10) moving from being ‘partially ready’ to ‘ready’.

With regard to the **policy dimension** of the overall index, the number of countries deemed ‘ready’ has increased from 41 to 47 – although in proportional terms this implies a decline from 47% in 2018 to 32% in 2019 (as there are 72 additional countries in the sample). Of the 72 countries included in the index for the first time, 14 are ‘ready’, 29 are ‘partially ready’, another 20 are ‘not ready’ and we do not have sufficient data on this dimension for the balance 9 countries.

Among the 85 countries where we can assess the change over the past year, the status of most countries (54) has remained unchanged. These include 28 countries that are ‘ready’, 13 countries that are ‘partially ready’ and another 13 countries that are ‘not ready’. Of the 31 countries whose classification has changed over the course of the year, the status has improved for only 8, while it has deteriorated for the remaining 23 – whether from ‘partially ready’ to ‘not ready’ (10) or from ‘ready’ to ‘partially ready’ (13).

**Figure 4** 102 countries are ‘data-ready’ in 2019, accounting for 65%

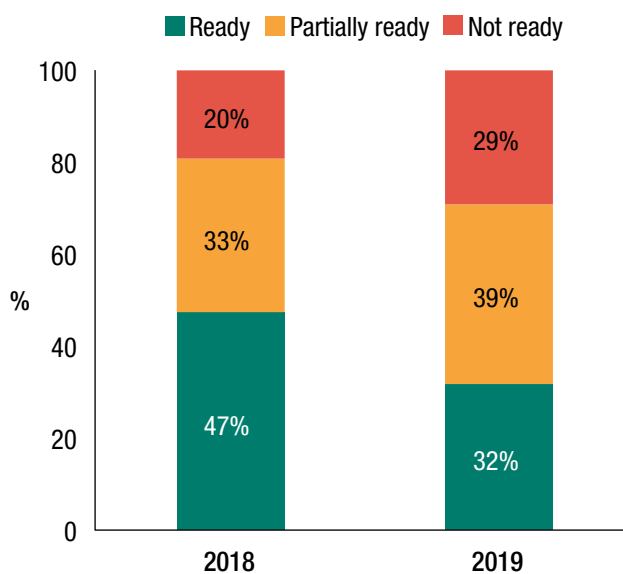
*Data dimension, 2018 and 2019 indices (%)*



*Note: Percentages need not add to exactly 100% due to rounding-up of components.*

**Figure 5** A decline in the proportion of countries ‘policy-ready’ in 2019

*Policy dimension, 2018 and 2019 indices (%)*



**Table 1 Summary of 2019 leave no one behind index and outcome score**

Country (with year of VNR submission in parenthesis)	Data (household surveys)	Policy (equal access to employment, land and health)	Finance (education, health and social protection)	Overall leave no one behind readiness score	Outcome Score (under-five mortality rate, undernourishment, access to finance and electricity)
Afghanistan (2017)	Ready	Partially Ready	Not Ready	<i>Partially Ready</i>	<i>Off Track</i>
Albania (2018)	Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Partially Ready</i>	<i>Partial Progress</i>
Algeria (2019)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Partially Ready</i>	<i>Partial Progress</i>
Andorra (2018)	Not Ready	Insufficient data	Not Ready	<i>Insufficient data</i>	<i>Insufficient data</i>
Argentina (2017, 2020)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>Partial Progress</i>
Armenia (2018, 2020)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>Partial Progress</i>
Australia (2018)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Austria (2020)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Azerbaijan (2017, 2019)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Partially Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Bahamas (2018)	Not Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Partially Ready</i>	<i>Insufficient data</i>
Bahrain (2018)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Not Ready	<i>Partially Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Bangladesh (2017, 2020)	Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<i>Partially Ready</i>	<i>Partial Progress</i>
Belarus (2017)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Belgium (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Belize (2017, 2020)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Benin (2017, 2018)	Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<i>Partially Ready</i>	<i>Off Track</i>
Bhutan (2018)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>Insufficient data</i>
Bolivia (2020)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>Partial Progress</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina (2019)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Botswana (2017)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>Off Track</i>
Brazil (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Brunei Darussalam (2020)	Ready	Ready	Not Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Bulgaria (2020)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Burkina Faso (2019)	Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Partially Ready</i>	<i>Off Track</i>
Cabo Verde (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Cambodia (2019)	Ready	Partially Ready	Not Ready	<i>Partially Ready</i>	<i>Partial Progress</i>
Cameroon (2019)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<i>Not Ready</i>	<i>Off Track</i>
Canada (2018)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Central African Republic (2019)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<i>Not Ready</i>	<i>Off Track</i>
Chad (2019)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<i>Not Ready</i>	<i>Off Track</i>
Chile (2017, 2019)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
China (2020)	Not Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Partially Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Colombia (2018)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>Partial Progress</i>
Congo (Republic of the) (2018, 2019)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<i>Not Ready</i>	<i>Off Track</i>
Costa Rica (2017, 2020)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Cote d'Ivoire (2019)	Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<i>Partially Ready</i>	<i>Off Track</i>
Croatia (2019)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Cyprus (2017)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Czech Republic (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<i>Ready</i>	<i>On Track</i>
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (2020)	Ready	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	<i>Insufficient data</i>	<i>Partial Progress</i>

<b>Country (with year of VNR submission in parenthesis)</b>	<b>Data (household surveys)</b>	<b>Policy (equal access to employment, land and health)</b>	<b>Finance (education, health and social protection)</b>	<b>Overall leave no one behind readiness score</b>	<b>Outcome Score (under-five mortality rate, undernourishment, access to finance and electricity)</b>
Democratic Republic of the Congo (2020)	Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Denmark (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Dominican Republic (2018)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Ecuador (2018)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Egypt (2018)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
El Salvador (2017)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Eswatini (2019)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Ethiopia (2017)	Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Fiji (2019)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Finland (2020)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Gambia (2020)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Georgia (2020)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Ghana (2019)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Greece (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Guatemala (2017, 2019)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Guinea (2018)	Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Guyana (2019)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Honduras (2017, 2020)	Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Hungary (2018)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Iceland (2019)	Partially Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
India (2017, 2020)	Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Indonesia (2017, 2019)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Iran (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Iraq (2019)	Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Ireland (2018)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Israel (2019)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Italy (2017)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Jamaica (2018)	Not Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Not Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Japan (2017)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Jordan (2017, 2020)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Kazakhstan (2019)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Kenya (2017)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Kiribati (2018)	Partially Ready	Insufficient data	Partially Ready	<b>Insufficient data</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Kuwait (2019)	Not Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Kyrgyz Republic (2020)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Laos (2018)	Ready	Partially Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Latvia (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Lebanon (2018)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Lesotho (2019)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Liberia (2020)	Ready	Partially Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Libya (2020)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Liechtenstein (2019)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	<b>Insufficient data</b>	<b>Insufficient data</b>

<b>Country (with year of VNR submission in parenthesis)</b>	<b>Data (household surveys)</b>	<b>Policy (equal access to employment, land and health)</b>	<b>Finance (education, health and social protection)</b>	<b>Overall leave no one behind readiness score</b>	<b>Outcome Score (under-five mortality rate, undernourishment, access to finance and electricity)</b>
Lithuania (2018)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Luxembourg (2017)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Malawi (2020)	Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Malaysia (2017)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Maldives (2017)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Mali (2018)	Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Malta (2018)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Mauritania (2019)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Not Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Mauritius (2019)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Mexico (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Micronesia (2020)	Not Ready	Insufficient data	Ready	<b>Insufficient data</b>	<b>Insufficient data</b>
Monaco (2017, 2020)	Insufficient data	Ready	Not Ready	<b>Insufficient data</b>	<b>Insufficient data</b>
Mongolia (2019)	Ready	Partially Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Morocco (2020)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Mozambique (2020)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Namibia (2018)	Ready	Not Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Nauru (2019)	Partially Ready	Insufficient data	Partially Ready	<b>Insufficient data</b>	<b>Insufficient data</b>
Nepal (2017)	Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Netherlands (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
New Zealand (2019)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Niger (2018, 2020)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Not Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Nigeria (2017)	Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
North Macedonia (2020)	Partially Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Oman (2019)	Not Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Pakistan (2019)	Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Palau (2019)	Partially Ready	Insufficient data	Partially Ready	<b>Insufficient data</b>	<b>Insufficient data</b>
Palestine (2018)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Not Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Panama (2017, 2020)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Papua New Guinea (2020)	Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Insufficient data</b>
Paraguay (2018)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Peru (2017, 2020)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Philippines (2019)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Poland (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Portugal (2017)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Qatar (2017, 2018, 2020)	Not Ready	Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Insufficient data</b>
Republic of Moldova (2020)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Romania (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Russian Federation (2020)	Partially Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Rwanda (2019)	Ready	Ready	Not Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Saint Lucia (2019)	Partially Ready	Insufficient data	Partially Ready	<b>Insufficient data</b>	<b>Insufficient data</b>
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (2020)	Partially Ready	Insufficient data	Partially Ready	<b>Insufficient data</b>	<b>On Track</b>

<b>Country (with year of VNR submission in parenthesis)</b>	<b>Data (household surveys)</b>	<b>Policy (equal access to employment, land and health)</b>	<b>Finance (education, health and social protection)</b>	<b>Overall leave no one behind readiness score</b>	<b>Outcome Score (under-five mortality rate, undernourishment, access to finance and electricity)</b>
Samoa (2020)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Not Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Saudi Arabia (2018)	Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Senegal (2018)	Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Serbia (2019)	Partially Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Seychelles (2020)	Not Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Insufficient data</b>
Sierra Leone (2019)	Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Singapore (2018)	Partially Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Slovakia (2018)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Slovenia (2017, 2020)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Solomon Islands (2020)	Not Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Not Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
South Africa (2019)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Spain (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Sri Lanka (2018)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Sudan (2018)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Not Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Sweden (2017)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Switzerland (2018)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Tajikistan (2017)	Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Thailand (2017)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Timor-Leste (2019)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Togo (2017, 2018)	Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Tonga (2019)	Partially Ready	Insufficient data	Not Ready	<b>Insufficient data</b>	<b>Insufficient data</b>
Trinidad and Tobago (2020)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Tunisia (2019)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Turkey (2019)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Turkmenistan (2019)	Ready	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Uganda (2020)	Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Ukraine (2020)	Ready	Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
United Arab Emirates (2018)	Partially Ready	Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2019)	Ready	Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
United Republic of Tanzania (2019)	Ready	Partially Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Uruguay (2017, 2018)	Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Uzbekistan (2020)	Partially Ready	Partially Ready	Ready	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Vanuatu (2019)	Not Ready	Insufficient data	Not Ready	<b>Insufficient data</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Viet Nam (2018)	Ready	Partially Ready	Not Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Partial Progress</b>
Zambia (2020)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Not Ready	<b>Not Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>
Zimbabwe (2017, 2020)	Partially Ready	Not Ready	Partially Ready	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Off Track</b>

This sizeable regressive slide in policy preparedness is worrying – and particularly when the overall level of preparedness is low. Enacting new policies – whether in formulating access to free healthcare at point of service, or enacting anti-discrimination labour laws or legal provision for women’s land ownership – is a key stepping stone towards implementing them and as such is a lower threshold. Our analysis indicates a large scope for improvement for the policy-making and implementation processes for the countries.

In the **finance component** of the index, only 45 of 157 countries in 2019 meet the criterion for being ‘ready’ in terms of government expenditure on education, health and social protection. While this is more than the 25 countries that met the criterion in 2018, in proportional terms it remains unchanged. Only 29% of countries are thus deemed ‘ready’, and that is the lowest proportion of readiness across the three components of the overall index. Of the remaining 112 countries in the finance component, 68 (43%) are ‘partially ready’ and this gives us grounds for optimism; a much smaller number of 44 (28%) are ‘not ready’.

Over the past one year, comparing the status of the 87 countries featuring in both indices, we find that the classification has remained unchanged for 64 countries: 21 of these were already ‘ready’, 30 were ‘partially ready’, and the balance of

13 were ‘not ready’. In the 23 countries where there has been some change in the past year, the status has improved for 11 and worsened for the remaining 12. Most of these changes have occurred for the countries that in 2018 were ‘partially ready’: eight of them became ‘ready’ and another eight dropped down to ‘not ready’.

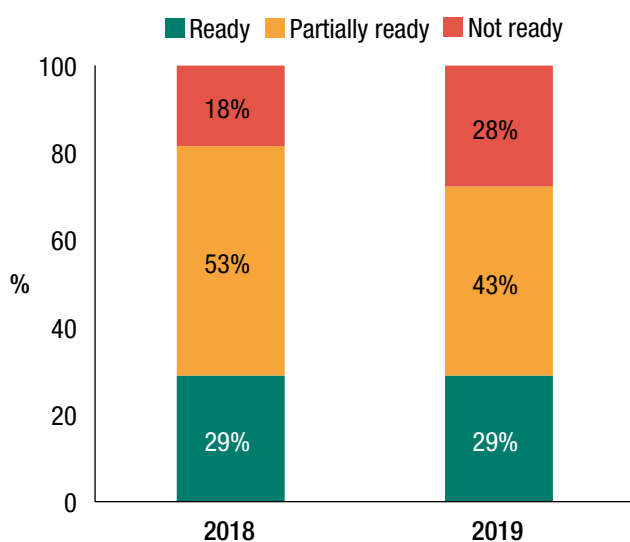
### Outcome score

Finally, the **outcome score**, as a complement to the readiness index, presents a more sanguine outlook. Among the 146 countries for which we have relevant data, for all outcome components (under-five mortality rate, financial inclusion, access to electricity, and undernourishment) for the entire country population, 71 countries are on track to achieve the leave no one behind commitment. Another 40 countries are making partial progress towards the commitment, while 35 are off track. Data are insufficient for 13 countries to make a reliable assessment.

As was the case with readiness, the outcome scores also appear to be positively correlated with country-income classification. Among the 146 countries we have sufficient data for, 93% of high-income countries are ‘on track’ and the balance of 7% have made ‘partial progress’. This is in stark contrast to no low-income countries being ‘on track’, only 17% having made ‘partial progress’ and the bulk (83%) being ‘off-track’.

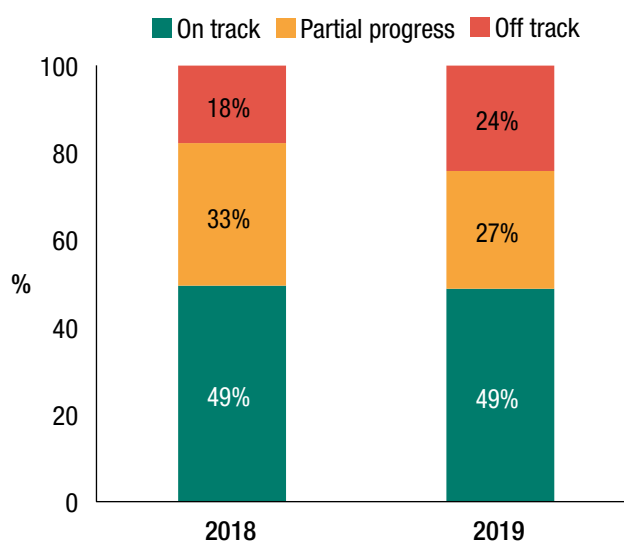
**Figure 6 Only 29% of countries are ‘finance-ready’ in 2019**

*Finance dimension in 2018 and 2019 indices (%)*

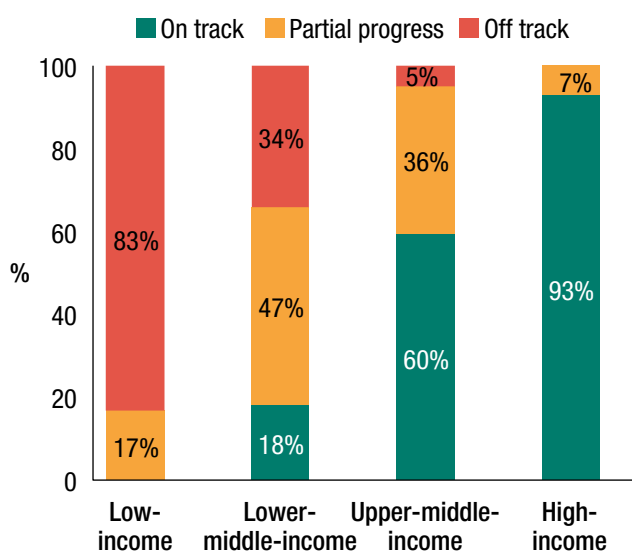


**Figure 7 71 of 146 countries are ‘on-track’ in 2019**

*Outcome scores, 2018 and 2019 (%)*



**Figure 8 Low-income countries have yet to reach ‘on-track’ status in 2019**  
*Outcome scores, 2018 and 2019 (%)*



Note: Percentages need not add to exactly 100% due to rounding-up of components.

This outcome pattern, together with the country-income distribution of the index reflecting the readiness measures (Figure 3), illustrates a key challenge in delivering on the leave no one behind commitment: countries with most people left behind are also those that tend to have fewer resources to redress this imbalance.

Our analysis matches key conclusions of the United Nations SDG Progress Reports 2019 that conclude that *‘despite progress in a number of areas over the past four years, on some of the Goals, progress has been slow or even reversed. The most vulnerable people and countries continue to suffer the most and the global response has not been ambitious enough’* (UN DESA, 2019a and 2019b; see also UN, 2019).

Only with concerted efforts and sustained progress in creating conditions that contribute to readiness – particularly in low- and lower-middle-income countries – can we expect to see progress in outcomes that overcome entrenched developmental disparities that the 2030 Agenda seeks to redress.

## Conclusions

Analysis of the 2019 index and comparison with the 2018 index indicates some ground for optimism but also reasons for concern. With

159 countries included in our assessment, the 2019 index is more comprehensive than its two previous iterations and more truly representative of the global population – across all country income classifications.

The overall index indicates that, in 2019, 81 countries are ‘ready’ to meet their leave no one behind commitment, 54 are ‘partially ready’, and 12 are ‘not ready’. We have insufficient data for 12 countries to make an assessment. This is the positive news.

Most high- and upper-middle-income countries have already achieved a ‘ready’ status, but the lower-middle- and low-income countries are lagging much behind. This is cause for genuine concern – for resource mobilisation needed, the capacity to make changes, and urgency – as these countries have large proportions of marginalised communities. Yet there is scope for optimism; few lower-middle- and low-income countries are ‘not ready’ and most are ‘partially ready’.

Looking at the components underlying the overall index, we find that the data component is the most prominent thematic driver for the countries classified as ‘ready’. Of three components, 102 countries are data-ready, in contrast to only 47 countries being ready in the policy dimension, and only 45 in the finance dimension. As the last two dimensions are more readily controlled by in-country policy-makers and administrators, it points to the need for the relevant domestic institutions to focus their attention and resources towards fulfilling their commitments within the 2030 Agenda.

The outcome metrics appear to be more encouraging, with 71 of 146 countries already ‘on track’ and another 40 making ‘partial progress’ towards delivering results. However, outcome status is very strongly associated with country-income classification; none of the low-income countries are ‘on-track’ and in stark contrast, none of the high-income countries are ‘off-track’. This highlights the resource challenge that besets both readiness and outcome aspects of the 2030 Agenda, and the interlinkages that amplify the impediments. Progress on the readiness aspects, as reflected in the index, will be required to sustain and improve the leave no one behind outcomes in the long run.

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**Annex**

# **‘Leave no one behind’ index 2019**

## **Annex: data and methodology**

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This annex details the methodology, scoring procedures and data sources underlying ODI's 'leave no one behind' readiness and outcome indices, 2019 (Chattopadhyay and Manea, 2019).

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# 1. Methodology for ‘leave no one behind’ readiness index, 2019

## 1.1 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 – from a list of four nationally representative household surveys listed in the following subsection.

### Rating the data component

We assigned countries into categories using the following criterion:

<b>Ready</b>	Countries in which at least one of these surveys has been completed within the past three years (since 2016)
<b>Partially ready</b>	Countries in which at least one of these surveys has been conducted within the past five years (since 2014), is currently being conducted, or will be conducted in the next year (until 2020)
<b>Not ready</b>	Countries that have not conducted any of these 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)<sup>1</sup>
- Multiple Income Cluster Survey (MIC)<sup>2</sup>
- Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS) Survey<sup>3</sup>
- European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions Survey (SILC)<sup>4</sup>

We also cross-checked with the data sources used in the World Bank’s PovcalNet<sup>5</sup> to establish whether any national surveys were undertaken more recently<sup>6</sup> (see list of national surveys in Appendix 1).

## 1.2 Policy component

Previous ODI research identified three clusters of policy that would be most effective in leaving no one behind: key services; public awareness including anti-discrimination policies; and institutional and legal reforms (Greenhill, 2017; Samman and Stuart, 2017; Stuart et al., 2016).

As such, the first ‘leave no one behind’ index (2017) reviewed one policy area from each of these clusters: free health services at the point of delivery (key services); anti-discrimination employment laws (public awareness and anti-discrimination); and legislation on women’s land ownership (institutional reform).<sup>7</sup> The 2018 index shifted the focus away from qualitative, country-based analyses and towards quantitative, centrally compiled information sources. It also

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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/lsm#\\_r=1516018012694&collection=&country](http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/lsm#_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 For a number of countries this was the case, 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, PAHO Health in the Americas, Country Chapters, 2012 ([www.paho.org/salud-en-las-americas-2012](http://www.paho.org/salud-en-las-americas-2012)), IDB Working Paper 667, *A Moving Target: Universal Access to Healthcare Services in Latin America and the Caribbean* (2009), 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 OECD Development Centre; WHO Universal Health Coverage Data Portal (<http://apps.who.int/gho/cabinet/uhc.jsp>; [www.who.int/universal\\_health\\_coverage/en/](http://www.who.int/universal_health_coverage/en/)), etc.

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included a fourth policy component – resilience to natural-hazard-related disasters and climate change, which was the theme of the United Nation’s High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development in 2018. The 2019 index reverts to the three initial policy indicators and uses quantitative, centrally compiled information sources.

While we have maintained consistency over the three constituent components of the policy score (health service access, anti-discriminatory employment laws, and women’s land ownership rights), we have updated the source of information/data in certain instances to reflect the most comprehensive database publicly accessible.

**Key services measured with health service access.** In 2017 and 2018, the indicator for health was calculated by qualitatively assessing legislation in each country – 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 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 World Poll). In an effort to streamline this measure, the 2018 and 2019 indicator was instead based on the figures of deficit in legal provision of universal healthcare protection in rural areas from the latest World Social Protection Report of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).<sup>8</sup> Thus, rather than assessing countries according to international spending targets on health in general, the 2019 (and 2018) indicator measures governments’ efforts more specifically related to protecting the most vulnerable – in this case, those living in rural localities. The indicator was assigned a score of

0 (not ready) when the proportion of population without legal health coverage was above 80%; a score of 1 (ready) when it was below 20%; and a score of 0.5 (partially ready) when it was between those two thresholds.

**Public awareness and anti-discrimination assessed through anti-discriminatory employment laws.** The 2017 and 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 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) reports on countries’ compliance with the treaty; and the country profiles in 2019 Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) compiled by the OECD Development Centre. From these sources, it was assessed whether countries had discriminatory laws or 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.<sup>9</sup> In an effort to streamline this measure, in the 2019 index this indicator was based on country rankings in the 2019 SIGI – specifically the Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources – Law on Workplace Rights component of such index.<sup>10</sup> This component was given a score of 0 (not ready) when the discrimination level in the SIGI was above 0.5; a score of 1 (ready) when it was below 0.15; and a score of 0.5 (partially ready) for the levels between those two thresholds.

**Institutional and legal reform measured through women’s land ownership legislation.** While in 2017 and 2018, the indicator for women’s access to land ownership was calculated through a qualitative analysis of legislation in each country, now in 2019, the same indicator is based on country rankings in

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8 ILO World Social Protection Report 2017-19 ([www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS\\_604882/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_604882/lang--en/index.htm))

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

10 <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=GIDDB2019#>

the 2019 SIGI – specifically the Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources – Law on Secure Access to Land Assets component of that index. The ‘leave no one behind’ indicator for this component was given a score of 0 when the discrimination level in the SIGI was above 0.5; a score of 1 when it was below 0.15; and a score of 0.5 for the levels between those two thresholds.<sup>11</sup>

### Rating the policy component

To calculate the policy score, we assigned each country a score of 0, 0.5 or 1 in each policy area, based on the degree to which they had the policy or legislation in place, and we then computed the sum total of the three scores.

For countries with data available for at least two of the three indicators (health service access, anti-discriminatory employment laws, and women’s land ownership legislation):

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

Countries with data available for only one out of the three indicators were not scored and indicated as ‘insufficient data’.

### Data sources for the policy component

The main data sources are:

- 2019 Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) compiled by the OECD Development Centre – specifically the Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources component of such index, and
- 2017–19 World Social Protection Report of the ILO.

## 1.3 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

<b>Ready</b>	Countries that met the target in two or more components
<b>Partially ready</b>	Countries that meet the target in one component
<b>Not ready</b>	Countries that do not meet the target in any of the components

### Data sources for the financing component

The main database used for Education and Health spending was the World Bank’s World Development Indicators,<sup>12</sup> which is consistent and up to date with the UNESCO<sup>13</sup> indicators on Education and the World Health Organisation<sup>14</sup> indicators on Health. The main source for Social Protection spending was the ILO’s World Social Protection Report 2017–19.<sup>15</sup> To compile the most up-to-date figures as possible, we used alternative sources to integrate that core data.

11 Our three categories map roughly on SIGI’s (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.

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

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

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

15 [www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS\\_604882/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_604882/lang--en/index.htm)

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Among these was the Government Spending Watch (GSW),<sup>16</sup> a joint initiative by Development Finance International and Oxfam to track government spending on the SDGs, with data in all three areas.<sup>17</sup>

Similarly, EUROSTAT<sup>18</sup> indicators on general government expenditures by function (COFOG) were used in all three areas for European Economic Area (EEA) countries. Other sources included the OECD health resources<sup>19</sup> database, used to extract health spending, and the IMF Government Finance Statistics<sup>20</sup> (expenditure by function of government (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 spending<sup>21</sup> database, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC/CEPAL) Database on Social Investment,<sup>22</sup> the World Bank Atlas of Social Protection Indicators

of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE)<sup>23</sup> database, the Asian Development Bank Social Protection Indicator,<sup>24</sup> the ILOSTAT<sup>25</sup> database and the World Social Protection Report 2014–15<sup>26</sup>.

In some cases, the figures were drawn from national statistics offices, government documents, or reports by international organisations (see Appendix 2).

#### 1.4 Overall country score and ranking

Each country was given an overall rating based on the aggregate scores across the three components of data, policy and finance. If a country lacked data in one of the three components, we did not rank it and indicated it as ‘insufficient data’. Twelve countries had missing data for one or more components and were therefore not scored: Andorra, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru, Palau, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

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16 [www.governmentspendingwatch.org/spending-data](http://www.governmentspendingwatch.org/spending-data)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 [https://sdfs.adb.org/sdfs/jsp/OnlineQuery2/upf.jsp?fromParamsPage=KIPub&orientation=subject&HiddenValues1=CO-1,CO-9,CO-11,CO-13,CO-16,CO-24,CO-29,CO-33,CO-42,CO-47,CO-68,CO-74,CO-91,CO-94,CO-95,CO-103,CO-105,CO-107,CO-109,CO-111,CO-112,CO-125,CO-126,CO-165,CO-134,CO-137,CO-140,CO-142,CO-143,CO-147,CO-154,CO-155,CO-157,CO-160,CO-175,CO-182,CO-185,CO-190,CO-197,CO-198,CO-200,CO-201,CO-203,CO-207,CO-208,CO-217,CO-218,CO-220&yearValues=2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007,2008,2009,2010,2011,2012,2013,2014,2015,2016,2017&HiddenValues2=SU-2816,SU-2817,SU-3373&HiddenNames2=Expenditure%20on%20health%20\(%25%20of%20GDP\)%23Expenditure%20on%20education%20\(%25%20of%20GDP\)%23Expenditure%20on%20social%20security%20\(%25%20of%20GDP\)](https://sdfs.adb.org/sdfs/jsp/OnlineQuery2/upf.jsp?fromParamsPage=KIPub&orientation=subject&HiddenValues1=CO-1,CO-9,CO-11,CO-13,CO-16,CO-24,CO-29,CO-33,CO-42,CO-47,CO-68,CO-74,CO-91,CO-94,CO-95,CO-103,CO-105,CO-107,CO-109,CO-111,CO-112,CO-125,CO-126,CO-165,CO-134,CO-137,CO-140,CO-142,CO-143,CO-147,CO-154,CO-155,CO-157,CO-160,CO-175,CO-182,CO-185,CO-190,CO-197,CO-198,CO-200,CO-201,CO-203,CO-207,CO-208,CO-217,CO-218,CO-220&yearValues=2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007,2008,2009,2010,2011,2012,2013,2014,2015,2016,2017&HiddenValues2=SU-2816,SU-2817,SU-3373&HiddenNames2=Expenditure%20on%20health%20(%25%20of%20GDP)%23Expenditure%20on%20education%20(%25%20of%20GDP)%23Expenditure%20on%20social%20security%20(%25%20of%20GDP))

25 [http://www.ilo.org/iloostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page27.jspx;ILOSTATCOOKIE=nIFfaxZj0MD3SmsQNt7FlZ2kBXrAyGH34RWg8lhUcGBdsp7RZIZI!-1991620366?indicator=SOC\\_PSPE\\_EXP\\_RT&subject=SOC&datasetCode=A&collectionCode=SSI&\\_adf.ctrl-state=11y3k6p8e3\\_107&\\_afLoop=20229069712305&\\_afWindowMode=0&\\_afWindowId=null#!%40%3Findicator%3DSOC\\_PSPE\\_EXP\\_RT%26\\_afLoop=20229069712305%26datasetCode%3DA%26collectionCode%3DSOI%26\\_afWindowMode%3D0%26\\_adf.ctrl-state%3D1dft4v39f7\\_4](http://www.ilo.org/iloostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page27.jspx;ILOSTATCOOKIE=nIFfaxZj0MD3SmsQNt7FlZ2kBXrAyGH34RWg8lhUcGBdsp7RZIZI!-1991620366?indicator=SOC_PSPE_EXP_RT&subject=SOC&datasetCode=A&collectionCode=SSI&_adf.ctrl-state=11y3k6p8e3_107&_afLoop=20229069712305&_afWindowMode=0&_afWindowId=null#!%40%3Findicator%3DSOC_PSPE_EXP_RT%26_afLoop=20229069712305%26datasetCode%3DA%26collectionCode%3DSOI%26_afWindowMode%3D0%26_adf.ctrl-state%3D1dft4v39f7_4)

26 <https://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/world-social-security-report/2014/lang--en/index.htm>

In order to compute the overall score, each component was given a score of 1 when “Ready”, 0.5 when “Partially ready” and 0 when “Not ready”. The overall score was the sum of the scores in the three components – with a maximum score of 3, or ready in all three components, and a minimum of 0, or not ready in any.

<b>Ready</b>	Countries with an overall score of 2 or above (ready in 2 or more components)
<b>Partially ready</b>	Countries with an overall score of 1 to 1.5
<b>Not ready</b>	Countries with an overall score of 0.5 or below

## 2 Methodology for ‘leave no one behind’ outcome index

We undertook a separate analysis of countries’ progress on outcomes that allows us 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 2019 ‘leave no one behind’ outcome index, as did the index in 2018 iteration, compiles a composite measure incorporating policy outcomes along five SDGs across four dimensions: ending poverty (SDG1); ending hunger (SDG2); healthy lives (SDG3); affordable energy (SDG7); and inclusive economic growth (SDG 8).

**Healthy lives measured with under-five mortality rate.**<sup>27</sup> 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 new-borns 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). 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 3.2 maximum target level of 25 deaths per 1,000 live births were awarded a score of 1.<sup>28</sup> 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 1990–2017. Countries that, according to this projection, would still record mortality rates above that target by 2030 were awarded a score of 0.

**Affordable energy measured by access to electricity.** We chose the proportion of total population with access to electricity to measure the policy outcome relating to ‘access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all’ (SDG 7).<sup>29,30</sup> The ‘leave no one behind’ indicator for affordable energy was given a score of 0 when the proportion of population with access to electricity was below 50%; a score of 1 when it was above 90%; and a score of 0.5 when it was between those two thresholds.

**Ending hunger measured through undernourishment rate.** Adequate food is critical for the livelihoods and the wellbeing of all and, in particular, for lifting the poorest from poverty and providing an important safety net for many

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

28 SDG 3.2 target: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

29 SDG 7.1 target: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

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

households.<sup>31</sup> Using World Bank’s World Development Indicator data on proportion of the population undernourished, we assigned the ‘leave no one behind’ indicator for ending hunger a score of 0 when the proportion was above 20%; a value of 1 when it was below 3%; and a score of 0.5 when it was between those two thresholds.

**Ending poverty and enabling inclusive economic growth measured by extent of financial inclusion.**

Access to formal banking institutions is crucial to lift the marginalised from exclusion and build a sustainable path out of poverty.<sup>32</sup> We chose to include the proportion of people among the poorest 40% of the country population who have an account in a formal financial institution as a measure of financial inclusion.<sup>33</sup> We assigned the ‘leave no one behind’ indicator for inclusive economic growth a score of 0 when the proportion of the poorest 40% in the country with an account in a formal institution was below 50%; a score of 1 when it was above 90%; and a score of 0.5 when it was between those two threshold levels.

**2.1 Overall country score and ranking**

Each country was given a score of 0, 0.5 or 1 on each outcome, according to the degree to which they achieved certain thresholds in SDG implementation targets. We aggregated the four component scores to calculate the overall country outcome score and ranking.

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

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

For countries with data available for three of the total four indicators, our ranking criterion was:

<b>On track</b>	Countries with an overall score of 2 or above
<b>Partial progress</b>	Countries with an overall score of 1 to 1.5
<b>Off track</b>	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 indicated as ‘insufficient data’. This was the case for 13 countries: Andorra, Bahamas, Bhutan, Liechtenstein, Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Seychelles and Tonga.

**Data Sources for the Outcome index**

We sourced the under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), access to electricity (proportion of population) and prevalence of undernourishment from the World Development Indicators database of the World Bank.<sup>34</sup>

31 SDG 2.1 target: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

SDG 2.2 target: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age.

32 SDG 1.4 target: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

SDG 8.3 target: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

SDG 8.10 target: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

33 SDG

34 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT>; <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS>; <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS>

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Access to formal financial institution account for the poorest 40% is sourced from the World Bank Global Findex Database.<sup>35</sup>

### 3 Scores for individual elements for 'partially ready' and 'not ready' countries

The following table details the ratings for each country in each component of readiness and outcome indices.

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 are currently conducting one, or plan to do so 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). In the component for policy, the table lists the ratings for each country on access to land, health and education. The outcome column indicates the ratings of countries on each of the four dimensions: infant mortality, access to electricity, undernourishment rate and financial inclusion.

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<sup>35</sup> <https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/>

## Partially ready countries

Country (alphabetical order)	Data	Policy	Financing	Outcome
Afghanistan	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Partially Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Albania	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Algeria	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Partially Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Azerbaijan	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Bahamas	<b>Not Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Insufficient data <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Insufficient data
Bahrain	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Insufficient data <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Partial Progress
Bangladesh	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Partial Progress <b>Electricity:</b> Partial Progress <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Benin	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Burkina Faso	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Cambodia	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Partially Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Partial Progress <b>Electricity:</b> Partial Progress <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
China	<b>Not Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Partial Progress
Cote d'Ivoire	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Partial Progress <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track

Country (alphabetical order)	Data	Policy	Financing	Outcome
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Insufficient data <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Ecuador	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Egypt	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Partially Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Eswatini	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Partial Progress <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Insufficient data
Ethiopia	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Fiji	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Partial Progress <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Insufficient data
Gambia	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Partial Progress <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Insufficient data
Georgia	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Guinea	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Honduras	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Partial Progress <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
India	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Partial Progress
Iraq	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Insufficient data <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Partial Progress <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track

Country (alphabetical order)	Data	Policy	Financing	Outcome
Kazakhstan	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Partially Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Kenya	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Partially Ready <b>Employment:</b> Partially Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Partial Progress <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Kuwait	<b>Not Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Partial Progress
Laos	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Lebanon	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Partially Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Lesotho	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Liberia	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Insufficient data <b>Employment:</b> Partially Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Malawi	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Insufficient data <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Mali	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Mongolia	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Partially Ready <b>Employment:</b> Partially Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Partial Progress <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Morocco	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Partially Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Mozambique	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Ready	<b>Education:</b> Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track

Country (alphabetical order)	Data	Policy	Financing	Outcome
Nepal	Ready	Land: Partially Ready Health: Not Ready Employment: Not Ready	Education: Not Ready Social Protection: Not Ready Health: Not Ready	Mortality: Partial Progress Electricity: Off Track Undernourishment: Partial Progress Financial inclusion: Off Track
Nigeria	Ready	Land: Partially Ready Health: Not Ready Employment: Not Ready	Education: Not Ready Social Protection: Not Ready Health: Not Ready	Mortality: Off Track Electricity: Partial Progress Undernourishment: Partial Progress Financial inclusion: Off Track
Oman	Not Ready	Land: Partially Ready Health: Ready Employment: Not Ready	Education: Ready Social Protection: Not Ready Health: Not Ready	Mortality: Off Track Electricity: Off Track Undernourishment: Partial Progress Financial inclusion: Insufficient data
Pakistan	Ready	Land: Partially Ready Health: Not Ready Employment: Not Ready	Education: Not Ready Social Protection: Not Ready Health: Not Ready	Mortality: Off Track Electricity: Partial Progress Undernourishment: Off Track Financial inclusion: Off Track
Papua New Guinea	Ready	Land: Partially Ready Health: Insufficient data Employment: Not Ready	Education: Not Ready Social Protection: Not Ready Health: Not Ready	Mortality: Off Track Electricity: Partial Progress Undernourishment: Insufficient data Financial inclusion: Insufficient data
Qatar	Not Ready	Land: Ready Health: Ready Employment: Not Ready	Education: Not Ready Social Protection: Not Ready Health: Not Ready	Mortality: Off Track Electricity: Off Track Undernourishment: Insufficient data Financial inclusion: Insufficient data
Saudi Arabia	Ready	Land: Partially Ready Health: Not Ready Employment: Not Ready	Education: Ready Social Protection: Not Ready Health: Not Ready	Mortality: Off Track Electricity: Off Track Undernourishment: Partial Progress Financial inclusion: Partial Progress
Senegal	Ready	Land: Partially Ready Health: Not Ready Employment: Not Ready	Education: Ready Social Protection: Not Ready Health: Not Ready	Mortality: Off Track Electricity: Partial Progress Undernourishment: Partial Progress Financial inclusion: Off Track
Seychelles	Not Ready	Land: Ready Health: Partially Ready Employment: Not Ready	Education: Not Ready Social Protection: Ready Health: Not Ready	Mortality: Off Track Electricity: Off Track Undernourishment: Insufficient data Financial inclusion: Insufficient data
Sierra Leone	Ready	Land: Partially Ready Health: Not Ready Employment: Not Ready	Education: Not Ready Social Protection: Not Ready Health: Not Ready	Mortality: Off Track Electricity: Off Track Undernourishment: Off Track Financial inclusion: Off Track
Tajikistan	Ready	Land: Partially Ready Health: Not Ready Employment: Not Ready	Education: Not Ready Social Protection: Ready Health: Not Ready	Mortality: Partial Progress Electricity: Off Track Undernourishment: Insufficient data Financial inclusion: Off Track
Togo	Ready	Land: Partially Ready Health: Not Ready Employment: Not Ready	Education: Not Ready Social Protection: Not Ready Health: Not Ready	Mortality: Off Track Electricity: Off Track Undernourishment: Partial Progress Financial inclusion: Off Track

Country (alphabetical order)	Data	Policy	Financing	Outcome
Trinidad and Tobago	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Insufficient data <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Partial Progress <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Partial Progress
Uganda	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Partially Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
United Arab Emirates	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Ready <b>Health:</b> Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Partial Progress
United Republic of Tanzania	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Viet Nam	<b>Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Partially Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Zimbabwe	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track

## Not ready countries

Country (alphabetical order)	Data	Policy	Financing	Outcome
Cameroon	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Partial Progress <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Central African Republic	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Chad	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Insufficient data <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Congo (Republic of the)	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Insufficient data <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Partial Progress <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Jamaica	<b>Not Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Insufficient data
Mauritania	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Niger	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Palestine	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Insufficient data <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track
Samoa	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Insufficient data <b>Employment:</b> Partially Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Insufficient data
Solomon Islands	<b>Not Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Insufficient data <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Partial Progress <b>Undernourishment:</b> Partial Progress <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Insufficient data
Sudan	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Partially Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Partial Progress <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Insufficient data
Zambia	<b>Partially Ready</b>	<b>Land:</b> Partially Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready <b>Employment:</b> Not Ready	<b>Education:</b> Not Ready <b>Social Protection:</b> Not Ready <b>Health:</b> Not Ready	<b>Mortality:</b> Off Track <b>Electricity:</b> Off Track <b>Undernourishment:</b> Off Track <b>Financial inclusion:</b> Off Track

# Appendices

## Appendix 1

List of national surveys used in data analysis.

Survey	Source
Andorran Household Budget Survey 2010-12	<a href="https://www.estadistica.ad/serveiestudis/web/index.asp">https://www.estadistica.ad/serveiestudis/web/index.asp</a>
Argentinian Continuous Permanent Household Survey (Encuesta Permanente de Hogares Continua – EPH) 2017, 2016	<a href="https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog#_r=&amp;collection=HIES,CLS,PC,HHS,ES&amp;country=&amp;dtype=&amp;from=2010&amp;page=2&amp;ps=&amp;sid=&amp;sk=&amp;sort_by=nation&amp;sort_order=&amp;to=2018&amp;topic=&amp;view=s&amp;vk=">https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog#_r=&amp;collection=HIES,CLS,PC,HHS,ES&amp;country=&amp;dtype=&amp;from=2010&amp;page=2&amp;ps=&amp;sid=&amp;sk=&amp;sort_by=nation&amp;sort_order=&amp;to=2018&amp;topic=&amp;view=s&amp;vk=</a>
Australian Household Income and Wealth Survey 2015-17	<a href="http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6523.0Main+Features12015-16?OpenDocument">http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6523.0Main+Features12015-16?OpenDocument</a>
Bahamas Household Expenditure Survey 2013	<a href="http://www.bahamas.gov.bs/wps/wcm/connect/5312dd47-5cd9-45f5-bf6c-dea99f3a6226/Bahamas+Household+Expenditure+Survey+2013+Report_v2.pdf?MOD=AJPERES">http://www.bahamas.gov.bs/wps/wcm/connect/5312dd47-5cd9-45f5-bf6c-dea99f3a6226/Bahamas+Household+Expenditure+Survey+2013+Report_v2.pdf?MOD=AJPERES</a>
Bahrain Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2014-15	<a href="http://www.data.gov.bh/en/ResourceCenter/DownloadFile?id=2484;">http://www.data.gov.bh/en/ResourceCenter/DownloadFile?id=2484;</a> <a href="http://www.data.gov.bh/en/ResourceCenter/">http://www.data.gov.bh/en/ResourceCenter/</a>
Bangladesh Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2016	<a href="http://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/b343a8b4_956b_45ca_872f_4cf9b2f1a6e0/HIES%20Preliminary%20Report%202016.pdf">http://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/b343a8b4_956b_45ca_872f_4cf9b2f1a6e0/HIES%20Preliminary%20Report%202016.pdf</a>
Byelorussian Sample Household Living Standards Survey 2016, 2015	<a href="http://www.belstat.gov.by/en/ofitsialnaya-statistika/social-sector/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/publikatsii__1/index_7743/">http://www.belstat.gov.by/en/ofitsialnaya-statistika/social-sector/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/publikatsii__1/index_7743/;</a> <a href="http://www.belstat.gov.by/en/ofitsialnaya-statistika/social-sector/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/publikatsii__1/index_7743/">http://www.belstat.gov.by/en/ofitsialnaya-statistika/social-sector/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/publikatsii__1/index_7743/;</a> <a href="http://www.belstat.gov.by/ofitsialnaya-statistika/solialnaya-sfera/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/ofitsialnye-publikatsii_6/index_5430/">http://www.belstat.gov.by/ofitsialnaya-statistika/solialnaya-sfera/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/ofitsialnye-publikatsii_6/index_5430/</a>
Bhutan Living Standard Survey 2017	<a href="http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/publications.php?id=1">http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/publications.php?id=1</a>
Bolivia Encuesta de Hogares 2018, 2015	<a href="https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog/2056/study-description">https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog/2056/study-description</a>
Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey (BMTHS) 2015-16	<a href="http://www.statsbots.org.bw/sites/default/files/publications/BMTHS%20Economic%20Activity%20Stats%20Brief%20Aug%2015%202017.pdf">http://www.statsbots.org.bw/sites/default/files/publications/BMTHS%20Economic%20Activity%20Stats%20Brief%20Aug%2015%202017.pdf</a>
Brazil Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios 2016	<a href="https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog#_r=&amp;collection=HIES,CLS,PC,HHS,ES&amp;country=&amp;dtype=&amp;from=2010&amp;page=2&amp;ps=&amp;sid=&amp;sk=&amp;sort_by=nation&amp;sort_order=&amp;to=2018&amp;topic=&amp;view=s&amp;vk=">https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog#_r=&amp;collection=HIES,CLS,PC,HHS,ES&amp;country=&amp;dtype=&amp;from=2010&amp;page=2&amp;ps=&amp;sid=&amp;sk=&amp;sort_by=nation&amp;sort_order=&amp;to=2018&amp;topic=&amp;view=s&amp;vk=</a>
Brunei Household Expenditure Survey 2015-16	<a href="http://www.depd.gov.bn/SitePages/Census%20and%20Survey.aspx">http://www.depd.gov.bn/SitePages/Census%20and%20Survey.aspx</a>
Cabo Verde Inquérito Multi-objetivo Contínuo 2016	<a href="http://ine.cv/en/publicacoes/estatisticas-das-familias-condicoes-vida-inquerito-multi-objetivo-continuo-2016/">http://ine.cv/en/publicacoes/estatisticas-das-familias-condicoes-vida-inquerito-multi-objetivo-continuo-2016/</a>
Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2017, 2016	<a href="https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/en/14-cses/12-cambodia-socio-economic-survey-reports">https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/en/14-cses/12-cambodia-socio-economic-survey-reports</a>
Canadian General Social Survey 2018, 2017, 2016	<a href="https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89f0115x/89f0115x2019001-eng.htm">https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89f0115x/89f0115x2019001-eng.htm</a>
Chile Encuesta Nacional de Caracterización Socio-económica (CASEN) 2017	<a href="http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen-multidimensional/casen/casen_2017.php">http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen-multidimensional/casen/casen_2017.php</a>
China Population Census 2010	<a href="http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/Statisticaldata/CensusData/">http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/Statisticaldata/CensusData/</a>
Colombia Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares 2016, 2015	<a href="https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/mercado-laboral/empleo-y-desempleo/geih-historicos">https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/mercado-laboral/empleo-y-desempleo/geih-historicos</a>

Survey	Source
Costa Rica Encuesta Nacional de Hogares 2016	<a href="http://www.inec.go.cr/sites/default/files/documetos-biblioteca-virtual/reenaho2016_0.pdf">http://www.inec.go.cr/sites/default/files/documetos-biblioteca-virtual/reenaho2016_0.pdf</a>
Ecuador Encuesta Condiciones de Vida ECV 2015	<a href="http://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/documentos/web-inec/ECV/ECV_2015/documentos/ECV%20COMPENDIO%20LIBRO.pdf">http://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/documentos/web-inec/ECV/ECV_2015/documentos/ECV%20COMPENDIO%20LIBRO.pdf</a>
El Salvador Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples 2019, 2014/ 2017, 2016	<a href="https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog#_r=&amp;collection=HIES,CLS,PC,HHS,ES&amp;country=&amp;dtype=&amp;from=2010&amp;page=2">https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog#_r=&amp;collection=HIES,CLS,PC,HHS,ES&amp;country=&amp;dtype=&amp;from=2010&amp;page=2</a>
Guatemala Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida 2014-15/ 2014	<a href="https://www.ine.gob.gt/index.php/encuestas-de-hogares-y-personas/condiciones-de-vida">https://www.ine.gob.gt/index.php/encuestas-de-hogares-y-personas/condiciones-de-vida</a>
Honduras Encuesta Permanente de Hogares y Propósitos Múltiples 2017, 2016	<a href="https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog#_r=&amp;collection=HIES,CLS,PC,HHS,ES&amp;country=&amp;dtype=&amp;from=2010&amp;page=2&amp;ps=&amp;sid=&amp;sk=&amp;sort_by=nation&amp;sort_order=&amp;to=2018&amp;topic=&amp;view=s&amp;vk=">https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog#_r=&amp;collection=HIES,CLS,PC,HHS,ES&amp;country=&amp;dtype=&amp;from=2010&amp;page=2&amp;ps=&amp;sid=&amp;sk=&amp;sort_by=nation&amp;sort_order=&amp;to=2018&amp;topic=&amp;view=s&amp;vk=</a>
Iranian Urban and Rural Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2017-18	<a href="https://www.amar.org.ir/Portals/1/releases/heis/Household_Income_and_Expenditure_Survey_1396.pdf">https://www.amar.org.ir/Portals/1/releases/heis/Household_Income_and_Expenditure_Survey_1396.pdf</a>
Israel Household Expenditure Survey 2016	<a href="https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/publications/Pages/2019/Household-Income-and-Expenditure-Data-from-the-2016-Household-Expenditure-Survey-General-Summary.aspx">https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/publications/Pages/2019/Household-Income-and-Expenditure-Data-from-the-2016-Household-Expenditure-Survey-General-Summary.aspx</a>
Japanese Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions (CSLC) 2016	<a href="http://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/saikin/hw/k-tyosa/k-tyosa16/index.html">http://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/saikin/hw/k-tyosa/k-tyosa16/index.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/database/db-hss/cslc.html">http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/database/db-hss/cslc.html</a>
Kuwait Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2013	<a href="https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=16&amp;ParentCatID=%201">https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=16&amp;ParentCatID=%201</a>
Lebanon Child Labour Survey 2015, Household Budget Survey 2012	<a href="http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/all-publications-en#population-and-housing-in-lebanon">http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/all-publications-en#population-and-housing-in-lebanon</a>
Libya MultiSector Needs Assessment 2017	<a href="http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_lby_report_2017_multi-sector_needs_assessment_september_2017_0.pdf">http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_lby_report_2017_multi-sector_needs_assessment_september_2017_0.pdf</a>
Malaysian Household Expenditure Survey, Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey 2016	<a href="https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/ctwoByCat&amp;parent_id=119&amp;menu_id=amVoWU54UTI0a21NWmdhMjFMMWcyZz09">https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/ctwoByCat&amp;parent_id=119&amp;menu_id=amVoWU54UTI0a21NWmdhMjFMMWcyZz09</a>
Mali Enquête Agricole de Conjoncture Intégrée aux Conditions de Vie des Ménages 2017/ 2018, 2015/ 2015	<a href="https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3409/data-dictionary">https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3409/data-dictionary</a>
Mauritius Household Budget Survey 2017	<a href="http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/Publications/Pages/HBSYr17.aspx">http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/Publications/Pages/HBSYr17.aspx</a>
Mexico Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares 2017, 2016	<a href="https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/enh/2017/">https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/enh/2017/</a>
Micronesia Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2013	<a href="http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povOnDemand.aspx">http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povOnDemand.aspx</a>
Morocco Enquête nationale sur la consommation et les dépenses des ménages 2013-14	<a href="https://www.hcp.ma/downloads/Enquete-nationale-sur-la-consommation-et-les-depenses-des-menages_t21181.html">https://www.hcp.ma/downloads/Enquete-nationale-sur-la-consommation-et-les-depenses-des-menages_t21181.html</a>
Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2015-16	<a href="https://cms.my.na/assets/documents/NHIES_2015-16.pdf">https://cms.my.na/assets/documents/NHIES_2015-16.pdf</a>
New Zealand Household Economic Survey 2016-17	<a href="https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/monitoring/household-incomes/index.html">https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/monitoring/household-incomes/index.html</a>
Niger National Survey on Household Living Conditions and Agriculture 2014	<a href="https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/central#_r=&amp;collection=dhs,MICS,lsms&amp;country=&amp;dtype=&amp;from=2010&amp;page=1">https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/central#_r=&amp;collection=dhs,MICS,lsms&amp;country=&amp;dtype=&amp;from=2010&amp;page=1</a>
Palau Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2014	<a href="https://www.palaugov.pw/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/2014-ROP-HIES.pdf">https://www.palaugov.pw/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/2014-ROP-HIES.pdf</a>
Panama Encuesta de Hogares 2017	<a href="https://www.contraloria.gob.pa/inec/Publicaciones/Publicaciones.aspx?ID_SUBCATEGORIA=38&amp;ID_PUBLICACION=841&amp;ID_IDIOMA=1&amp;ID_CATEGORIA=5">https://www.contraloria.gob.pa/inec/Publicaciones/Publicaciones.aspx?ID_SUBCATEGORIA=38&amp;ID_PUBLICACION=841&amp;ID_IDIOMA=1&amp;ID_CATEGORIA=5</a>
Peru Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Condiciones de Vida y Pobreza 2016	<a href="https://webinei.inei.gob.pe/anda_inei/index.php/catalog/543">https://webinei.inei.gob.pe/anda_inei/index.php/catalog/543</a>

Survey	Source
Qatari Living Conditions Index Survey/ Qatari Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012-13	<a href="https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/statistics1/pages/topicslisting.aspx?parent=Social&amp;child=HouseholdIncomeAndExpenditure">https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/statistics1/pages/topicslisting.aspx?parent=Social&amp;child=HouseholdIncomeAndExpenditure</a>
Republic of Moldova Household Budget Survey 2016	<a href="http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povOnDemand.aspx">http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povOnDemand.aspx</a>
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Survey of Living Conditions and Household Budgets 2018	<a href="http://stats.gov.vc/stats/?page_id=1442">http://stats.gov.vc/stats/?page_id=1442</a>
Saudi Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2018	<a href="https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/37">https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/37</a>
Singapore General Household Survey 2015	<a href="http://www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/publications-and-papers/GHS/ghs2015">http://www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/publications-and-papers/GHS/ghs2015</a>
Turkey Household Income and Consumption Expenditures Survey/ DHS 2016	<a href="http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/Docs/CountryDocs/TUR.htm">http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/Docs/CountryDocs/TUR.htm</a>
Ukraine Household Living Conditions Survey 2016	<a href="http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/Docs/CountryDocs/UKR.htm">http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/Docs/CountryDocs/UKR.htm</a>
United Arab Emirates Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2014-15	<a "="" href="https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog#_r=&amp;collection=HIES,CLS,PC,HHS,ES&amp;country=&amp;dtype=&amp;from=2010&amp;page=2&amp;ps=&amp;sid=&amp;sk=&amp;sort_by=nation&amp;sort_order=&amp;to=2018&amp;topic=&amp;view=s&amp;vk=">https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog#_r=&amp;collection=HIES,CLS,PC,HHS,ES&amp;country=&amp;dtype=&amp;from=2010&amp;page=2&amp;ps=&amp;sid=&amp;sk=&amp;sort_by=nation&amp;sort_order=&amp;to=2018&amp;topic=&amp;view=s&amp;vk=</a>
Uruguay Encuesta Continua de Hogares 2016	<a href="http://ine.gub.uy/encuesta-continua-de-hogares1">http://ine.gub.uy/encuesta-continua-de-hogares1</a>
Vietnam Household Living Standards Survey 2016	<a href="http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/Docs/CountryDocs/VNM.htm">http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/Docs/CountryDocs/VNM.htm</a>

## Appendix 2

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

Country	Source	URL
<b>Public education expenditure</b>		
Botswana	Botswana 2016/17 Budget in Brief	<a href="http://www.gov.bw/globalassets/amfdp/budget-speeches/2016/2016_17budgetinbrief.pdf">http://www.gov.bw/globalassets/amfdp/budget-speeches/2016/2016_17budgetinbrief.pdf</a>
Nigeria	Central Bank of Nigeria 2015 Annual Report and Appendices	<a href="https://www.cbn.gov.ng/out/2016/rsd/central%20bank%20of%20nigeria%20annual%20economic%20report%20-%20draft.pdf">https://www.cbn.gov.ng/out/2016/rsd/central%20bank%20of%20nigeria%20annual%20economic%20report%20-%20draft.pdf</a>
Kuwait	Kuwait Central Statistics Bureau, Government Finance Statistics	<a href="https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=24&amp;ParentCatID=3;">https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=24&amp;ParentCatID=3;</a> <a href="https://www.cbn.gov.ng/Out/2018/RSD/CBN%202017%20ANNUAL%20REPORT_WEB_TABLES.pdf">https://www.cbn.gov.ng/Out/2018/RSD/CBN%202017%20ANNUAL%20REPORT_WEB_TABLES.pdf</a>
Andorra	Andorra Execució Pressupostaria 2018	<a href="https://www.finances.ad/images/stories/Docs/LiquidacioComptes_2018_PendetAprovacio.pdf">https://www.finances.ad/images/stories/Docs/LiquidacioComptes_2018_PendetAprovacio.pdf</a>
China	China Statistical Yearbook 2017	<a href="http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/ndsj/2017/indexeh.htm">http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/ndsj/2017/indexeh.htm</a>
Iraq	World Bank Republic of Iraq Public Expenditure Review, 2014	<a href="http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/611781468253505876/pdf/Republic-of-Iraq-Public-expenditure-review-toward-more-efficient-spending-for-better-service-delivery.pdf">http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/611781468253505876/pdf/Republic-of-Iraq-Public-expenditure-review-toward-more-efficient-spending-for-better-service-delivery.pdf</a>
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia Budget Statement Fiscal Year 2019	<a href="https://www.mof.gov.sa/en/financialreport/budget2019/Documents/Budget%20Statement%202019.pdf">https://www.mof.gov.sa/en/financialreport/budget2019/Documents/Budget%20Statement%202019.pdf</a>
<b>Public health expenditure</b>		
Canada	STATCAN	<a href="https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1010000501">https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1010000501</a>
Palestine	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	<a href="http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/lang__en/507/default.aspx">http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/lang__en/507/default.aspx</a>
<b>Public social protection expenditure</b>		
Botswana	World Bank Botswana Social Protection Assessment 2013.	<a href="http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/586501468182341474/pdf/890030NWPPOP132085260B00PUBLIC001405.pdf">http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/586501468182341474/pdf/890030NWPPOP132085260B00PUBLIC001405.pdf</a>
Croatia	Croatia Budget 2018 (Izveštaj o izvršenju Budžeta Federacije BiH za 2018. godinu, Tekstualni dio, Opšti dio)	<a href="http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/bosanski/budzet/2019_budzet/02.pdf">http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/bosanski/budzet/2019_budzet/02.pdf</a>
Andorra	Andorra Execució Pressupostaria 2018	<a href="https://www.finances.ad/images/stories/Docs/LiquidacioComptes_2018_PendetAprovacio.pdf">https://www.finances.ad/images/stories/Docs/LiquidacioComptes_2018_PendetAprovacio.pdf</a>
Iraq	World Bank Republic of Iraq Public Expenditure Review, 2014	<a href="http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/611781468253505876/pdf/Republic-of-Iraq-Public-expenditure-review-toward-more-efficient-spending-for-better-service-delivery.pdf">http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/611781468253505876/pdf/Republic-of-Iraq-Public-expenditure-review-toward-more-efficient-spending-for-better-service-delivery.pdf</a>
Kuwait	Kuwait Central Statistics Bureau, Government Finance Statistics	<a href="https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=24&amp;ParentCatID=3">https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=24&amp;ParentCatID=3</a>

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