Application of the LNOB principle

17 January 2023, Skopje

SDG and LNOB introduction

Why the LNOB principle is important in the context of 2030 Agenda? What does it mean?

- Leave no one behind is the is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs.

- Incorporating the targets in the national and local policies.

- In our economies there seems to be lack of knowledge about people who are endangered to be left behind socially, economically and culturally and which are not sufficiently covered by social services.

- Insufficient data leads to no evidence-based policies.

- Who is being left behind and why?

- Disaggregated data is of paramount importance to understand the needs of the LNOB groups to create better public policies.

Introduction of Social Mapping

- Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision making.

- Social mapping as a method is used by the social workers and other professionals from various fields to monitor the distribution of socio-economic resources in the community and to collect important data that will be used to examine the needs of the target group.

- The obtained data from the social mapping is relevant source that should be used when developing or improving policies, especially in the area of social and health services.

- The gathered data will enable the authorities and public institutions to identify and locate these groups, to detect their needs, to contribute to increasing their visibility within the community, to fully understand the risks they face which reflect on their well-being and overall quality of life.

- Our experience has empirically proven that there are needs of LNOB groups that are not addressed by existing social services.

LNOB risk factors

FIGURE 1 **FIVE FACTORS OF LNOB: ASSESSING THE EVIDENCE OF WHO IS LEFT BEHIND AND TO WHAT DEGREE?**

At the intersection of factors, people face multiple, reinforcing sources of deprivation and inequalities, making them more likely to be left behind

DISCRIMINATION

VULNERABILITY TO SHOCKS

GEOGRAPHY

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

GOVERNANCE

DISCRIMINATION:
on the basis of assumed or ascribed identity or status
Consider: SDG outcomes & opportunities by sex, age, disability & social groups (as specified in the 2030 Agenda); evidence and recommendations from International human rights mechanisms, National Human Rights Institutions

GEOGRAPHY:
isolation, risk or exclusion due to location; includes environmental degradation, transport, technology
Consider: SDG outcomes & opportunities broken down by sub-national locality; inequities in mobility related to transport & internet access

VULNERABILITY TO SHOCKS:
includes conflict, climate, environmental
Consider: places or populations that endure more frequent and/or severe setbacks due to natural or environmental disasters, violence, crime or conflict, economic or other shocks

GOVERNANCE:
laws, policies, institutions, voice & participation (includes informal and traditional governing systems)
Consider: impact of laws, policies, taxes, budgets, formal and traditional practices by sub-population and locality (i.e. distributional impacts); ability to participate in government and decision-making; civic space

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS:
multidimensional poverty; inequalities
Consider: multidimensional poverty of women, men and children; Gini coefficient; Inequalities-weighted Human Development Index; SDG outcomes and opportunities by income (and/or Multidimensional Poverty Index) quintile; sources on informal and vulnerable employment (see: www.ilo.org/ilostat/)

How this approach could improve the quality of life of those who are furthest left behind?

- Gathering relevant data and evidence to Identify who and why is being excluded or discriminated against.

- Identify who is furthest left behind, what are their needs, how to solve the problems of these LNOB groups?

- Well informed personnel and policy makers give prioritization to certain issues of great importance (agenda-setting).

- Overall improvement of the policy making cycle giving opportunity to collect relevant data and monitor the progress.

What has been done so far? (good examples from your experience and some questions to think about)

- Good examples from your experience in identifying the needs of LNOB groups and or examples of implemented social mapping in your municipality/city.

- How do you collect data on LNOB groups? (if you do not apply social mapping)

- What are the challenges and limitations of this approach?

- Recommendations for improvement?