'Leave no one behind' index 2019

Annex: data and methodology

Soumya Chattopadhyay and Stephanie Manea

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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).

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 nationallyrepresentative household surveys listed in the following subsection.

Rating the data component

We assigned countries into categories using the following criterion:

Ready	Countries in which at least one of these surveys has been completed within the past three years (since 2016)
Partially ready	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)
Not ready	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)[1]
- Multiple Income Cluster Survey (MIC)[2]
- Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS) Survey[3]
- European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions Survey (SILC)[4]

We also cross-checked with the data sources used in the World Bank's PovcalNet[5] to establish whether any national surveys were undertaken more recently[6] (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).[7] 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/lsms#_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), 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/), etc.

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).[8] 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.[9] 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.[10] 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)

9 CEDAW Concluding Observation Reports (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).

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.[11]

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):

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

Countries with data available for only one 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

Ready	Countries that met the target in two or more components
Partially ready	Countries that meet the target in one component
Not ready	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,[12] which is consistent and up to date with the UNESCO[13] indicators on Education and the World Health Organisation[14] indicators on Health. The main source for Social Protection spending was the ILO's World Social Protection Report 2017–19.[15] To compile the most up-to-date figures as possible, we used alternative sources to integrate that core data.

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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

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

Similarly, EUROSTAT[18] 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[19] database, used to extract health spending, and the IMF Government Finance Statistics[20] (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[21] database, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC/CEPAL) Database on Social Investment,[22] the World Bank Atlas of Social Protection Indicators

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

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/indicator/expenditure-social-protection

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

24 https://sdbs.adb.org/sdbs/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%20 on%20health%20(%25%20of%20GDP)%23Expenditure%20on%20education%20(%25%20of%20GDP)%23 Expenditure%20on%20social%20security%20(%25%20of%20GDP)

25 http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page27.jspx;ILOSTATCOOKIE=nIFfaxZj0MD3Sms QNt7FlZ2kBXrAyGH34RWg8IhUcGBdsp7RZIZI!-1991620366?indicator=SOC_PSPE_EXP_RT&subject=SOC&dataset Code=A&collectionCode=SSI&_adf.ctrl-state=11y3k6p8e3_107&_afrLoop=20229069712305&_afrWindowMode= 0&_afrWindowId=null#!%40%40%3Findicator%3DSOC_PSPE_EXP_RT%26_afrWindowId%3Dnull%26subject%3DSOC %26_afrLoop%3D20229069712305%26datasetCode%3DA%26collectionCode%3DSSI%26_afrWindowMode%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.

Ready	Countries with an overall score of 2 or above (ready in 2 or more components)
Partially ready	Countries with an overall score of 1 to 1.5
Not ready	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.[27] 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.[28] 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).[29,30] 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

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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.[31] 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.[32] 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.[33] 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:

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

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

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

Countries with data available for only one or two out of the four indicators were not scored and 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.[34]

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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

Access to formal financial institution account for the poorest 40% is sourced from the World Bank Global Findex Database.[35]

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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35 https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/

Partially ready countries

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

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

Country (alphabetical order)	Data	Policy	Financing	Outcome
Kazakhstan	**Partially Ready**	**Land:** Partially Ready **Health:** Partially Ready **Employment:** Not Ready	**Education:** Not Ready **Social Protection:** Ready **Health:** Not Ready	**Mortality:** Off Track **Electricity:** Off Track **Undernourishment:** Off Track **Financial inclusion:** Off Track
Kenya	**Partially Ready**	**Land:** Partially Ready **Health:** Partially Ready **Employment:** Partially Ready	**Education:** Not Ready **Social Protection:** Not Ready **Health:** Not Ready	**Mortality:** Off Track **Electricity:** Partial Progress **Undernourishment:** Off Track **Financial inclusion:** Off Track
Kuwait	**Not Ready**	**Land:** Not Ready **Health:** Ready **Employment:** Not Ready	**Education:** Ready **Social Protection:** Ready **Health:** Not Ready	**Mortality:** Off Track **Electricity:** Off Track **Undernourishment:** Off Track **Financial inclusion:** Partial Progress
Laos	**Ready**	**Land:** 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
Lebanon	**Partially Ready**	**Land:** Partially Ready **Health:** Partially 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
Lesotho	**Partially Ready**	**Land:** Partially Ready **Health:** Not Ready **Employment:** Not Ready	**Education:** Ready **Social Protection:** Ready **Health:** Not Ready	**Mortality:** Off Track **Electricity:** Off Track **Undernourishment:** Partial Progress **Financial inclusion:** Off Track
Liberia	**Ready**	**Land:** Partially Ready **Health:** Insufficient data **Employment:** Partially Ready	**Education:** Not Ready **Social Protection:** Not Ready **Health:** Not Ready	**Mortality:** Off Track **Electricity:** Off Track **Undernourishment:** Off Track **Financial inclusion:** Off Track
Malawi	**Ready**	**Land:** Partially Ready **Health:** Insufficient data **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
Mali	**Ready**	**Land:** Partially Ready **Health:** Not Ready **Employment:** Not Ready	**Education:** Not Ready **Social Protection:** Ready **Health:** Not Ready	**Mortality:** Off Track **Electricity:** Off Track **Undernourishment:** Partial Progress **Financial inclusion:** Off Track
Mongolia	**Ready**	**Land:** Partially Ready **Health:** Partially Ready **Employment:** Partially Ready	**Education:** Not Ready **Social Protection:** Not Ready **Health:** Not Ready	**Mortality:** Off Track **Electricity:** Partial Progress **Undernourishment:** Partial Progress **Financial inclusion:** Off Track
Morocco	**Partially Ready**	**Land:** Partially Ready **Health:** Partially Ready **Employment:** Not Ready	**Education:** Not Ready **Social Protection:** Ready **Health:** Not Ready	**Mortality:** Off Track **Electricity:** Off Track **Undernourishment:** Partial Progress **Financial inclusion:** Off Track
Mozambique	**Partially Ready**	**Land:** Partially Ready **Health:** Not Ready **Employment:** Ready	**Education:** Ready **Social Protection:** Not Ready **Health:** Not Ready	**Mortality:** Off Track **Electricity:** Off Track **Undernourishment:** Off Track **Financial inclusion:** 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	**Partially Ready**	**Land:** Partially Ready **Health:** Insufficient data **Employment:** Not Ready	**Education:** Not Ready **Social Protection:** Ready **Health:** Not Ready	**Mortality:** Partial Progress **Electricity:** Off Track **Undernourishment:** Partial Progress **Financial inclusion:** Partial Progress
Uganda	**Ready**	**Land:** Not Ready **Health:** Not Ready **Employment:** Partially Ready	**Education:** Not Ready **Social Protection:** Not Ready **Health:** Not Ready	**Mortality:** Off Track **Electricity:** Off Track **Undernourishment:** Off Track **Financial inclusion:** Off Track
United Arab Emirates	**Partially 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:** Off Track **Financial inclusion:** Partial Progress
United Republic of Tanzania	**Ready**	**Land:** Partially Ready **Health:** Not Ready **Employment:** Ready	**Education:** Not Ready **Social Protection:** Not Ready **Health:** Not Ready	**Mortality:** Off Track **Electricity:** Off Track **Undernourishment:** Off Track **Financial inclusion:** Off Track
Viet Nam	**Ready**	**Land:** Partially Ready **Health:** Partially 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
Zimbabwe	**Partially 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:** Off Track **Financial inclusion:** Off Track

Not ready countries

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

Appendices

Appendix 1

List of national surveys used in data analysis.

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

Survey	Source
Costa Rica Encuesta Nacional de Hogares 2016	http://www.inec.go.cr/sites/default/files/documetos-biblioteca-virtual/reenaho2016_0.pdf
Ecuador Encuesta Condiciones de Vida ECV 2015	http://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/documentos/web-inec/ECV/ECV_2015/documentos/ECV%20COMPENDIO%20LIBRO.pdf
El Salvador Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples 2019, 2014/ 2017, 2016	https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog#_r=&collection=HIES,CLS,PC,HHS,ES&country=&dtype=&from=2010&page=2
Guatemala Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida 2014-15/ 2014	https://www.ine.gob.gt/index.php/encuestas-de-hogares-y-personas/condiciones-de-vida
Honduras Encuesta Permanente de Hogares y Propósitos Múltiples 2017, 2016	https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog#_r=&collection=HIES,CLS,PC,HHS,ES&country=&dtype=&from=2010&page=2&ps=&sid=&sk=&sort_by=nation&sort_order=&to=2018&topic=&view=s&vk=
Iranian Urban and Rural Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2017-18	https://www.amar.org.ir/Portals/1/releases/heis/Household_Income_and_Expenditure_Survey_1396.pdf
Israel Household Expenditure Survey 2016	https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/publications/Pages/2019/Household-Income-and-Expenditure-Data-from-the-2016-Household-Expenditure-Survey-General-Summary.aspx
Japanese Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions (CSLC) 2016	http://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/saikin/hw/k-tyosa/k-tyosa16/index.html; http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/database/db-hss/cslc.html
Kuwait Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2013	https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=16&ParentCatID=%201
Lebanon Child Labour Survey 2015, Household Budget Survey 2012	http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/all-publications-en#population-and-housing-in-lebanon
Libya MultiSector Needs Assessment 2017	http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_lby_report_2017_multi-sector_needs_assessment_september_2017_0.pdf
Malaysian Household Expenditure Survey, Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey 2016	https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/ctwoByCat&parent_id=119&menu_id=amVoWU54UTl0a21NWmdhMjFMMWcyZz09
Mali Enquête Agricole de Conjoncture Intégrée aux Conditions de Vie des Ménages 2017/ 2018, 2015/ 2015	https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3409/data-dictionary
Mauritius Household Budget Survey 2017	http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/Publications/Pages/HBSYr17.aspx
Mexico Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares 2017, 2016	https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/enh/2017/
Micronesia Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2013	http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povOnDemand.aspx
Morocco Enquête nationale sur la consommation et les dépenses des ménages 2013-14	https://www.hcp.ma/downloads/Enquete-nationale-sur-la-consommation-et-les-depenses-des-menages_t21181.html
Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2015-16	https://cms.my.na/assets/documents/NHIES_2015-16.pdf
New Zealand Household Economic Survey 2016-17	https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/monitoring/household-incomes/index.html
Niger National Survey on Household Living Conditions and Agriculture 2014	https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/central#_r=&collection=dhs,MICS,lsms&country=&dtype=&from=2010&page=1
Palau Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2014	https://www.palaugov.pw/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/2014-ROP-HIES.pdf
Panama Encuesta de Hogares 2017	https://www.contraloria.gob.pa/inec/Publicaciones/Publicaciones.aspx?ID_SUBCATEGORIA=38&ID_PUBLICACION=841&ID_IDIOMA=1&ID_CATEGORIA=5
Peru Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Condiciones de Vida y Pobreza 2016	https://webinei.inei.gob.pe/anda_inei/index.php/catalog/543

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

Appendix 2

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

Country	Source	URL
Public education expenditure		
Botswana	Botswana 2016/17 Budget in Brief	http://www.gov.bw/globalassets/amfdp/budget-speeches/2016/2016_17budgetinbrief.pdf
Nigeria	Central Bank of Nigeria 2015 Annual Report and Appendices	https://www.cbn.gov.ng/out/2016/rsd/central%20bank%20of%20nigeria%20annual%20economic%20report%20-%20draft.pdf
Kuwait	Kuwait Central Statistics Bureau, Government Finance Statistics	https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=24&ParentCatID=3; https://www.cbn.gov.ng/Out/2018/RSD/CBN%202017%20ANNUAL%20REPORT_WEB_TABLES.pdf
Andorra	Andorra Execució Pressupostaria 2018	https://www.finances.ad/images/stories/Docs/LiquidacioComptes_2018_PendetAprovacio.pdf
China	China Statistical Yearbook 2017	http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/ndsj/2017/indexeh.htm
Iraq	World Bank Republic of Iraq Public Expenditure Review, 2014	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/611781468253505876/pdf/Republic-of-Iraq-Public-expenditure-review-toward-more-efficient-spending-for-better-service-delivery.pdf
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia Budget Statement Fiscal Year 2019	https://www.mof.gov.sa/en/financialreport/budget2019/Documents/Budget%20Statement%202019.pdf
Public health expenditure		
Canada	STATCAN	https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1010000501
Palestine	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/lang__en/507/default.aspx
Public social protection expenditure		
Botswana	World Bank Botswana Social Protection Assessment 2013.	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/586501468182341474/pdf/890030NWP0P132085260B00PUBLIC001405.pdf
Croatia	Croatia Budget 2018 (Izvještaj o izvršenju Budžeta Federacije BiH za 2018. godinu, Tekstualni dio, Opšti dio)	http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/bosanski/budzet/2019_budzet/02.pdf
Andorra	Andorra Execució Pressupostaria 2018	https://www.finances.ad/images/stories/Docs/LiquidacioComptes_2018_PendetAprovacio.pdf
Iraq	World Bank Republic of Iraq Public Expenditure Review, 2014	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/611781468253505876/pdf/Republic-of-Iraq-Public-expenditure-review-toward-more-efficient-spending-for-better-service-delivery.pdf
Kuwait	Kuwait Central Statistics Bureau, Government Finance Statistics	https://www.csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=24&ParentCatID=3

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UN – United Nations (2015) *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York NY: UN.

UN (2016) *Agenda for humanity* (https://agendaforhumanity.org/sites/default/files/Agenda_for_ Humanity_Booklet.pdf).

UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015) *Paris Agreement* (http:// unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf).

UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund (2018) *Every child alive: the urgent need to end new-born deaths*. Geneva: UNICEF.

UNISDR – United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (2015) *The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*. Geneva: UNISDR.

UNISDR (2017) *UNISDR Terminology*. Geneva: UNISDR (https://www.preventionweb.net/english/ professional/terminology/#R).