



Leave No One Behind
Partnership
HLPF Side Event,
New York, July 2017

An aerial photograph of a densely populated, informal settlement, likely a favela, built on a steep hillside. The houses are closely packed, multi-story, and constructed from various materials, including concrete and brick. The terrain is rugged, and the overall scene conveys a sense of extreme urban density and poverty.

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND IN AGENDA 2030

The commitment to Leave No One Behind is affirmed many times in Agenda 2030, including this pledge:

‘We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want, and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind’.

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Leave No One Behind Partnership

The Leave No One Behind Partnership came together to catalyse a global movement to ensure that the pledge turns from words to reality

The founding members are three international non-profit organisations:

- CIVICUS
- Development Initiatives
- Project Everyone)

With the essential support of the United Kingdom's Department for International Development.

We have worked collaboratively to build momentum to deliver this pledge involving thousands of individuals and civil society organisations around the world.



Approach

To ensure that voices of the most marginalised are heard; so that governments deliver on the promise

The Partnership aims to **catalyse sustained action, commitment and responsibility** that is needed from the global community (including governments, private sector, civil society, UN, international organisations and citizens) to implement the Global Goals so that **no one is left behind**.

To help secure a long-term broader partnership to turn it into a reality

There are three principles at the core:

EXAMINE

EMPOWER

ENGAGE

Major Milestones



- **30 national dialogues** took place around the world from Fiji to the Philippines to Kenya, Rwanda to Peru.
- Survey reached **5,000+ respondents** from over 40 countries.
- **Two Global reports** a) P20 establishing a baseline of who the poorest 20% of people are globally; b) National dialogues report
- **Series of impactful films shown to Heads of State** at opening of UN General Assembly and around the world.
- Advocacy Toolkit and shareable data visualisation templates of key SDGs

An aerial photograph of a densely packed, informal settlement built on a steep hillside. The houses are small, closely packed, and built with various materials, including concrete and brick. Some houses have colorful roofs or walls, while others are plain. The terrain is hilly, and the settlement covers a large area of the slope. The overall impression is one of a large, unorganized community.

Key Findings from the National Dialogues

National Dialogues



Afghanistan



Argentina



Bangladesh



Bolivia



Brazil



Cambodia



Colombia



El Salvador



Fiji



India



Jamaica



Kenya



Mozambique



Nepal



Nigeria



Pakistan



Palestine



Peru



Philippines



Rwanda



Sierra Leone



South Africa



Sudan



Syria



Tajikistan



Tanzania



Timor Leste



Togo



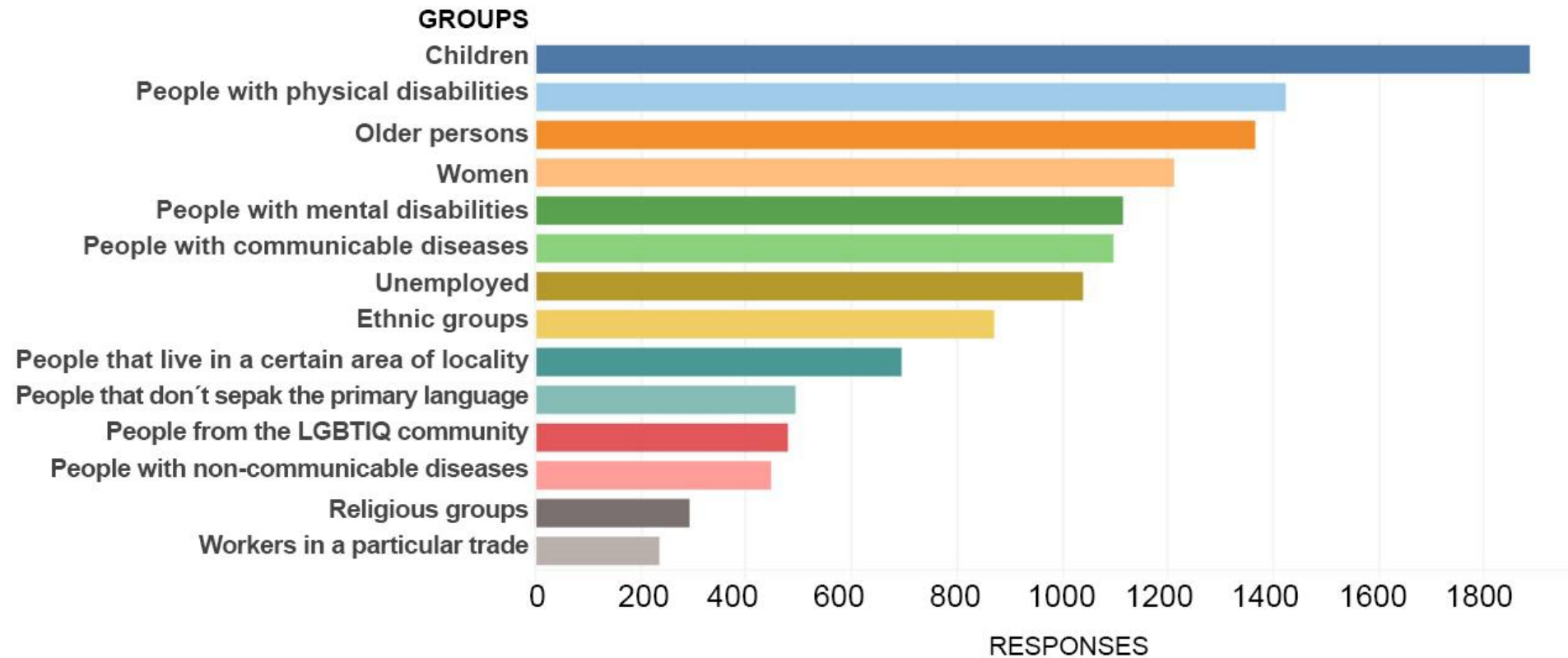
Uganda



Zimbabwe

Who is being left behind: Results from online consultation

Most marginalised groups (experiencing highest levels of poverty, discrimination or violence)



Who is most at risk of being left behind?

Children -Half of those living in extreme poverty are under age 18

All over the world **older people** face continued discrimination, abuse and violence.

Girls and women often face multiple and overlapping deprivations, exclusion and risk of harm.

People with disabilities face significant levels of discrimination and stigma and are less likely than others to be able to move themselves out of poverty



Who is most at risk of being left behind?

The complexity of marginalisation: Several countries noted the importance of tackling the SDGs and Leave No One Behind in terms of inter-connected dimensions and not individual silos. It is important to understand intersectionality and self-identification when addressing exclusion.

Moving beyond social stigma: In several countries participants noted that there are 'hidden' social factors influencing marginalisation. For example in Sierra Leone, there is a lack of information on LGBTQI+ marginalisation due in part to social and political stigmatisation. Furthermore, due to this stigmatisation, many voices are silenced even in civil society for fear of losing government funding or national registration.



Drivers- What impact does *location* have on leaving no one behind?

In **Bolivia** and **Peru** around 55% of people living below the national poverty line live in urban areas.

In other countries, specific provinces or areas of the country were identified as areas at high risk of being left behind, such as the coastal areas of **El Salvador**, or the provinces North and East of **Uganda** where poverty rates are much higher.

Nigeria has found that geographic location matters with the highest poverty rates found in the North East and North West at 69% and 70% respectively.

Some national dialogue participants also noted that the risk of marginalisation was much higher for those people living within close proximity to conflict zones, such as in **Palestine** and **Afghanistan**.



Focus on the community

This finding is reflected in the national dialogue feedback from CSOs and marginalised groups as well.

In **El Salvador**, dialogue participants emphasised that fostering greater opportunities for self-regulation and community engagement is essential for the development of communities in the country.

In contrast, in **Tajikistan**, lack of access to decision-making, particularly at the local/community level was highlighted as a key contributor to marginalisation.

Finally, in **India** and **Kenya**, national dialogue participants noted that connecting with communities at the local level is essential to effectively create greater awareness and engagement on the SDG agenda amongst marginalised groups.



Key Recommendations from national dialogues & consultation

1. Data gaps- still major gaps in verifiable data
2. Awareness Raising- importance of links from local struggles to global frameworks
3. Tackling drivers & root causes- longer term reforms to address systematic marginalisation
4. Building government-CSO partnerships- importance of inclusion and participation at all levels
5. Community level participation- localise the dialogues and provide capacity for engagement
6. Support to coalitions- enable emerging coalitions to broaden engagement and continue to build momentum

The role of CSOs in delivering Leave No One Behind

- CSOs must empower the public and encourage them to be actively involved in the planning, execution and monitoring of SDG implementation
- CSOs must better integrate marginalised groups directly into their SDG strategies and plans
- CSOs must take greater responsibility for educating and empowering marginalised groups to engage in SDG processes and create opportunities for dialogue and participation from a broad range of people in the country
- CSOs must build capacity internally to understand and respond to Agenda 2030 and take more direct responsibility for ensuring no one is being left behind
- CSOs must lead the way in addressing the complexity of tackling multiple forms of marginalisation.



National CSO Coalitions

- Civil Society mobilising to leave no one behind: Emerging from the national dialogue process, many SDG-focussed civil society coalitions are growing around the world, including: -
- Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Uganda, Togo, Jamaica, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Palestine, Fiji



Engaging with government

- Empowering at the local level for global change: Many countries such as India, Uganda, Colombia, the Philippines and Rwanda highlighted the importance of connecting to local government to bring about concrete positive change.
- Working with the government as an equal partner in development: In Brazil, the first major victory was the creation of a 'Mixed Parliamentary Commission' for the SDGs in the Brazilian Congress.
 - 201 members of Congress and 10 Senators – civil society partners have an advisory role and hold direct influence over the debate and the resulting decisions.
- Creating accountability mechanisms so that governments follow through with their plans: Using the High Level Political Forum as a key moment for accountability on national plans.





SUPPORTED BY:



More information on the Partnership and activities related to Leave No One Behind, please visit: www.leavenoonebehind.global