



# LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

## DELIVERING ON THE AGENDA 2030 PROMISE

### INSIGHTS FROM CIVIL SOCIETY AROUND THE WORLD



SUPPORTED BY



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# ABOUT THE LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND PARTNERSHIP

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In 2015 world leaders came together and made a historic promise for Agenda 2030. They signed up to 17 Global Goals – the Sustainable Development Goals – that have the potential to create just societies, end extreme poverty, reduce inequality and tackle climate change in 15 years.

At the heart of the goals is a commitment to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’ and that no goal is considered met unless met for all. That’s because, although we have witnessed huge progress in the fight against poverty and injustice, too many people - the most impoverished, those that are excluded, disadvantaged and at risk of violence and discrimination – still face terrible inequalities when it comes to accessing resources and rights. The world must focus on reaching these groups and ensuring they can make their voices heard if we are to achieve a better world for all.

This report focuses on the key insights gained from the ‘empower’ work programme, led by CIVICUS, of the Leave No One Behind Partnership. The partnership was launched in July 2016 at the High Level Political Forum in New York to drive global momentum to make sure the Leave No One Behind pledge is delivered. Founded by three international non-profit organisations (CIVICUS, Development Initiatives, and Project Everyone), with the support of the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development, we have come together to catalyse a global movement to ensure that the Leave No One Behind promise turns from words to reality..

The partnership stands to:

- **Examine:** provide new data on who is at risk of being left behind, why and where; putting a spotlight on the most excluded or marginalised groups to monitor progress on reaching those furthest behind first.
- **Engage:** sharing information with people all around the world, including civil society activists, world leaders and the wider public, through the creation of compelling content and telling the stories of those who are being left behind
- **Empower:** supporting those who are currently at risk of being left behind and who may be excluded or marginalised to be able to speak for themselves. We work with partners in at least 30 countries to build local voices and identify good practice for action and accountability.

In order to deliver the ‘empower’ strand, CIVICUS worked closely with other global and national partners around the world, including many civil society organisations and networks focused on themes including gender equality, disability, indigenous people’s rights, children and youth, older people and the wider human rights community to ensure all voices are heard.

The partnership complements the work of existing initiatives and information has been widely shared through the [Action for Sustainable Development](#) platform. The Leave No One Behind partnership has worked within this platform to engage a wide range of emerging civil society coalitions at the national level. We are grateful for the inspiring collaborations and joint action that has been possible within this process in at least thirty countries with such strong and diverse partners.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report focuses on the key insights gained from the ‘empower’ work programme, led by CIVICUS, of the Leave No One Behind Partnership. The partnership was launched in July 2016 at the High Level Political Forum in New York to drive global momentum to ensure that the Leave No One Behind pledge of the Sustainable Development Goals is delivered.

CIVICUS worked closely with other global and national partners around the world, including many civil society organisations and networks focused on themes including gender equality, disability, indigenous rights, children and youth, older people and wider human rights to ensure all voices are heard. Between September 2016 and February 2017 CIVICUS worked in close partnership with many emerging national coalitions in 30 countries to run National Dialogues and an online survey. This process aimed to gather views from civil society all around the world on who are the people being left behind, how they can engage in holding their governments to account on the Agenda 2030 pledge to Leave No One Behind, and good practice and priorities for effective support, ensuring that the voices of the poorest and most excluded people are heard. It is intended that the insights gathered in these dialogues are shared with governments in their national planning process and can also be shared for lesson learning on what works at the international level, for example at UN meetings.

The National Dialogues took place in a diverse range of countries from Bolivia to Togo, Rwanda, Nepal, Bangladesh and Fiji. The full list, 30 country summary reports and dialogue toolkit are available on the website [here](#). The online consultation ran in parallel to the national dialogues and included a diverse range of participants. A total of 4,747 individuals took part in 102 countries; of those 44% were women, 55% men. The age distribution was spread quite evenly as follows: 17% under 20 years of age; 14% 20-40; 32% 40-60; 27% 60-80; 10% over 80 years old.



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From this wealth of information we have been able to draw out a range of recommendations and suggestions for future engagement as follows:

- 1. Data gaps-** While this report offers insights from the ground, it also clearly demonstrates that there are still major gaps in terms of verifiable data on the most excluded people around the world, with many instances of 'hidden' communities who do not feature in official statistics. It is proposed that further work is required to enable cross-verification of official data sources with citizen-generated data to ensure a more comprehensive picture of people being left behind.
- 2. Awareness raising-** There is still a clear need for much greater awareness of the SDGs in a wide range of countries, with many community-based organisations making limited links between their own struggles and the global SDG framework. It is proposed that there should be a greater role for coalitions and networks to provide a joint space for sharing latest information and highlighting inspiring examples, online and in country events and continued activity to raise awareness about the Goals at all levels.
- 3. Tackling drivers and root causes-** There is an urgent demand from many of the national dialogues to give greater consideration to the inter-connected nature of exclusion and the need to tackle broader societal drivers of marginalisation. This report does not seek to provide a definitive list of all forms of exclusion but it identifies some of the individuals and social groups who are most excluded and how their situation is compounded by intersecting inequalities and challenges. While basic needs and delivery of services are essential to ensuring just and equitable implementation of the SDGs, it is also crucial to push for longer-term reform to those social, cultural, legal and regulatory systems, structures and frameworks that can create and perpetuate systematic marginalisation in different countries and communities. It is proposed to continue to widen collaboration with organisations and networks that can bring specialised knowledge of specific excluded communities and to enable them to share their insights more effectively in order to complement knowledge gaps.
- 4. Building government-CSO partnerships-** Civil society can play an essential role in creating spaces and opportunities for multi-stakeholder engagement in the SDG agenda and in delivery to ensure no one is left behind. This is a role that national dialogue participants flagged for civil society moving forward, and would be a powerful role in terms of the outcomes for excluded groups as well as building

the legitimacy and reputation of the sector in participating countries. It would be beneficial to build a national model that can also extend to the community level, supporting excluded groups and community organizations to engage directly with municipal governments (which as noted in the dialogues, is often the level of government where excluded groups have the most engagement and influence).

- 5. Community level participation-** The National Dialogue organising partners recognised the complexity of attempting to present a single picture of an entire country given local variation. Therefore many of the dialogues were hosted in a decentralised approach that involved multiple separate sub-national meetings in different parts of each country. There is a real demand to continue this engagement and participation at the community level to understand the ongoing challenges and offer consistent locally sensitive support.
- 6. Support to coalitions-** throughout this work, there has been a demonstrable enthusiasm from coalition partners in each country and additional support has been provided on a pro bono basis to ensure broad and diverse coverage in a very limited period of time. Further support would enable the coalitions to broaden their engagement at the national and regional level and to foster local voices for action and accountability on the pledge to Leave No One Behind.



# INTRODUCTION

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# INTRODUCTION

## PUTTING PEOPLE AT THE CENTRE OF AGENDA 2030

The vision of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a world of just societies where the SDGs have been met for everyone, we have reached zero poverty, there is shared prosperity and security and where no one is left behind. The Goals aim for a world where all women and men, girls and boys, at all stages of their lives, have equal opportunities to achieve their potential and live in dignity, free from extreme poverty, exclusion, stigma, violence and discrimination.

Essential to meeting the aspiration of the Goals is the focus on equity and ensuring that no one is left behind in their implementation. To *Leave No One Behind* puts people at the centre of Agenda 2030, shines a light on who benefits from economic opportunities and who is excluded; and commits us all to address extreme poverty and exclusion. It is one of the most important and potentially transformative principles of the Goals. It means tackling the root causes of extreme poverty and exclusion by ensuring opportunities for all, both now and in the future. It is about ensuring every person counts and will be counted, prioritising those furthest behind, and ensuring every person has a fair opportunity in life no matter who or where they are.

The extent of the challenge to leave no one behind is very broad, since inequality, marginalisation and exclusion exist in many forms and affect people in different ways. From vast inequalities of wealth to the major gaps in education and health provision, and massive differences in wellbeing and employment; there are significant global challenges to be addressed. These problems have deep roots that go back to structural challenges in the way that the economic and social system manifests itself in many parts of the world, where certain entrenched economic interests are able to control the majority of resources and keep the benefits in the hands of a few.



# INTRODUCTION

To address some of these challenges, the [Leave No One Behind Partnership](#) believes there is an obligation to listen and respond to the voices of those left furthest behind, such as women and girls, minorities, people with disabilities, children, older people and those who face discrimination based on who they are or where they live. In this report, we have used the term 'marginalisation' to denote the loss of opportunity that is often imposed on disadvantaged communities. In this case a marginalised group is one that is denied involvement in mainstream economic, political, cultural and social activities; an instead faces threats of violence and discrimination.

We believe that the SDGs present a positive obligation to design policies that promote inclusion, that challenge the social barriers that deny people opportunity and limit their potential, including discrimination and exclusion based on gender, age, location, caste, religion, disability or sexual orientation and gender identity.

To transform the pledge to leave no one behind into a global reality, on behalf of the [Leave No One Behind Partnership](#), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation and civil society partners within the 'Action for Sustainable Development' platform mobilised thousands of stakeholders in over 30 countries between September 2016 and February 2017, convening national dialogues and conducting research to identify what it means to leave no one behind in different countries. This process is an important early-stage milestone on the road towards 2030, and provides an opportunity to both empower and mobilise citizens and civil society partners to identify those most at risk of being left behind in their communities, and to build momentum for civil society to engage in and monitor the SDG implementation process moving forward. It is intended that the insights gathered in these dialogues are shared with governments in their national planning process and can also be shared for lesson learning on what works at the international level, for example at UN meetings.

## 30 National Dialogues



# INTRODUCTION

Each of the national and sub-national dialogues consisted of meetings with a cross-section of representatives from marginalised communities across the country to ensure inclusion of all population groups' views on implementation of Agenda 2030. On methodology, most dialogue processes also conducted several smaller community-based sessions to gather inputs and engagement from the most marginalised groups before coming together at the national level to draw broad conclusions, you can see the key dates and further details of the dialogues in each country in Annex 1. It was through these discussions that civil society consortia were able to identify recommendations for governments at different levels, as well as for civil society itself and other stakeholders to include all population groups in their implementation plans. To see the reports of each national dialogue please check out the different [country pages](#).

This report provides a synthesis of both a global survey (that was conducted to gather broad quantitative data on people's perceptions of who is most at risk of being left behind, where and why), as well as the rich conversations and resources gathered from the extensive national dialogue process. The results of these two exercises have been compiled into the following main sections:

- o *Part 1- The Global Picture*: a top-level analysis of the national dialogue and survey results, drawing together global trends about who is most at risk of being left behind and priorities for response.
- o *Part 2- Selected National Highlights*: thought-provoking and inspiring highlights from the national dialogue process including in-country SDG initiatives, unique country perspectives, and resources to mobilise engagement. For full outcomes and resources from participating countries, we encourage those interested to visit the [country profile pages](#) of the *Leave No One Behind Partnership*.

The report concludes with a summary of the key findings from this first phase of engagement where we outline potential next steps and recommendations for the SDG-implementation community, and share some simple ways that individuals and organisations can get involved in this work and join the movement to leave no one behind.



# **PART 1 - THE GLOBAL PICTURE**

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# THE GLOBAL PICTURE

## POVERTY AND EXCLUSION KNOWS NO BOUNDARIES

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals will take global collaboration, partnership and—most importantly if we are to truly leave no one behind—dedicated strategies to engage the poorest and most excluded communities in all national- and community-level SDG implementation efforts. A first step for a more inclusive and empowering approach to implementation involves listening to representatives of different social groups, so that we can understand who are the people that are regularly left behind in different contexts; where and why.

Despite impressive progress in some parts of the world, an estimated 766 million **people remain in extreme poverty** (under \$1.90 day)<sup>1</sup>. Fragile and conflict-affected countries typically have the highest poverty rates and in the future, extreme poverty is likely to be concentrated in fragile countries<sup>2</sup>. Poor and excluded people face daily exclusion, violence and discrimination because of their social characteristics. However **not all exclusion is poverty related** – people can face stigma, discrimination and limited opportunities because of their social characteristics across all income groups.



Particular groups at risk of being left behind include:

- **Girls and women** often face multiple and overlapping deprivations, exclusion and risk from harm and exclusion. In sub-Saharan Africa, only 23% of poor rural girls finish primary school<sup>1</sup>. Worldwide, one woman in every three will experience violence in their lifetime<sup>2</sup>.
- **Children** continue to face unacceptable levels of harm, violence and exploitation. Every five minutes a child is killed by violence<sup>3</sup>. 5.5 million (26%) of forced labourers are below 18 years<sup>4</sup>. Furthermore, half of those living in extreme poverty are under age 18<sup>5</sup>.
- Nearly 90% of the world's 1.8 billion **young people** live in developing countries<sup>6</sup>. Over 387 million young people, aged 15-24, live on less than \$3.10 per day<sup>7</sup>.
- 80% of world's **older people** will live in developing countries by 2050<sup>8</sup>. The number of people aged 60 years and older in sub-Saharan Africa is projected to reach 67 million by 2025 and 163 million by 2050<sup>9</sup>. Many older persons all over the world face continued discrimination, abuse and violence.
- **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<sup>10</sup>. People living in poverty are also at greater risk of living with a disability due to higher risk of malnutrition, disease, lack of access to health care, water supplies and sanitation and worse living conditions<sup>11</sup>.
- **People with mental health impairments** and intellectual and psychosocial disabilities face unique and complex challenges that are not widely understood or addressed. Adults with mental health conditions are almost four times more likely to experience violence than people who do not have a disability<sup>12</sup>.
- Members of **ethnic and religious minority groups** are more likely to be poor than people from majority group/s<sup>13</sup>.
- Discrimination against **Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender** people is widespread. Homosexuality is currently criminalised in over 70 countries including 40 of 53 Commonwealth member states<sup>14</sup>.
- **Disparities between rural and urban areas remain pronounced**. Poverty is still predominantly a rural phenomenon and will remain so for at least the next two decades<sup>15</sup>. Remoteness limits productive economic opportunities and is often linked to discrimination against minority groups<sup>16</sup>. The proportion living in under-served urban

# THE GLOBAL PICTURE

areas is likely to rise with increasing rates of urbanisation.

- **Crisis-affected populations, refugees and migrants** can face additional multiple deprivations and exacerbated risks of discrimination. Forced displacement globally reached 65.3 million people in 2015 - including 21.3 million refugees, 40.8 million internally displaced persons and 3.2 million asylum seekers<sup>17</sup>. The estimated number of people requiring humanitarian assistance currently stands at 95.3 million<sup>18</sup>.
- Globally, about 21 million people are trapped in **forced labour or modern slavery**<sup>19</sup>.

In late 2016 and early 2017, thousands of people from civil society organisations, community representatives, local stakeholders and individual citizens came together, contributed to our online survey and national dialogue process in order to better understand who are the poorest and most excluded people, where they live and what barriers they face. Some of the global trends emerging from this consultation and research have helped us to identify:

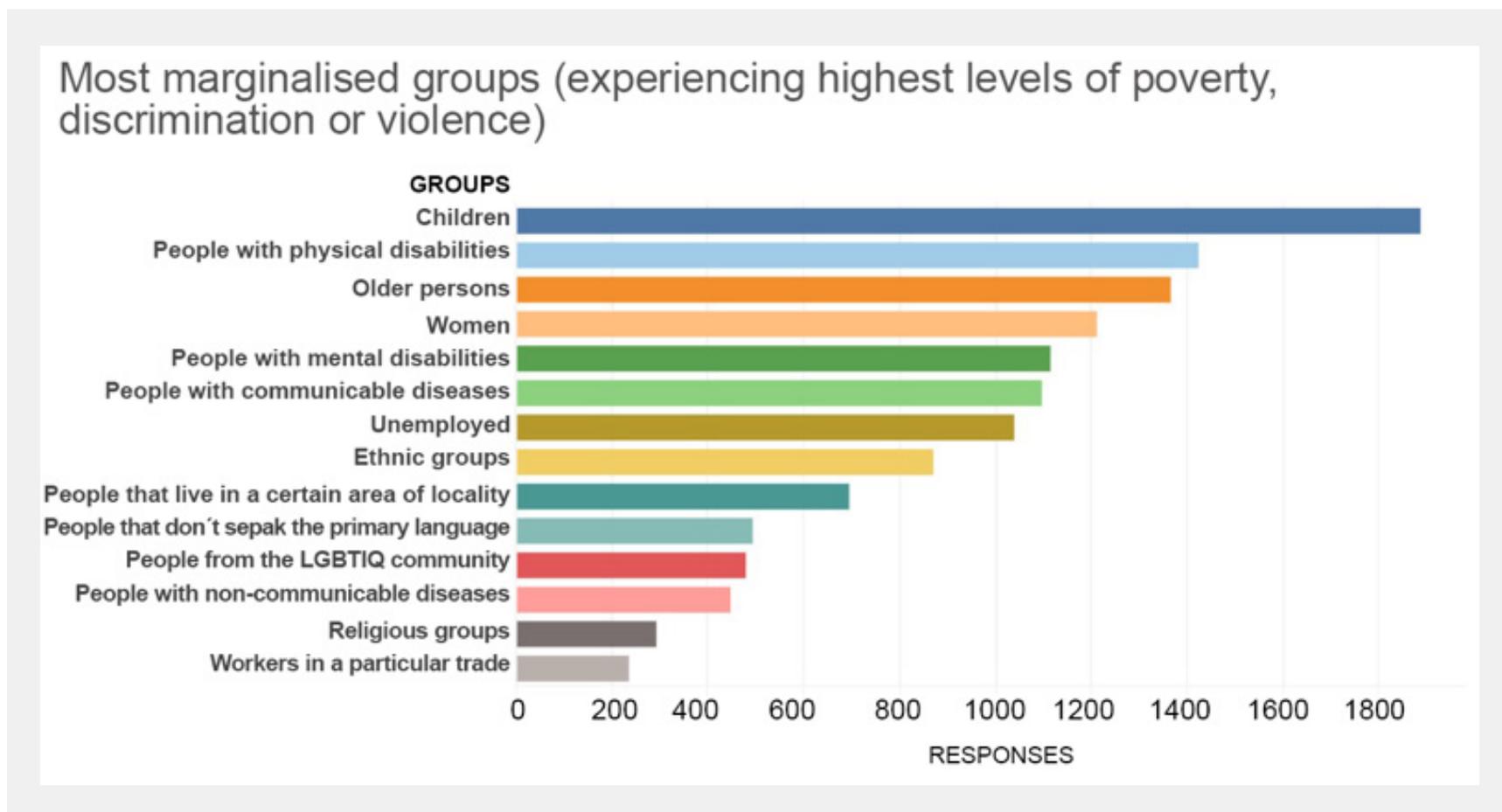
- Who is most at risk of being left behind around the world
- What are the key drivers of marginalisation
- Where are the poorest and most excluded communities in each country



## WHO IS MOST AT RISK OF BEING LEFT BEHIND AROUND THE WORLD?

When it comes to identifying the groups and individuals who are most at risk of being left behind, both the quantitative survey data as well as the qualitative national dialogue inputs highlighted several clear global trends as well as important caveats to consider. Both the global survey results (see Chart 1 below) and the national dialogue outcomes point to the same groups of people most at risk of being marginalised and left behind.

Chart 1: Which groups of people do you perceive to be the most marginalised?



# THE GLOBAL PICTURE

Based on the global perceptions survey results, there are some broad trends and common perceptions of which groups are most likely to suffer from lack of access to rights and resources. While many of these groups overlap and are inter-related, those generally considered most at risk of marginalisation globally include:

**WOMEN**

**CHILDREN**

**OLDER PEOPLE**

**PEOPLE WITH PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISABILITIES**

**PEOPLE WITH COMMUNICABLE DISEASE**

These broad global trends on those most at risk of marginalisation were also reflected in the national dialogues and data diagnostics, which provided some important insights and examples:

This is evident in the following examples drawn from the national dialogues:

- In Nigeria, abuse of young girls in the northern part of the country has led to more teenage pregnancies, infringing on the rights of the girl child in that region. National dialogue participants identified an urgent need to carry out sensitisation, awareness raising and advocacy related activities to address key challenges, especially on tackling gender inequality and the growing trend of violence against women.
- In Tanzania: an estimated 2 out of 5 girls are forced into marriage before their 18th birthday. Additionally in Tanzania the literacy rates for persons with disability is 52% compared with a national average of 75%. This low literacy rate contributes to low employment rates (only 0.7%) of people with disabilities.
- In Cambodia older people said that they did not receive equal opportunities within the labour market; and that if they were not earning, this in turn led to stigma and a perception that they were a burden on their families.

Another insight from the national dialogues relates to the need for an objective assessment of poverty and exclusion in each country and across communities. The question in our quantitative survey asked respondents to indicate their perceptions of marginalisation, which does not always reflect the full picture. Several countries noted the need for a robust and objective analysis of their specific social environment in order to overcome any existing personal, cultural or social biases towards marginalised groups. During the national dialogue process, several countries highlighted the need to conduct more national-level research on marginalised groups, in particular those facing social stigma. For example, the dialogues in Sierra Leone, Bangladesh and Cambodia noted that there are often 'hidden' social factors influencing perceptions of marginalisation. So, in translating these global trends to the national context, more and better data and analysis is needed to accurately map both the explicit and implicit marginalisation in relevant countries and communities if we are to truly leave no one behind.

Drawing from the analysis of Development Initiatives P20 initiative<sup>1</sup>, we can see that there is a growing body of work focusing on the most excluded communities based on official

# THE GLOBAL PICTURE

data sources. However the P20 Initiative highlights that many official data sources miss significant dimensions of poverty and exclusion and that there are many ways that data could better cover these probable dimensions. Furthermore, there is also a need to go beyond official information and enable people to collect their own data so that citizen-generated data can be used to verify the official analysis. The Leave No One Behind partnership will continue to engage with the Datashift project and the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data to identify new ways of widening the analysis to address this gap.

The most marginalised social groups are often excluded from national surveys because of some aspect of their identity, or because they live outside of formal households. This is evident in Tanzania where, according to the P20 Initiative, only 20.6% of births are registered. This drops to 9.4% for those in Tanzania who are amongst the global poorest 20%. To be recognised and incorporated into development plans is the number one priority of all marginalised groups. If we are to achieve the goal of leaving no one behind we need more and better disaggregated and individual-level data; we need to be counting all people. The partnership will continue to work closely with the P20 Initiative to share emerging data and link national findings on the most disadvantaged communities.

## WHAT ARE THE PRIMARY FORMS OF MARGINALISATION?

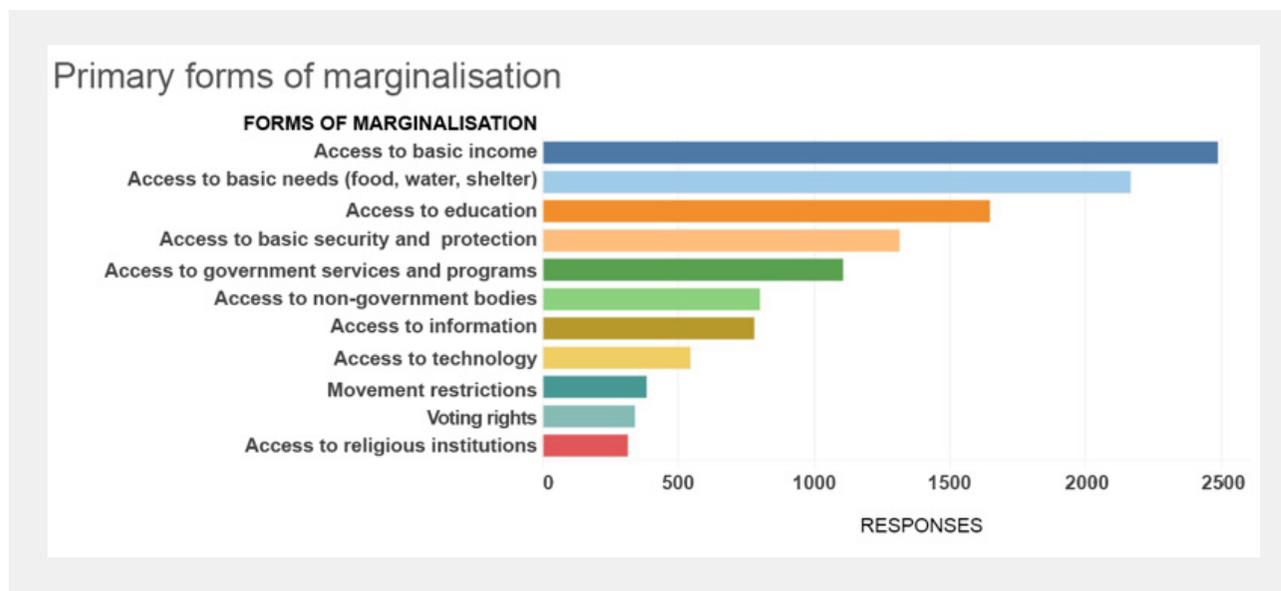
After examining who is most at risk of being left behind, when looking at the primary forms of poverty and exclusion that particular groups face, the outcomes of our research point to a person's ability to access a basic level of income, access to basic needs such as food, water and sanitation, as well as access to education (see Chart 2 below). However, of note in

these preliminary findings on forms of marginalisation is the low level of relative importance put on access to social and political rights.

For example in India, 10 groups of participants ran a prioritisation of the SDGs (representing Dalits, tribal members, religious minorities, young people, labour movement, migrants, LGBTQ representatives, women and girls, commercial sex workers, and fishing communities). Although they considered a variety of issues, they expressed a particular demand for timely progress on implementation of Goals 1 (Fighting Poverty), 3 (Good Health & Wellbeing), 4 (Quality Education) and 5 (Gender Equality). However overall there was a relatively low preference for Goal 16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions), specifically on political rights.

As highlighted in subsequent sections of this report, another global trend that emerged from the five month consultation process points to the need for greater engagement of marginalised groups in local SDG implementation and monitoring processes, as well as taking advantage of the opportunities and momentum already harnessed in some local, grassroots political processes to ensure that marginalised groups are empowered and engaged.

Chart 2: A global picture of the primary forms of marginalisation

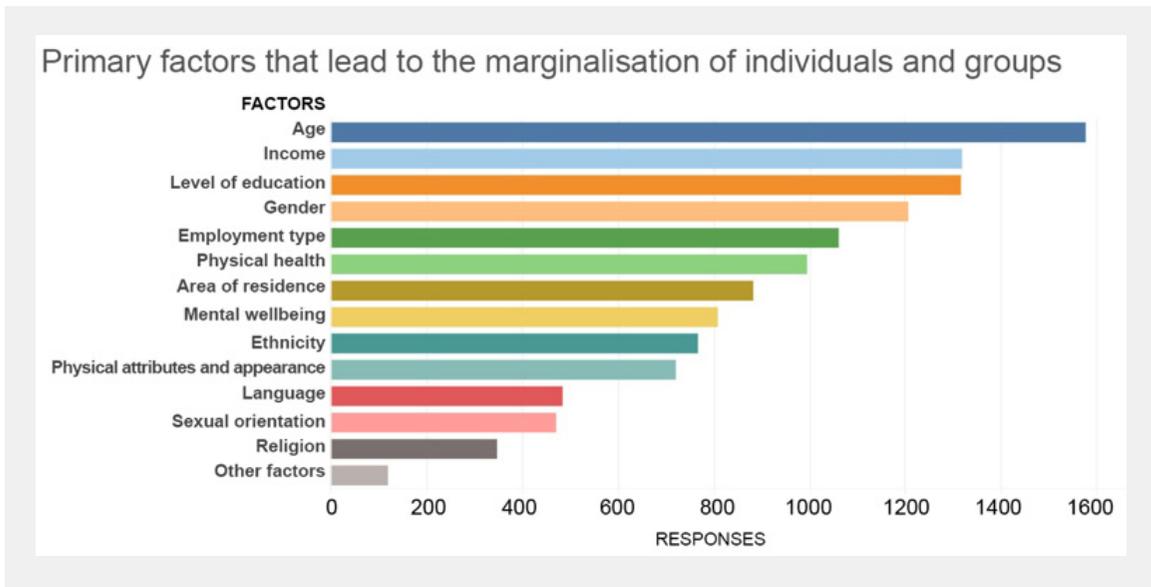


## WHAT ARE THE KEY DRIVERS OF MARGINALISATION?

After exploring who is at risk of being left behind and what that marginalisation can look like, we next looked at the different drivers or factors that affect a person’s risk of being left behind. While the drivers of marginalisation are often intersectional and can vary depending on country and context, the survey and national dialogues have helped to pull out some global trends as a useful basis for helping to identify and understand those factors which can more often lead to marginalisation in a wide range of countries and communities. As illustrated in Chart 3 (below), these factors primarily include a person’s age, income, level of education, and gender.

For the most part, these drivers of marginalisation correlate with the groups identified to be most at risk of being left behind in the countries and communities surveyed. There is a clear emphasis on age and gender, as primary factors in marginalisation, but also economic factors such as income and employment type are seen to play a major role. It is also notable that a person’s level of education is also seen as a central driver, thereby reinforcing the importance of supporting education opportunities for young people, particularly for girls.

Chart 3: Key factors leading to marginalisation



*The global drivers of marginalisation include a person’s AGE, INCOME, LEVEL OF EDUCATION and GENDER*

While people living with mental and physical disabilities as well as people with communicable diseases were identified as two of the top five groups at risk of being left behind globally, when it came to identifying drivers of marginalisation, health-related factors were not strongly identified. This is demonstrated in the Brazil national dialogue where more than half of the participating CSOs were focused on children’s rights, women’s issues, and urban communities such as in the Favelas. However, fewer than 25% were focused on LGBTQ rights, disability, indigenous rights, or tackling health stigma. This interesting discrepancy may point to the need for more of a focus on disability and illness prevention/ early detection as an important tool for combatting marginalisation. This finding may also point to the need for greater investment in education and addressing the social stigma that affects those suffering from mental and physical illness and disability in communities.

At the same time, several countries noted the importance of tackling the SDGs and the principle of Leave No One Behind in terms of interconnected dimensions and not individual silos, as marginalisation is more complex than addressing singular forms. Intersectionality refers to the interconnectedness and compounding impact of exclusion; and the importance of examining multiple forms of oppression and marginalisation in order to understand individual cases and how to best approach each situation.

In Pakistan for example, national dialogue participants noted the complexity of addressing multiple forms of marginalisation, highlighting that lagging behind in education or in access to health services or facing barriers to political participation alone cannot be equated with social exclusion.

# THE GLOBAL PICTURE

Indeed, disadvantages in one of these domains often reinforce and contribute to other barriers. Participants cited for example that lower levels of health and education go hand in hand with higher levels of poverty and unemployment, as well as less of a voice in political and civic life. In order to leave no one behind, CSOs and other stakeholders need to ensure that they are tackling SDG implementation strategically and with a view to including those most at risk of being left behind across multiple factors.

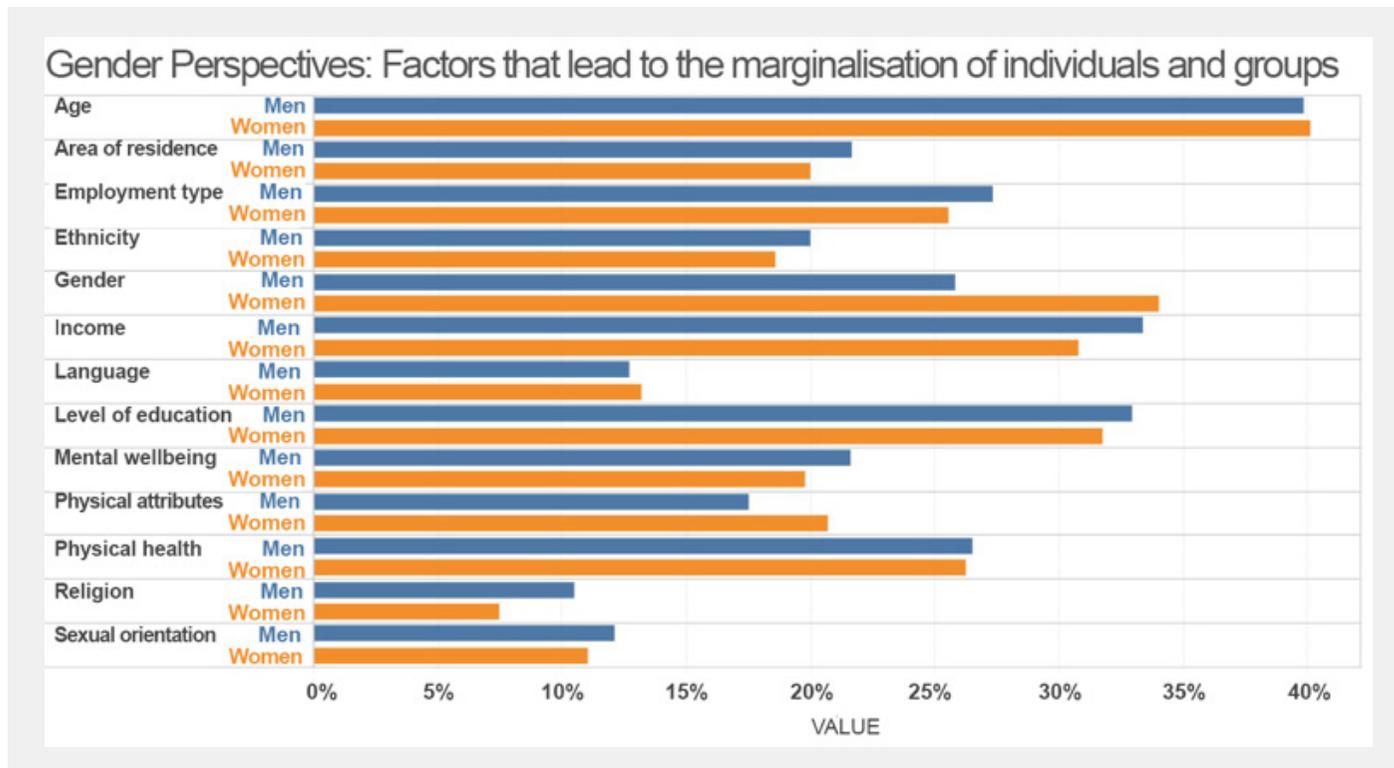
A key aspect of intersectionality and exclusion that needs to be explored further is the process of self-identification. Throughout the national dialogue process and online consultation on forms of marginalisation, input was reliant on how individuals self-identified. For example, in the Philippines local dialogues, three short videos featuring three women were produced. These show the complex intersectionalities of poverty and various forms of inequality - income, education, gender, health, spatial (rural-urban), and lack of access to other social opportunities that can combine to leave people left behind in terms of their overall opportunities. There was one story of Remia, a woman with a disability living in the coastal town of Salcedo, Eastern Samar, which was badly hit by Typhoon Haiyan in 2013. She was a caregiver to her children and worked as a fisherwoman in a remote area that was directly affected by climate change. The typhoon not only affected her livelihood but also injured the use of her legs. She has had to overcome her disability in order to survive and for the survival of her family. In this case there are multiple forms of marginalisation and stigmatisation, however she self-identifies as a woman living with a disability in her primary caregiver role. In developing appropriate policy recommendations, Remia's self-identification would mainly point towards policies for women with disabilities, but we need to ensure that individuals and decision-makers are aware of other relevant intersecting and contributory forms of marginalisation.

When disaggregating the data from the online consultations to see how women answered the questions in comparison to their male counterparts, we can see that by adding just one further form of marginalisation, gender, how different the results can be for identifying other forms of marginalisation.

Although men and women seemed to respond similarly in identifying many of the factors that lead to marginalisation, women overwhelmingly indicated gender as a primary factor, whereas men rated factors such as employment type, income and level of education higher than women. Both men and women identified age as a large factor of marginalisation, as both young and older people face exclusion across both genders; however bringing a gender dimension into the same factors can further exacerbate exclusion.



Chart 4: Gender perspective on the factors that lead to the marginalisation of individuals and groups



Connected to the drivers of marginalisation, survey respondents and national dialogue participants were also asked what marginalised groups need most in their communities. However, both the quantitative and qualitative data provided limited distinctions on the needs of the most excluded. Instead they seemed to highlight that needs are high across many areas. This aspect varied according to each country and is also considered on the [country profile pages](#).

# THE GLOBAL PICTURE

Chart 5: Which aid/ government services do marginalised groups need most?

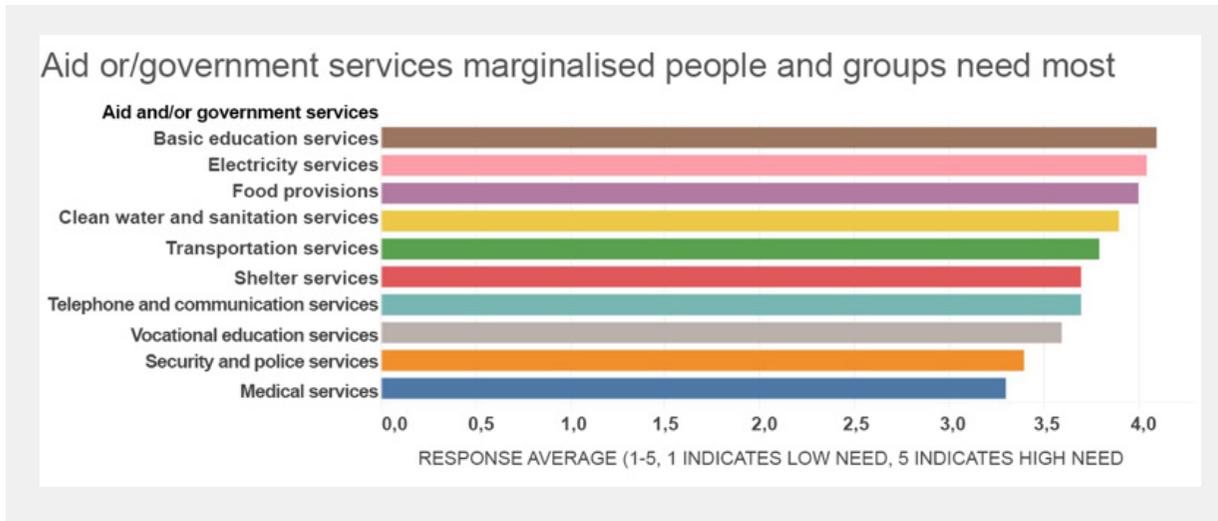


Chart 5 above gives us the quantitative global picture, and national dialogue reports similarly reflect these results.

This finding may point to the interconnectedness of the agenda and the importance of looking at the SDGs holistically. However, a holistic approach to implementation does not mean that each Goal must be treated equally in every context, especially when looking at marginalisation and reaching the hardest to reach. This finding therefore may also point to the need to prioritise reaching those identified as most at risk of being left behind in country-specific SDG implementation strategies, and ensuring that implementation directly engages with the key drivers that lead to or perpetuate marginalisation in different contexts.



# THE GLOBAL PICTURE

## WHAT IMPACT DOES LOCATION HAVE ON LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND?

As we have seen above, while a person's age, income, education and gender can lead to marginalisation, the location in which a person lives can also have a significant effect on their risk of being left behind. In particular, many national dialogue participants painted a complex picture of the role of location and/or geography on marginalisation in their countries; and the effect location has on marginalisation is not always tied to the urban/rural divide or proximity to services.

For example, in Bolivia, Brazil, Peru and Togo, national dialogue participants identified a high risk of marginalisation for certain groups within urban centres and their immediate environments. For example in Bolivia and Peru around 55% of people living below the national poverty line live in urban areas<sup>1 2</sup>. 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<sup>3</sup>. 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<sup>4</sup>. These regions, along with rural populations, urban poor, slums, and those in the Niger Delta are the most left behind. In some areas like the Opoko community in Anambra State, there is reportedly no sign of government presence which leads to a lack of infrastructure and total neglect. Perhaps not surprisingly, 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.

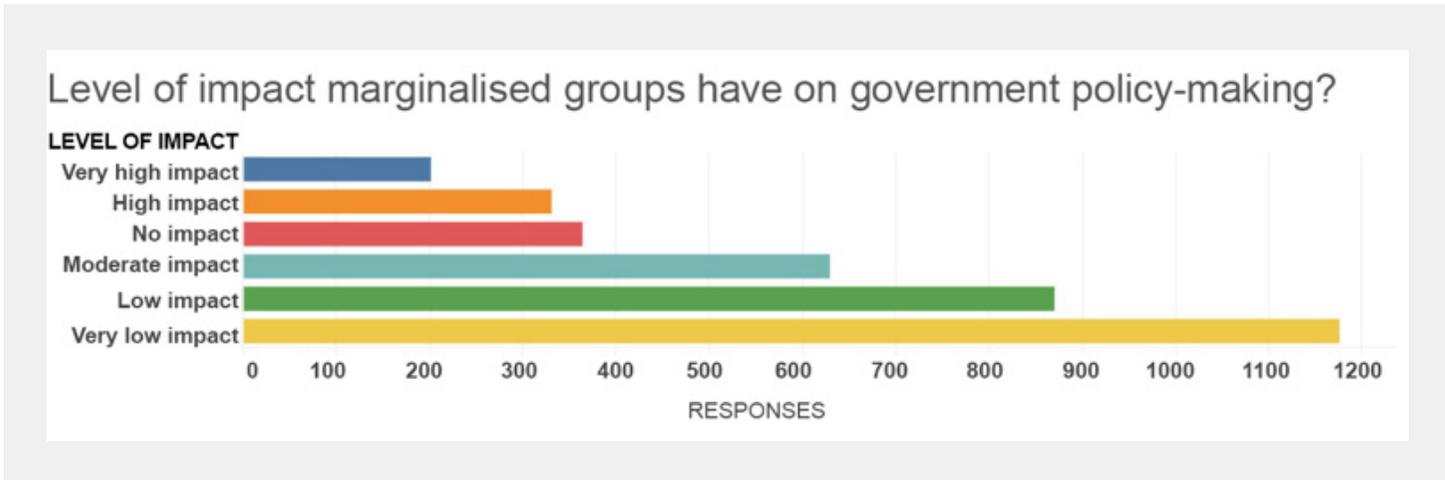
## WHAT LEVEL OF IMPACT CAN MARGINALISED GROUPS HAVE ON GOVERNMENT POLICY-MAKING?

Since the physical location of a person is an important factor in combating marginalisation, an important tactic identified in national consultations for overcoming geographical drivers is to empower local-level interventions and connect directly with marginalised groups in their communities. While national government engagement and national-level CSO coordination will be important for delivery and monitoring of Agenda 2030, many survey respondents and national dialogue participants emphasised the need to engage with and empower the local communities in which marginalised groups are most at risk of being left behind. In Chart 6 below, respondents reported that the vast majority of marginalised groups in their localities have low to very low impact on government policy-making in their countries.



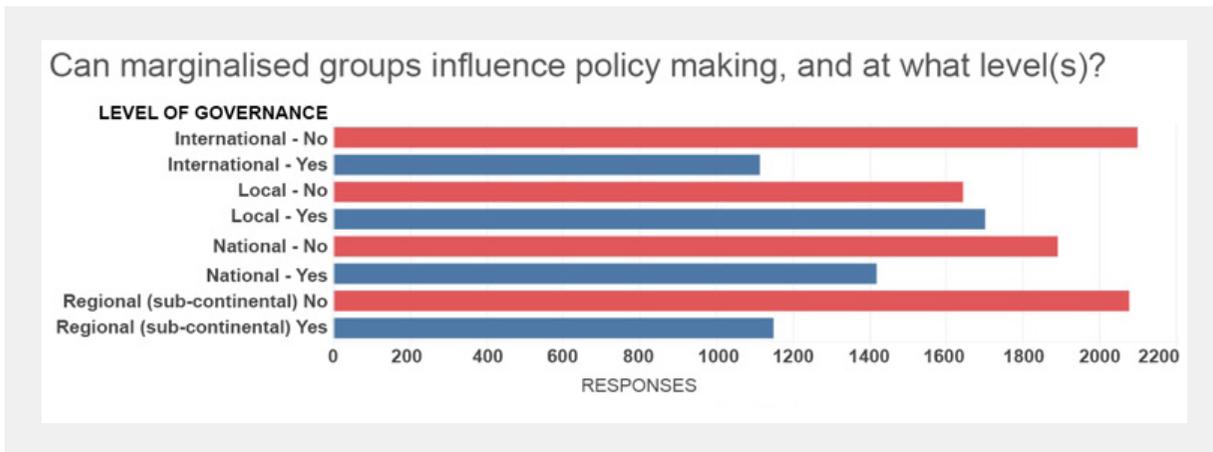
# THE GLOBAL PICTURE

Chart 6: Impact of marginalised groups on government policy-making



However, while this paints a relatively challenging picture of potential engagement by excluded populations in the political life of their country, Chart 7 (below) shows that when respondents were asked at which levels of government people from the most marginalised groups have made significant efforts to create policy change, local political engagement was perceived to be the most impactful. This result was also reinforced by the national dialogues, both in outcomes and in methodology (i.e. most dialogue processes also conducted several smaller community-based sessions to gather inputs and engagement from the most marginalised before coming together at the national level to draw broad conclusions). While some national dialogues brought participants all together in one place to share ideas and discuss joint planning moving forward, others (e.g. Kenya) were able to run smaller events at the sub-national level, which also helps to shape local level campaigns moving forward.

Chart 7: Global picture of levels of government and associated political engagement by marginalised groups





These findings show that while excluded groups are thought to have limited influence in government policy making generally, survey and national dialogue participants have seen the most mobilisation and engagement of marginalised groups at the local community level. This result may indicate that while national, regional and global co-ordination is important for achieving Agenda 2030, when it comes to empowering and engaging marginalised groups in country-level SDG strategy and implementation, we must target people and organisations at the community level both to leverage the influence and momentum already at their disposal, as well as ensure that the effects are sustainable, have local impact, and reach those most in need.

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

## WHAT TYPES OF SUPPORT CAN HELP TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND?

National dialogue partners aimed to identify practical recommendations for decision makers on different types of support, good practice interventions and innovative ideas to ensure that different groups are included in the development process.

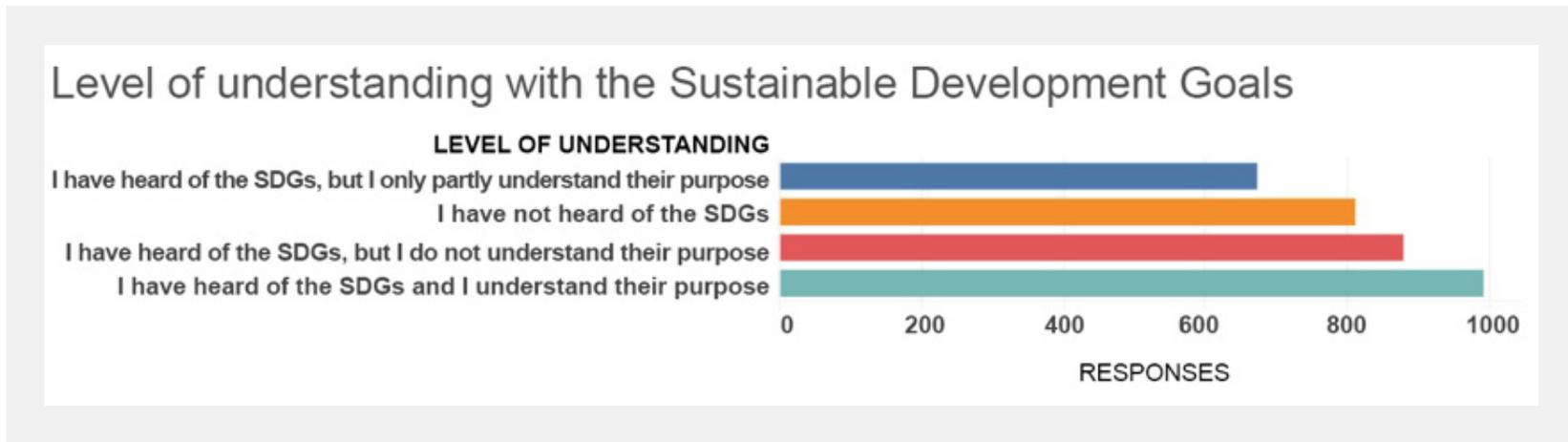
In India national dialogue partners were able to determine the most excluded populations in the different regions and ran local dialogues with different socially excluded groups to determine the obstacles that they were facing, and what policies or programmes would actually help them overcome these social and structural barriers. An example can be seen in the issues commercial sex workers face in West Bengal, as they face police brutality, ostracisation and violence from community members, whilst working an illegal profession which limits their options of seeking help. To best support their livelihoods, sex workers recommended a few ways they could move forward: having social identity cards so that they can be independent and legal citizens with rights, to provide vocational training/handicrafts/beauty training to assist in transitioning out of sex work, providing shelters, and protecting their children and vulnerable women from being trafficked with safer migration practices.

## OTHER GLOBAL TRENDS OF NOTE

### AWARENESS OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

While the United Nations, civil society, governments and a wide range of global networks are working internationally to raise awareness about the importance of the SDGs, many national dialogue participants and survey respondents pointed to a low level of understanding at the national and local levels about what the SDGs are, how civil society and the government are working to implement the SDGs in their country, or how individuals or organisations can get involved. This global trend is reflected in Chart 8 (below), capturing a large majority of respondents reporting little to no understanding of the SDGs.

Chart 8: Global picture of respondent understanding of the SDGs



This outcome was echoed in the national dialogues, which was slightly surprising given the high levels of CSO participation, a community in which we would have expected more awareness of the SDGs and their purpose. The feedback from the national dialogues called for a much more robust and community-focused engagement strategy to build awareness and ownership of the SDGs amongst those who are most marginalised, as well as those people and organisations working on the ground to support them. This finding makes clear the need for global and national actors to deepen their connections with marginalised groups and grassroots organisations to create more ownership, understanding of Agenda 2030 at the community level and help make sure no one is left behind.

# THE GLOBAL PICTURE

## THE ROLE OF CSOS IN LEAVING NO-ONE BEHIND

While a multi-stakeholder approach is needed to achieve the SDGs and to Leave No One Behind, given that our survey and national dialogues were convened by civil society organisations, many participants also contributed their insights and suggestions on the particular roles that civil society organisations can play to ensure no-one is left behind. Feedback included the following recommendations:

Some of the feedback included the following:

- 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 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 also build capacity internally to understand 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.

The global picture this process has created for tackling marginalisation provides clarity on some key issues while also highlighting important areas of research and engagement which need further attention by the SDG-implementing community. This initiative has also shown the energy and potential momentum that exists to take this agenda forward at global, national and community levels.



**PART 2 -  
NATIONAL DIALOGUE  
INSIGHTS**

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# NATIONAL DIALOGUE

## INSIGHTS

### BUILDING MOMENTUM AND COLLABORATION

The *Leave No-One Behind Partnership National Dialogue process* resulted in a rich collection of insights and unique perspectives on the Goals, shedding light on what is needed at the country and community levels in order to leave no one behind. As mentioned above, the full list of National Dialogues is included in Annex 1, and to read the full dialogue outcomes

This section of the consolidated report focuses on some of the most powerful, inspiring and actionable outcomes from the National Dialogue process, and provides ideas and examples from participating countries that could be useful for individuals and organisations who want to strengthen SDG implementation in their own communities.

- o Tanzania: [Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform](#)
- o Brazil: [Estrategia ODS](#)
- o Pakistan: [Pakistan Development Alliance](#)
- o Bolivia: [RED UNITAS SDG portal](#)
- o Kenya: [SDGs Kenya Forum](#)

“Local Communities are aware of the challenges facing them and have recommendations that can impact their lives if only we cared to listen.” National Dialogue Report, Kenya

from individual participating countries, we encourage you to visit the [country profile pages](#) which link directly to each participating country’s individual outcome report, data summaries, as well as providing in-country contacts and links to local initiatives for those interested to get involved in SDG implementation work in a specific country.



**Getting to the root causes when tackling marginalisation:** In South Africa, dialogue participants noted that some of the key factors leading to marginalisation include race, lack of income, unemployment, and language barriers (which contribute to xenophobia, tribalism, etc.). However, the most important issue to be tackled according to dialogue participants is the long and unreconciled history of marginalisation and oppression during apartheid. Participants felt that a lot of marginalisation in South Africa is culturally/ politically ingrained and will take significant efforts to overcome. This observation is important for all countries to consider as they build their SDG implementation work. We must work to solve some of the most pressing and urgent issues facing people in every country, but doing so means tackling what lies in front of us as well as tackling past wrongs that are unresolved and often perpetuated in the present

**This is also the case in Timor-Leste.** Even after liberation, the village of Suni-ufe in Oecussi-Ambeno where the local dialogue took place has continued to be left behind as the community do not have access to basic infrastructure and lack adequate school system, proper roads, clean water, stocked hospitals and effective vocational training for basic skills.

**“Effective monitoring mechanisms for implementing the SDGs are key challenges for least developed countries like Nepal. The targets and indicators to be localised at provincial and local government level should be top priority.”** Dr. Yubaraj Khatiwada, Nepal

**Working with the government as an equal partner:** Many countries emphasised the importance of cultivating and building space for civil society to exercise its full potential as a collaborator in implementing the SDGs. For example, in Brazil, a major victory by civil society coming out of the national dialogue in its effort to implement the SDGs was the creation of a Mixed Parliamentary Commission for the SDGs in Brazilian Congress. The Commission consists of 201 Congressmen and 10 Senators, with civil society taking an active part as an adviser and holding direct influence over the debate and the resulting decisions. The Brazil example, and others like it, provide models for how civil society and governments can join forces in collaboration and mutual respect to implement the SDGs together and ensure no one is left behind.

**A Call to Action:** In Fiji, National Dialogue participants developed a call to action for all development stakeholders in the country. Some of the ambitions articulated include:

- o An Integrated approach from government ministries, development partners and CSOs to address development issues, both internally and externally.
- o A strong emphasis placed on monitoring and evaluation of national legislation and policies developed for inclusion objectives.
- o A move from tokenism to true engagement and ownership of and by vulnerable groups
- o Use of local expertise (e.g. older persons and people with understanding of the local context to build capacity).
- o National Data Census collection – advocacy for Disability disaggregated data collection by gender, type of disability etc to relevant authority.

You can access the full Call to Action on Fiji's country profile page.

**Moving beyond social stigma:** In several countries including Sierra Leone, South Africa and Bangladesh, participants noted that there are 'hidden' social factors influencing marginalisation. For example in Sierra Leone, there is a lack of information on LGBT marginalisation due in part to social and political stigmatisation. In both Sierra Leone and Bangladesh, ethnicity and/or caste was not highly ranked but has strong effects on marginalisation within communities. Furthermore, due to the stigmatisation of identifying as LGBTQI or other excluded population, many voices are silenced even in civil society for fear of losing government funding or national registration. We need to find ways to fill the gaps and facilitate the voices of the silenced, for example by allowing recommendations and suggestions through anonymous forums and platforms. As previously mentioned, more data and information, education and analysis is needed to accurately map all patterns of marginalisation in countries if we are to leave no one behind.

**“I became blind when I was 36, but now as I speak, I am at the same time an older, HIV+ and disabled woman. Thanks to the organisation of PWDs living with HIV, I’m confident that I have a role to play in the community, not just begging, I’m independent. We don’t need pity, instead we need facilitation.”** Petronile Twagirayezu, Older woman with disabilities and HIV Positive, Rwanda

# NATIONAL DIALOGUE INSIGHTS



**Empowering at the local level for global change:** Many of the national dialogues took the conversation about leaving no one behind out of the capital city and into the communities and groups that are most at risk. This is an essential element in building momentum for SDG implementation by and for marginalised groups, highlighting the importance of engaging marginalised groups where they are, and how local empowerment can lead to impact at the national and global levels. 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. For example, in India where extensive sub-national dialogues took place, thanks in part to the work of local organisations and grassroots movements, marginalised groups were found to be much more influential at the local level than nationally. Connected to this local education and empowerment, 73% of respondents to the survey in India could identify SDG-related activities in their local districts/states. This trend in the national dialogue process to build awareness, capacity and empowerment at the community level shows the importance of moving SDG engagement from the national level to the local level. It highlights the power of connecting directly with those most at risk of being left behind to make positive changes in their local communities

**“We as farmers do not appear as subjects of law, this is the struggle we are fighting. The rights of farmers are not recognized in the Constitution. In ANUC Cauca we have been working on demanding legislators to recognize us and our rights. This is the political struggle.”**

Testimonio de Isaiás de ANUC-Cauca, Colombia

Original quote in spanish

**Creating accountability mechanisms so that governments follow through with their plans:** As monitoring mechanisms such as the High Level Political Forum are introduced, countries around the world are rolling out national implementation plans on the Goals; however, after these plans are created, there is little follow-up on the actual implementation. For example, in Nepal the new constitution has guaranteed representation of at least 33% of women in the national parliament and 40% women in local council bodies, but they have yet to be put into practice. This new plan would help in the implementation of Goal 5, but there is a real need for coalitions for national accountability to ensure these plans are delivered.

**“The community should help in monitoring government projects and giving feedback so that the right beneficiaries receive services. We as citizens should hold our leaders accountable to all the promises and commitments they make towards transforming our wellbeing” - Okello Amos, Lango Sub-region- Uganda**

**Thinking outside the box to bring marginalized groups into the SDG tent:** Several civil society groups are exploring new and innovative ways to engage the hardest to reach in their countries and communities, providing opportunities for those most at risk of marginalisation to engage with Agenda 2030, and educating citizens about the importance of leaving no one behind. Some inspiring examples include:

- o **Bolivia:** [Programa Nina](#) and [Programa Urbano](#) are two programmes being launched in the country to reach those most at risk of marginalisation. *Programa Nina*, based on a Quechua word for ‘fire’, provides a collective and informal space led by indigenous leaders and campesinos for building social and political capacity amongst indigenous groups. *Programa Urbano* is aimed at enhancing organised political action of urban populations in Bolivia by building capacity to advocate and hold the government to account.
- o **Tajikistan:** Civil society organisations are planning to establish a group of mobile CSO activists to travel around the country and talk to the public about the SDGs. See Tajikistan’s country profile page for updates on this initiative!
- o **Colombia:** [Monitoreo Ciudadano](#) is a citizen-powered accountability community working to hold the government to account for their SDG-related commitments. Colombian CSOs are also working to strengthen the sector’s capacity to monitor SDG implementation and educate the public through the [Taller de Voceros](#) programme.
- o **Brazil:** CSOs in Brazil are developing innovative tools to engage groups at risk of marginalisation and the public in the SDG process. For example, [Engajamundo](#) is an initiative which aims to empower youth to engage in the dissemination, implementation

# NATIONAL DIALOGUE INSIGHTS

and monitoring of the SDG agenda. They are also developing [Jovens Transformadores](#), an educational process that works on Agenda 2030 from the development of three basic conceptual dimensions: cognitive, socioemotional and behavioural - based on the pedagogical approach of UNESCO, Called "Education for Global Citizenship".

**Some media highlights from the National Dialogues:** While participants at the National Dialogues were coming together to discuss the importance of building public awareness of the SDGs, many were at the same time building public awareness. A great deal of media was generated around the National Dialogues; below, you can find a few of the online highlights:

- o *Uganda:* Example of [national news article](#) covering the national dialogue process; a [video](#) about the role of youth in SDG implementation; a [news report](#) about implementing the SDGs in Uganda and the role of the Parliamentary Forum for SDG implementation
- o *Philippines:* A powerful [video](#) was produced by dialogue organizers to highlight the risk of marginalisation in the slums of Manila
- o *Tanzania:* The *Leave No One Behind* National Dialogue was covered by [national television](#) in Tanzania.
- o *Palestine:* National [television coverage](#) of the national dialogue; a [round up](#) of other media from Social and Economic Policy Monitor's facebook page
- o *Bangladesh:* A [round up](#) of the national dialogue and SDG implementation in the country was developed and published by the Daily Star
- o *Nigeria:* [Opinion piece](#) outlining what SDG implementation needs to look like in Nigeria to leave no one behind
- o *Cambodia:* [Article](#) on civil society in the country calling for more data for SDG implementation
- o *Kenya:* Articles in major national newspapers covering the outcomes of the dialogue: [Link 1](#) and [Link 2](#)

"It is important to see this initiative as not only a mechanism for monitoring SDGs, but also to review internal policies of governments and organizations that promote them. For example, how many organizations that claim to promote gender equality are actually made of women? Or how much of those that claim to deal with youth are actually made by them?" Débora Souza, Engajamundo, Brazil



# **PART 3 - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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# WHAT WE LEARNED, SUGGESTED NEXT STEPS AND HOW TO GET INVOLVED

The aspirations of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs is that they should provide citizens, governments, civil society organisations, the private sector and other organisations with a framework for improving the lives of millions of people, setting out a transformative process that is sustainable, equitable and inclusive, and in which no one is left behind. Through the national dialogues we have been able to gather valuable information on those groups most at risk of being left behind at the national and local level and priorities for engagement, SDG implementation and monitoring. The table below summarises some of the key learnings and suggested next steps, followed by resources for ongoing engagement.

	ISSUE	INSIGHT	SUGGESTED NEXT STEPS
GLOBAL	Who is most at risk of being left behind?	Women, children, the elderly, people with mental and physical disabilities, people with communicable diseases	Contextualising the global findings and pursuing objective research at national and community levels to help overcome barriers to inclusion and social stigma connected to marginalisation
	What are the primary forms of marginalisation?	Lack of access to basic income, basic needs and education	Ensuring access to basic needs is recognised and met through advocacy on social, economic and political rights
	What are the drivers of marginalisation?	Age, income, level of education and gender	Work together with wider networks on combatting exclusion and inequality, including economic rights, and rights in relation to gender equality, age and education
NATIONAL	What do marginalised groups need most?	Broad base of needs across the world, differentiated in each country.	Develop country-specific strategies to prioritise needs based on those at risk of being left behind and/or the drivers of marginalisation in a particular context
	Geographic location of marginalised groups/ people?	Complex and context specific	Engagement with marginalised groups and individuals at the local level is essential to connect directly with those at risk, involving them in SDG implementation and empowering local political engagement
	Knowledge of the SDGs	Relatively low in many communities and needs clarity on the shared agenda	More engagement with marginalised groups to build awareness amongst those most at risk of being left behind, as well as building the capacity of CSOs to understand and engage with SDG implementation and Agenda 2030. More public awareness raising activity globally on the LNB Promise.
	A select set of highlights from the National Dialogues that could be taken forward by the global community. Individual country reports and resources are available online <a href="#">here</a>	Tackling the root causes of marginalisation	Seeking a balance between urgent issues and addressing the underlying/ historical and structural causes of marginalisation
		Building bridges and creating spaces for engagement	Building strong partnerships with national and local governments to implement the SDGs in partnership; CSOs supporting the engagement of marginalised groups in the SDG process
		Acknowledging the complexity of identity and marginalisation	Breaking down silos and tackling marginalisation across various issues
Addressing social stigma		Building capacity and awareness among CSOs and the wider public about the need to tackle both explicit and implicit marginalisation	
Moving beyond the national level to reach those most at risk of being left behind	Working with national-level organisations to help build capacity and mechanisms for greater engagement with grassroots organisations, small local organisations and marginalised people in their communities		

# WHAT WE LEARNED, SUGGESTED NEXT STEPS AND HOW TO GET INVOLVED

From this wealth of information we have been drawn out the following overarching recommendations for policy-makers:

- 1. Data gaps-** While this report offers insights from the ground, it also clearly demonstrates that there are still major gaps in terms of verifiable data on the most excluded people around the world, with many instances of 'hidden' communities who do not feature in official statistics. It is proposed that [further work is required to enable cross-verification of official data sources with citizen-generated data](#) to ensure a more comprehensive picture of people being left behind.
- 2. Awareness raising-** There is still a clear need for much greater awareness of the SDGs in a wide range of countries, with many community-based organisations making limited links between their own struggles and the global SDG framework. It is proposed that there should be a greater [role for coalitions and networks to provide a joint space for sharing latest information](#) and highlighting inspiring examples, online and in country events and continued activity to raise awareness about the Goals at all levels.
- 3. Tackling drivers and root causes-** There is an urgent demand from many of the national dialogues to give greater consideration to the inter-connected nature of exclusion and the need to tackle broader societal drivers of marginalisation. This report does not seek to provide a definitive list of all forms of exclusion but it identifies some of the individuals and social groups who are most excluded and how their situation is compounded by intersecting inequalities and challenges. While basic needs and delivery of services are essential to ensuring just and equitable implementation of the SDGs, it is also crucial to push for [longer-term reform](#) to those social, cultural, legal and regulatory systems, structures and frameworks that can create and perpetuate systematic marginalisation in different countries and communities. It is proposed to continue to [widen collaboration with organisations and networks that can bring specialised knowledge of specific excluded communities](#) and to enable them to share their insights more effectively in order to complement knowledge gaps.
- 4. Building government-CSO partnerships-** Civil society can play an essential role in creating spaces and opportunities for multi-stakeholder engagement in the SDG agenda and in delivery to ensure no one is left behind. This is a role that national dialogue participants flagged for civil society moving forward, and would be a powerful role in terms of the outcomes for excluded groups as well as building the legitimacy and reputation of the sector in participating countries. It would be

beneficial to build a national model that can also extend to the community level, [supporting excluded groups and community organizations to engage directly with municipal governments](#) (which as noted in the dialogues, is often the level of government where excluded groups have the most engagement and influence).

- 5. Community level participation-** The National Dialogue organising partners recognised the complexity of attempting to present a single picture of an entire country given local variation. Therefore many of the dialogues were hosted in a decentralised approach that involved multiple separate sub-national meetings in different parts of each country. There is a real demand to continue this [engagement and participation at the community level](#) to understand the ongoing challenges and offer consistent locally sensitive support.
- 6. Support to coalitions-** throughout this work, there has been a demonstrable enthusiasm from coalition partners in each country and additional support has been provided on a pro bono basis to ensure broad and diverse coverage in a very limited period of time. Further support would [enable the coalitions to broaden their engagement at the national and regional level](#) and to foster local voices for action and accountability on the pledge to Leave No One Behind.



# WHAT WE LEARNED, SUGGESTED NEXT STEPS AND HOW TO GET INVOLVED

## GET INVOLVED

As a result of this extensive and far-reaching consultation process, there is now growing momentum towards building national coalitions in 30 countries around the world and also wider interest from civil society partners in many other countries. There is an unprecedented opportunity to continue to build on this momentum over the coming months and years to build from this broad base of civil society engagement and widen out participation to other key constituencies and stakeholders.

In order to maintain this momentum, a number of options at national, regional and global level will be explored with relevant partners.

The process of widening coalitions will be particularly relevant in terms of sharing findings from the national and regional levels at key UN meetings. It is intended to maintain a strong presence at the High Level Political Forum (July of each year) and the UN General Assembly (September of each year), in order to ensure that the pledge to leave no one behind is indeed delivered. This approach links to supporting delivery of Goal 17, in terms of strengthening the means of implementation and revitalising the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, that the UN has committed to consider each year.



- Check out the [country profile pages](#) to see conclusions from individual countries in this process, along with key statistics and country contacts.
- Share your LNB related activities: Let the partnership know what you are doing and planning in order to leave no one behind by emailing [info@LeaveNoOneBehind.global](mailto:info@LeaveNoOneBehind.global).
- If you are interested in coordinating national activities for the Leave No One Behind Partnership and/or Action for Sustainable Development, we suggest organisations complete a national-level stakeholder mapping exercise to identify civil society actions that are already making a meaningful difference on the themes related to the Sustainable Development Goals. To undertake this scoping activity, please [download the national template \(word document\)](#).
- To learn more about the Leave No One Behind Agenda, we have produced a toolkit to equip stakeholders with relevant information and tools to carry out campaigning activities on the Leave No One Behind commitment. Download: [English](#) | [Español](#) | [Français](#) | [Português](#) | [العربية](#)
- You can find additional material from videos to infographics to help you campaign on the Sustainable Development Goals at [www.globalgoals.org](http://www.globalgoals.org)
- You can also view a short film which summarises the Leave No One Behind pledge [here](#)
- Finally you can join the community of Action for Sustainable Development [here](#):

# WHAT WE LEARNED, SUGGESTED NEXT STEPS AND HOW TO GET INVOLVED

## Who we are

The founding partners are:

- **Development Initiatives:**  
An independent international development organisation that focuses on the role of data in driving poverty eradication. They work to ensure that decisions about the allocation of finance and resources result in an end to poverty, increase the resilience of the world's most vulnerable people, and ensure no one is left behind.
- **Project Everyone:**  
A not-for-profit specialist creative agency which seeks to put the power of great communications behind The Sustainable Development Goals (also known as the Global Goals). Project Everyone was devised by Richard Curtis (filmmaker and founder of Comic Relief), and is executed by a team of communications and campaign specialists working in partnership with a huge range of organisations. In 2015 at the launch of the Goals they reached the masses through the iconic branding of the Global Goals, a text sent to 925 million people, radio programmes in 75 countries, and helped deliver school lessons about the goals to millions of school children. At the UN General Assembly in 2016, Project Everyone and the Partnership launched a powerful new film on Leave No One Behind in front of world leaders, which aims to bring the concept to life and give voice to some of the most marginalised people from around the world.
- **CIVICUS:**  
The broadest global alliance of civil society organisations and activists dedicated to strengthening citizen action and civil society around the world, with headquarters in Johannesburg and members in over 160 countries. CIVICUS has significant direct experience of facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships on sustainable development, including its previous roles as host of the Global Call to Action on Poverty (GCAP) and Action/2015.

This material has been funded by UK aid from the UK government; however the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the UK government's official policies.



# WHAT WE LEARNED, SUGGESTED NEXT STEPS AND HOW TO TAKE ACTION

## Annex 1

Please find a list below of the 30 countries that held national dialogues, by region. See [online country pages](#).

DATE	COUNTRY	LEAD ORGANISATION	
<b>Africa</b>			
October	10	Sierra Leone	Caritas Sierra Leone on behalf of Sierra Leone Coalition 2030
October	27/28	Zimbabwe	National Association For Non-Governmental Organisation
November	4	Togo	Jeunes Verts Togo
November	5	Tanzania	Africa Philanthropic Foundation
November	15	South Africa	African Monitor
November	16	Nigeria	Nigeria Network of NGOs
December	8	Uganda	Uganda National NGO Forum
January	19	Rwanda	NSINDAGIZA
January	22	Mozambique	JOINT – League of NGOs in Mozambique
March	15	Kenya	SDGs Kenya Forum - Coordinated by PACJA
<b>Asia</b>			
September	22	Nepal	NGO Federation of Nepal
November	8/9	India	YUVA & WNTA
December	1	Tajikistan	Tajikistan National NGO Association (TNNGOA)
December	8	Bangladesh	Help Age International, Bangladesh – on behalf of the 'Coalition on SDG' consisting of ADD International, Christian Aid, Dan Church Aid and HelpAge International
December	9	East Timor	Lalenok Ba Ema Hotu (LABEH)
December	9	Philippines	Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement

DATE	COUNTRY	LEAD ORGANISATION	
December	22	Cambodia	ADD International Cambodia Programme, on behalf of a consortium comprising: Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC), Cambodian Disabled People's Organisation (CDPO), Cambodia Women's Crisis Center (CWCC) and HelpAge International Cambodia.
December	29	Afghanistan	Afghan NGOs coordination Bureau (ANCB)
January	20	Pakistan	AwazCDS/Pakistan Development Alliance
<b>LAC</b>			
October	20	Argentina	RACI
November	24	Jamaica	Association of Development Agencies
November	25	Bolivia	Unión Nacional de Instituciones para el Trabajo de Acción Social
November	30	Brazil	IDS representing a coalition composed by ABONG, Datapedia, Estrategia ODS, Gestos and IDS
December	13	Colombia	Confederación Colombiana de ONG - CCONG Colombia
December	18	El Salvador	Asociación Nueva Vida Pro-Niñez y Juventud
January	20	Peru	Instituto de Promoción para la Gestión del Agua
<b>MENA</b>			
December	12/13	Sudan	Sudanese Development Call Organization (NIDAA)
January	15	Palestine	Social and Economic Policies Monitor (Al Marsad)
March	27	Syria	
<b>Pacific</b>			
November	14/15	Fiji	Fiji Council of Social Services (FCOSS)

# REFERENCES

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# REFERENCES

- <sup>i</sup> World Bank PovCal Net <http://research.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povOnDemand.aspx>
- <sup>ii</sup> In October 2015, the World Bank updated the international poverty line from \$1.25 a day (at 2005 international prices) to \$1.90 a day (at 2011 international prices).
- <sup>iii</sup> According to Development Initiative's Global Humanitarian Assistance report 2016 - ' In 2012, (the most recent year of country-comparable poverty data), an estimated 76% of people living in extreme poverty – on less than \$1.90 a day<sup>2</sup> – were living in countries that were either politically fragile (32%), environmentally vulnerable (32%) or both (12%).<sup>3</sup> This is approximately 677 million people being 'left behind'
- <sup>iiii</sup> <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/>
- <sup>v</sup> WHO (2013) Global and regional estimates of violence against women: Prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence, WHO in partnership with the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and the South African Medical Research Council.
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