

**LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND
PROPOSAL FOR INCLUSION AS A PRINCIPLE OF THE
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

“Leaving no one behind” is a principle which is at the core of the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, making it truthfully universal and transformative. Thus, it should also be at the core of the new international development cooperation architecture to support sustainable development at the global level, setting its priorities straight: we, as the international development community, should aim at reaching all peoples in need and deprivation, wherever they are, in a manner which targets their specific vulnerabilities and challenges.

I. Why acknowledge “leaving no one behind” as a fifth principle of the Global Partnership (GPEDC)?

If the 2030 Agenda sets “what” to achieve, the Global Partnership can be instrumental in terms of “how” to achieve sustainable development. The complementarity between the Global Partnership and the 2030 Agenda hints at this fifth principle: the Global Partnership is **a space of dialogue for all stakeholders**, it fosters broad and **inclusive development partnerships** in which different kinds of actors coordinate and take differentiated responsibilities aiming at increasing the impact of their development efforts, and it drives a **whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach** at country level. Tellingly, the fifth plenary of the Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership focuses precisely on **leaving no one behind**.

The four current principles were adopted in Busan in 2011, four years before the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and its comprehensive framework of goals and targets that integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner.

This new **global and universal development agenda** needs to be accompanied by specific implementation tools, in order to mobilize the necessary financial, human and technical resources. Today, we have more clarity and focus, and the Global Partnership has had five years to mature and distill its accumulated knowledge and experience.

This fifth principle not only naturally links the Partnership to the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda explicitly, but it is also a logical consequence of the evolution of our understanding of the Partnership and its contribution to the global efforts towards sustainable development.

The inclusion of this principle aims to position inclusion as a core component of development strategies in order to overcome inequalities, in line with the multidimensional approach to poverty and measuring development beyond per capita income. By doing so, the Global Partnership adopts a people-centered approach, underscoring that developing countries, including Least Developed

Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, Small Island Developing States and Middle Income Countries, as well as Countries in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations face particular challenges to achieve universal, transformative and sustainable development. It also reflects the commitment of the international community to support development globally.

In committing to leave no one behind, we endeavor to reach those most marginalized by acknowledging that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement, considered as core frameworks for sustainable development, encompass a universal, integrated and transformative vision of the world which aims at eradicating poverty by achieving sustainable development and transforming the global economy. In this regard, eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions remains the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The focus on eradicating poverty and not only extreme poverty, is a clear commitment to leave no one behind.

Proposal for the fifth principle

5. Leaving no one behind

Effective sustainable development can only be achieved by guaranteeing that development cooperation reaches the lives of those in the most vulnerable situations, wherever they are.

II. Measuring “leaving no one behind”

One of the strengths and key value added of the Global Partnership is its Monitoring Framework. This is the behavior-changing tool that allows for reviewing the application of the four current principles.

The relevance and usefulness of the Partnership’s Monitoring Framework is revealed by the proposal of SDG indicator 17.16.1 - Number of countries reporting progress **in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals.**

The acknowledgement of leaving no one behind as a principle of development effectiveness implies including an additional indicator in the Monitoring Framework. This could be efficiently undertaken by linking the GPEDC MF to the set of relevant indicators within the 2030 Development Agenda monitoring and follow/up framework, and specifically, including how do Development Stakeholders incorporate this principle in the development cooperation actions and strategies they implement.

Thus, one or more new indicators for the Partnership’s Monitoring Framework could be built on existing SDG goals and indicators. We could build one or two indicators on how international development cooperation reaches those peoples more in need, in line with the SDG’s.

Towards an indicator

11. Development cooperation is targeted to vulnerable groups.¹

How does international development cooperation, in its multiple forms, support the achievement of the principle of leaving no one behind of the 2030 Agenda, in particular, through the following SDG indicators²?

- In order to effectively measure how we fulfill our commitment to leave no one behind, we suggest the use of the metadata that will be available as a result of the measurement of the following approved SDG indicators:**1.a.1.** Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
- **1.a.2.** Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
- **1.b.1.** Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
- **10.1.1.** Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
- **10.2.1.** Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex, and persons with disabilities
- **10.3.1.** Percentage of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
- **10.b.1.** Total resources flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
- **17.3.1.** Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance (ODA) and South-South Cooperation (SSC) as a proportion of total domestic budget
- **17.9.1.** Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation) committed to developing countries

Since many of these indicators still need a method for being measured, the importance of disaggregating data is stressed out in order to be able to get evidence on real progress in leaving no one behind.

¹ According to the 2030 Agenda, vulnerable groups, including women, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, children, older persons and migrants.

² The SDG global indicators were approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission's Interagency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) on March 11, 2016.