Increasing the focus on Leaving No One Behind

Multi-stakeholder workshop – Republic of Benin, 14-16 June 2022

Ms. Andrea Ries (Switzerland, GPEDC Co-Chair) | Ms. Valentina Orrù (Joint Support Team)
Stakeholder requests and Steering Committee guidance

Over the course of two years of consultations, GPEDC stakeholders requested that:

- **LNOB is featured more prominently in reformed monitoring framework**
- **data and statistical systems are essential in informing policies to LNOB**

Steering Committee agreed that LNOB in GPEDC framework should be:

- linked to effectiveness principles/commitments
- limited to where GPEDC has comparative advantage
- assessed across several elements of the framework (no standalone indicator)
- Building on existing measurements
- Captures country-level behaviour
The Nairobi Outcome Document:

- Reaffirms the 2030 Agenda’s pledge to leave no-one behind and recognises that “development co-operation must leave no-one behind to be effective”
- Commits partners to energise the implementation of all previous commitments with a pledge to leave no one behind
- Emphasises the importance of disaggregated results frameworks, data and statistics for LNOB
- Underlines role of the private sector in contributing to LNOB
- Recognised the need to support gender equality and women’s empowerment and to focus on youth and children
1. **Consultation** of representatives of vulnerable and marginalised groups

2. **Targets and results** indicators to track progress for women & girls, youth & children, vulnerable and marginalised

3. **Data and statistics** to identify vulnerable and marginalised, and monitor progress on targets and results

4. **Targeted focus of private sector engagement** to promote partnerships that deliver development results, including for populations at risk of being left behind
## LNOB within the revised framework – partner countries

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<th>Where?</th>
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| National development strategies/plans | • **Consultation** in the preparation of the NDS and inclusion in dialogue on development priorities and results  
• Development priorities for women and girls, youth and children, vulnerable and marginalised  
• Disaggregated **targets and results indicators** (by sex, age, geographic area, etc)  
• **Data-based assessments** to identify vulnerable and marginalised  
• Disaggregated **data and statistics** are available to monitor progress on targets and results indicators |
| Accountability mechanisms | • **Inclusion in joint assessments** towards targets for development co-operation |
LNOB within the revised framework – development partners

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<td>Country-level strategies</td>
<td>• <strong>Consultation</strong> in preparation of the strategy</td>
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<td>• <strong>Development priorities</strong> for women and girls, youth and children, vulnerable and marginalised</td>
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<td>• <strong>Data-based assessments</strong> to identify vulnerable and marginalised</td>
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<td>• <em>Support to increase the capacity of vulnerable and marginalised groups to organise and represent themselves</em></td>
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<td>Country-level interventions</td>
<td>• <strong>Distributional analysis and disaggregated data</strong> to define targets and results indicators for the beneficiaries of their interventions</td>
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LNOB within the revised framework – other elements

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<td><strong>Kampala Principles</strong> assessment → dedicated session</td>
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<td>Assessment of <strong>enabling environment for CSOs</strong> and CSOs development effectiveness</td>
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<td><strong>SDG 5.c.1.</strong> – systems to track and make public budget allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</td>
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+ Existence of systems to track and make public budget allocations for vulnerable groups of the population (e.g. for the poorest, youth and children, the elderly)
Questions for discussion – breakout group

- Do you think the approach can generate relevant evidence to guide action of governments and development partners towards LNOB?

- Based on your experience [in your country/agency/organisation], do you see any challenges in the approach, including in collecting data for specific questions? What do you suggest to address or mitigate them?
THANK YOU!