





Background:

2016: Mapping across 21 INGOs

- What are perceived gaps in SDG implementation over the coming 14 years?
- Where could be potential entry points for joint action?



#### Where are the gaps?

Finance/Funding 9 Insufficient Data raising & evaluation mechanisms Lacking coordination of actors/silo planning 6 6 Inclusivity for marginalised groups not well defined 6 Lacking political will of governments to implement agenda Lack of proper accountability mechanisms 5 Missing/not well defined Indicators 4 Insufficient civic space for participatory implementation & monitoring 4 3 Lacking awareness in population



### **Entry points for joint action:**

- 1. Focus on LNOB as universal aspect of the SDGs
- 2. Data needed to close knowledge gaps
- 3. Inclusive approach: raising voices / empowerment
- 4. Foster Social Accountability:

A) holding governments to account
B) increase accountability of NGOs towards marginalised groups

**5. Coordination across sectors:** Only works when civil society and official decision makers work together on this!



### Partnership launched with 12 members (Sep 2017)

### Guiding principles:

- Goal is a more <u>inclusive</u> SDG implementation that addresses the needs of marginalised groups effectively.
- Use of a <u>participatory</u> approach that involves people from communities in data generation and retrieving direct feedback.
- **<u>Dialogue</u>** with authorities on policy change, informed through the use of community-driven data and feedback.



### **Addressing both SDG monitoring + implementation**

- Making Voices Heard: Fill knowledge gaps in national SDG monitoring through the use of community-driven data as complementary (local) source of information.
- ✓ Making Voices Count: Use locally driven evidence to formulate clear policy recommendations to inform public planning and policy making.
  - □ Thereby fostering a national SDG implementation that is capable of addressing local drivers of vulnerability and exclusion!



### LNOB Pilot (2018 – March 2019)

- Setup of 5 coalitions in Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Nepal, Vietnam
- Bringing together ICSO country offices, national NGOs, platforms, CBOs
- Action plan for a pilot research + government dialogue in each country





## **Used approach**

- <u>Examine</u>: Identifying marginalised communities, measuring their exclusion and development inequalities in SDG cycle.
- <u>Engage</u>: A range of monitoring tools were applied by CSOs, CBOs and trained community members to capture primary and secondary data, including individual stories / "voices".
- <u>Empower</u>: Develop policy recommendations to address exclusion of target groups and factors contributing to it. Discussed between community representatives and authorities at local and national level.

# Involvement of community representatives

More than 2,000 representatives of marginalised communities were directly engaged in the data generation carried out across different provinces, counties, and urban neighbourhoods.





#### #HLPF2019 #MakingVoicesHeardAndCount

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# **Pilot Country Focus**

Making Voices Heard and Count

Leave No One Behind

Bangladesh India Kenya Nepal Vietnam Universal SDGs 1-8, 10, 11, Socio-econ. and **Gender equality** Socio-econ. and health political inclusion political inclusion and 16 + empowerment Target Groups: (SDG 10.2) (SDG 10.2) coverage (SDG of women 20 social groups Target Groups: Target Groups: 3.8) (SDG 5.1) including (among People living in Target groups: Target Groups: Women, persons with others): scheduled poverty; ethnic floating people Young women and disabilities, young castes and tribes; minorities; people and street girls. people, farmers, older transgender; with disabilities; dwellers people, slum-dwellers. elderly people; bonded labourers; young people. urban poor, etc.



#### Leave No One Behind Bangladesh

The Leave No One Behind Partnership urges decision national and global levels to ensure that the voices of communities are heard and count in the planning, revi implementation of the SDGs.

#### Leave No One Behind India

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#### Leave No One Behind Nepal

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#### Leave No One Behind Vietnam

The Leave No One Behind Partnership urges decision makers at the national and global levels to ensure that the voices of marginalised communities are heard and count in the planning, review and implementation of the SDGs.



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Islamic Relief: Plan: Save th

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LNOB country coalition Vie

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### Leave No One Behind **Vietnam**

The Leave No One Behind Partnership urges decision makers at the national and global levels to ensure that the voices of marginalised communities are heard and count in the planning, review and implementation of the SDGs.



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# **Hoang Phuong Thao**

Country Director ActionAid Vietnam



### **Key conclusions**

- □ LNOB is not properly addressed in SDG monitoring, review & implementation.
- To make SDG implementation relevant to marginalised groups, it must be mainstreamed across all national policies (+ international commitments).
- □ To inform policy planning, more locally rooted data and research is needed.
- Our work showed that community members, when armed with proper tools and knowledge, have the capacity to monitor the implementation of the SDGs in their own area - and inform local decision making and planning!



Ensure sufficient investment and political commitment to meet the global ambition to "leave no-one behind" and deliver the SDGs

Strengthen inclusive decision making

Improve reporting and accountability

Foster collaborative research to close data gaps Governments need to ensure that adequate resource allocation and political as well as legal commitments are fulfilled to include marginalised communities in the implementation, follow-up and review of the SDGs.

> National Governments and civil society stakeholders should support marginalised communities to take a more active role in decision making at all levels.

> > National Governments should clearly report on how they are adhering to the pledge to 'leave no one behind' and report on progress for marginalised groups in their Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs): and develop clear frameworks to ensure the perspective and voice of marginalised groups is included in national accountability mechanisms for the SDGs

> > > National Governments and donors should encourage, facilitate and allocate funds to cross-sector collaborations in order to close research and data gaps on marginalised groups in SDG monitoring, and thereby help to address key local drivers of social exclusion.

#### #HLPF2019 #MakingVoicesHeardAndCount

#### **Our key claims**



### Next steps: Making Voices Heard and Count 4 year collaborative project until 2022

- Making Voices Heard: Fill knowledge gaps in SDG monitoring through the use of community-driven data as recognised complementary source of information.
- Making Voices Count: Establish officially recognised feedback mechanisms at the local level to inform national SDG implementation.
- □ *Mid-point of SDG delivery 2022: achieved in 20 countries!*
- □ Serve as "blueprint" to realise LNOB agenda in the next 8 years until 2030, making SDGs more people-driven and locally owned!



# Thank you very much for your attention!

