Case Studies on Leaving No One Behind

A COMPANION VOLUME TO THE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION REPORT 2018

The Development Assistance Committee: Enabling effective development

OECD

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2018

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Foreword

The case studies presented in this companion volume complement the *Development Co-operation Report 2018: Joining forces to leave no one behind.* They are a source of knowledge and lessons on the multiple, broad and varied, mainstreamed, targeted and co-ordinated ways that poor, vulnerable and marginalised people can be included in and benefit from sustainable development. The case studies, which were contributed by official development co-operation ministries and agencies, international organisations, developing country governments, civil society organisations, business, and research bodies reflect diverse actions, investments and approaches to answering the pledge of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind.

The Development Co-operation Report team at the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) collected, prepared and edited these case studies in close collaboration with all contributors under the overall direction of Jorge Moreira da Silva, Director of the OECD DCD. Rebecca Castaldo consulted with contributors, identified innovative case studies and managed the collection process. Valentina Sanna co-ordinated the production, editing and finalisation of the case studies in collaboration with Ida Mc Donnell, Team Lead and Managing Editor of the Development Co-operation Report and the case studies. Rahul Malhotra, Head of the Reviews, Results, Evaluation and Development Innovation Division, DCD provided strategic guidance and oversight.

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Executive summary

In 2015, United Nations Member States endorsed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – a transformative global agenda integrating economic, social and environmental development within 17 interdependent Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Central to the 2030 Agenda is the pledge to meet these goals for all, leaving no one behind, and endeavouring to reach the furthest behind first. In spite of this commitment, growing inequalities - of income, wealth, access to basic needs in terms of food, shelter and clothing, but also to sanitation, education, healthcare, justice and human rights – are constraining the achievement of real, visible and long-lasting development. Failure to achieve leave no one behind constitutes a major stumbling block to the achievement of the entire set of global goals and their vision for a shared future as set in the 2030 Agenda.

The *Development Co-operation Report 2018: Joining forces to leave no one behind* helps clarify what committing to the pledge to leave no one behind means in practice. Recognising that there is no single answer, the report investigates this question from a range of perspectives and approaches to identify lessons and emerging practices that are making a difference. It makes a strong case for reforming and refocusing development co-operation - in terms of narrative, financing, policies, management practices and incentives - and for more deliberate, systematic and co-ordinated efforts by providers to maximise their impact on leaving no one behind.

The case studies of this compendium complement the analysis, findings and recommendations of the *Development Co-operation Report 2018*. They seek to inspire a multitude of actors to step-up leadership, investment and collective action by sharing experiences, good practices, innovation and lessons learnt and showing that reaching the furthest behind is achievable. The insights provided in these case studies come from a variety of actors, including official development co-operation ministries and agencies, international organisations, developing country governments, civil society organisations, business, and research bodies.

These case studies share different perspectives on what it means to leave no one behind and highlight success factors, challenges and lessons in reaching the furthest behind on the basis of diverse approaches and experiences in a range of developing country contexts. The case studies are organised under two broad categories:

1. ***Reaching and including people and places.*** These case studies include examples of how projects and programmes target populations and groups left behind – such as poor people, women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, ethnic and religious minorities and the elderly – in different sectors and contexts. The case studies cover multiple sectors, including education, health, social protection, employment, human rights, urban development in fragile contexts, areas at risk of climate disasters and places that are difficult to reach for reasons of geography.

2. ***The enabling role of international co-operation: policies, partnerships and data.*** These case studies cover diverse international and development co-operation policies and programmes, and tools and instruments to identify who is left behind and where and understand the root causes. There is a strong emphasis on how policies can be more inclusive and multidimensional and several solid examples of partnerships and co-ordinated approaches that are effective in overcoming common challenges with each partner building on its comparative advantage. Many of the case studies showcase how development co-operation can play to its strengths in answering the pledge to leave no one behind.

Shedding light on success factors in leaving no one behind

While the case studies present a multitude of approaches to reach the furthest behind and achieve more inclusive development, there is a striking number of similar findings and commonalities across the case studies in terms of the drivers and factors of success. These include the following enablers:

- Having strong will and support from management and leadership;
- country ownership and strong political commitment;
- a solid and robust identification of those left behind;
- understanding the drivers of discrimination, disadvantage and exclusion and the interactions between multiple deprivations;
- using disaggregated data;
- acting at local level, adapting to the needs on the ground and partnering with local institutions;
- building inclusive and multi-stakeholder partnerships;
- using participatory approaches;
- learning from evaluation and sharing knowledge; and
- integrating long-term sustainability into policies and projects.

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Part I. Reaching and including people and places

1. Enhancing social and economic opportunities of the poorest in Latin America through graduation programmes

By Jorge Higinio Maldonado, University of Los Andes, Colombia; Tatiana Rincón, Fundación Capital, Colombia; and Carolina Robino, International Development Research Centre, Canada

A high share of people in Latin America are poor or at risk of falling into poverty

A quarter of Latin America's population still live in poverty. The pace of extreme poverty reduction has slowed in recent years so large segments of the population are still vulnerable, and suffer from social and economic exclusion. Inequalities persist and are more acute among rural households. The poorest are still left behind and even people who recently improved their standard of living are still vulnerable to falling back into poverty.

Social protection programmes, especially cash transfer programmes, have been providing a safety net for many of the poor and extreme poor around the world. In Latin America, these programmes reach approximately 110 million out of 158 million people living in poverty. Nowadays, there is increasing interest in enhancing the productive and social capabilities of programme participants to make them more resilient and self-sufficient.

Integrating graduation programmes into government policies to eliminate extreme poverty

Graduation programmes are an effective way of lifting people out of extreme poverty. These programmes aim to enhance the productive, financial, human and social assets that allow households to cope with shocks without falling back into extreme poverty and continue on the path to development on their own terms.

Graduation programmes[1] combine five components (Figure 1.1): i) consumption support; ii) savings mobilisation; iii) entrepreneurship, soft skills and financial literacy; iv) livelihoods training; and v) asset transfer. Although proven to be a cost-effective approach, leading to statistically significant economic and social gains for its participants, the "first generation" of graduation programmes were implemented by non-governmental organisations in controlled environments, with limited capacity to be scaled up.

One way to address this limitation is to incorporate graduation programmes into government social programmes. In 2011, Fundación Capital began working with governments to do just that, including not only each country's specific contexts, but also considering culture, cost and implementation processes. The aim of the programmes is to move large numbers of the extreme poor (mostly women) into the market economy by preparing them for self-employment and to use formal financial services.

While maintaining the key building blocks of the graduation model, Fundación Capital has introduced important innovations such as using cash rather than in-kind asset transfers, using ICT through the development of a tablet-based training system, and

testing partnerships with the private sector to find market channels for micro-entrepreneurs' products and services. These innovations are helping to reduce costs, and standardise, simplify, and facilitate implementation, thereby enhancing impact at scale.

Fundación Capital works with governments in Colombia, Honduras, Paraguay, and Mexico to form critical partnerships so that pilots can be taken to scale. As a result of these efforts, to date more than 145 000 people are benefiting from the programmes and 70% of the participants are women.

With the support of the Ford Foundation and Canada´s International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and with the leadership of the University of Los Andes, Fundación Capital has established a Learning and Evaluation Platform in Latin America. The goal of this platform is to generate evidence about whether the integration of graduation into social policy in less controlled environments is effective, and to identify key lessons needed to expand such programmes.

Individual coaching and tailored approaches are key to success but also a challenge in scaling up

The Graduation Learning and Evaluation Platform, through IDRC-supported research,[2] shows that graduation programmes in Colombia, Paraguay, Mexico and Honduras are providing a novel and effective way of tackling extreme poverty, which combines social protection with economic opportunities, enhanced resilience and better livelihoods for women. From the evaluations carried out so far there is evidence of positive impacts of the graduation programmes on the well-being of extremely poor households. There is also some evidence that compared with participating men, women perform better in terms of financial savings, empowerment and well-being.

The process evaluation shows the importance of the field worker (coach) in providing individual mentoring to participants, as this helps to increase “soft skills” such as increased self-confidence more rapidly and enables individuals to engage more effectively into the productive activity. This is a successful element of graduation programmes, but is a challenge in terms of scaling up. The evaluation also shows that participants can be highly heterogeneous in terms of endowments (human, physical and psychological), and therefore, in terms of performance. Segmenting support according to the capabilities of participants is therefore another challenge for implementing the programme at scale.

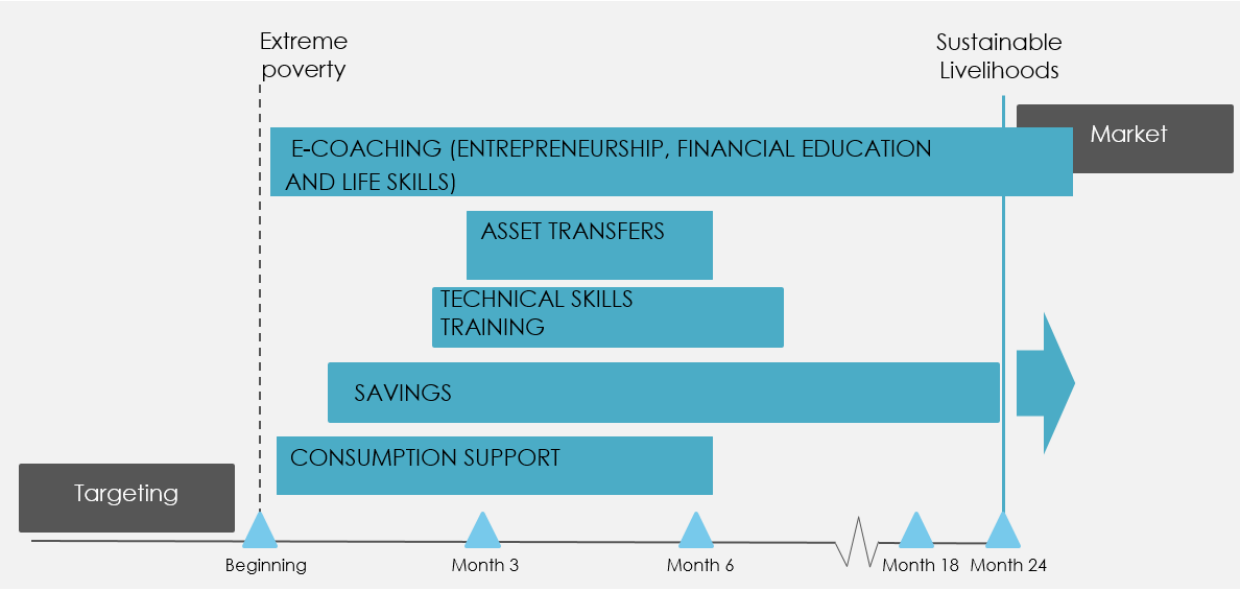
What next? From economic empowerment to gender equity

Economic empowerment of women is a major achievement of the graduation approach. However, strategies may currently fall short in addressing the social norms, unequal control of resources and power dynamics within which programmes are anchored. There is also evidence to suggest that women’s economic empowerment programmes can increase intimate partner violence. Moving forward, graduation programmes need to identify, test, and evaluate relevant tools and practices for advancing a gender transformative approach; one that addresses systematic barriers, including social norms, roles, and practices that are at the core of gender inequalities.

By the end of 2020, Fundación Capital expects to partner national governments in investing more than USD 70 million in the implementation of graduation programmes.

These programmes will reach an estimated 75 000 families, or approximately 400 000 people.

Figure 1.1. The graduation into sustainable livelihoods approach



Source: Montesquiou, A., and Sheldon, T. (2014), From Extreme Poverty to Sustainable Livelihoods A Technical Guide to the Graduation Approach, September 2014 http://www.cgap.org/sites/default/files/researches/documents/graduation_guide_final.pdf.

Notes

[1] For more information: https://fundacioncapital.org/our-work/graduation/.

[2] http://plataformagraduacionla.info/en/.

2. Helping poor and vulnerable populations in Viet Nam build resilience to negative consequences of climate change

By the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Luxembourg

Livelihoods of poor and vulnerable households are more at risk from climate shocks

Climate change is evolving faster than ever, and its consequences are stronger and more widespread than predicted by the scientific community. This is evidenced in and around the Tam Giang-Cau Hai Lagoon in Thua Thien Hue province, Viet Nam, where the livelihoods of families in and near poverty are threatened by heavier floods in the wet season, increased droughts in the dry season, more frequent typhoons and changing ecosystems. Poor households are forced into drastic measures to ensure their survival, such as taking children out of school or selling productive assets. Even minor weather events can quickly escalate into crisis, and despite Viet Nam's impressive progress in poverty reduction over the last decades, vulnerable households are again increasingly at risk of falling back below poverty thresholds. Affected households urgently need to find sustainable approaches to enhance their resilience against the multiple threats of climate change.

Building resilience by improving capacity at institutional, organisational and individual levels

The Climate Adapted Local Development and Innovation Project (CALDIP)[1] was a four and a half year, EUR 10 million project co-funded by Luxembourg and Viet Nam and implemented by LuxDev in 29 littoral and coastal communes in Thua Thien Hue province. The aim was to help communities and local authorities build resilience and meet socio-economic and environmental challenges through adaptation to changing conditions. Inclusive approaches were developed to achieve that objective, with communities taking the lead and working hand in hand with local government and civil society.

Of the approximately 58 500 beneficiary households, 10 916 were classified as "poor" or "near poor". Of these poor and near poor households, roughly 70% were headed by women, and 30% were former boat people resettled on land. The project aimed to strengthen populations' abilities to respond to climate shocks by prioritising: 1) improved community and government management systems and assets for socio-economic development; 2) increased protection, availability, resilience and use of resources; and 3) more diverse, efficient and market-competitive productive activities. There was special concern for supporting women and girls to improve skills, livelihoods, all forms of participation, health, child nutrition and kindergarten activities; and a strategic focus on alleviating discrimination, economic disparities and cultural disadvantages. The skill sets of the population and leadership were expanded through specific training sessions on gender equality, cultivation, livestock rearing, adaptation and mitigation. The focus on capacity building increased the project's impact due to the enhanced ability of project beneficiaries to train the wider community.

Inclusive approach to planning, explicit targeting and strong partnerships for effective co-ordinated action

A large body of data provides evidence of the project's impact on the lives and livelihoods of targeted populations. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system captured progress and impact on a regular basis, and a randomised control trial in three control communes outside of the target area demonstrated the project's positive impact, specifically on poverty levels and climate vulnerabilities.[2]

This evidence shows why inclusive, participatory approaches should be integrated into climate-resilient local plans. Each commune completed five-year socio-economic development plans as required by the government, but with a major focus on climate adaptation and resilience, as well as Commune Vulnerability Capacity Assessments identifying major climate vulnerabilities. These became major tools for communities' and local authorities' joint annual project planning sessions.

Strong networks and partnerships between communities, local government and civil society led to clear implementation responsibilities and joint coordinated action. Mobilising the various partners and strengthening their capacities was instrumental for ownership and sustainability.

The project implemented 180 different activities per year in ten broad intervention areas. Most of these activities ensured - through quotas - a minimum participation of poor and near-poor households, as well as women. Whereas most activities required beneficiary contributions, subsidies were provided for vulnerable households. Targeting resettled households separately was also crucial. One of the project's ten broad intervention areas specifically targeted an overall improvement in living conditions of resettled boat people, considered among the most vulnerable.

Finally, infrastructure selection criteria needed to be clear and based on objective data. These were developed to assess, rank and select small-scale hardware interventions supporting and protecting livelihoods, while earmarking 30% of the annual infrastructure budget to the poorest villages.

What next?

The final evaluation report stated that a number of project results are likely to continue after project closure given the relevance of the interventions, benefits to local populations, easy application, ownership and commitment of local government, and enhanced capacities of key beneficiaries, including government adoption of specific planning and implementation approaches and their roll-out across the province. Results and lessons learned, presented inter alia in a project compendium,[3] were broadly shared and are being integrated into two new interventions in the province with support from Luxembourg's international climate funding.

Notes

[1] https://luxdev.lu/en/activities/project/VIE/033.
[2] https://luxdev.lu/files/documents/Note_VIE033_ENG.pdf.
[3] https://luxdev.lu/files/documents/VIE_033_Compendium_ENG_final1.pdf.

3. Bringing healthcare to people living in rural areas in Liberia

By Olasford Wiah, Liberia Ministry of Health, and Siobhan Kelley and Katey Linskey, Last Mile Health

People living in rural areas have limited access to healthcare

In Liberia, half of the country's 4.6 million people live in rural areas and 29% of the population live more than 5 km from the nearest health facility. Distance, coupled with an extreme shortage in the healthcare workforce, has resulted in some of the worst health outcomes in the world. For example, mortality rates for children under five years are 120 per 1 000 live births in rural Liberia compared to 106 per 1 000 live births in urban areas.[1]

Community health worker (CHW) programmes are a cost-effective way of extending primary healthcare services to rural populations when designed and supported adequately. However, an array of issues, such as fragmented service delivery and a lack of government ownership, can prevent these programmes from achieving their full potential. In Liberia, strong ministerial leadership and partnership allowed the national programme to overcome these common challenges and extend quality community health care access to rural populations.

A community health worker programme brings healthcare services to rural areas

In response to the country's rural health needs and fragmented community health structure, the Liberia Ministry of Health, with support from Last Mile Health, made a bold commitment to develop and launch a national community health services policy and programme following the Ebola epidemic. The programme involves a number of implementing partners, including the Clinton Health Access Initiative, the International Rescue Committee, Plan International, Partners In Health, and the United Nations Children's Fund. Building on experience from Last Mile Health's pilot programmes in Konobo District and in Rivercess County, and best practice from other implementing partners, the Government of Liberia formally launched the National Community Health Assistant Program in 2016.

The national programme includes key features that ensure success and quality at scale, including standard recruitment, training, and remuneration packages, supervision protocols, and supply chain support. The programme has already made tremendous progress. Today, county health teams and implementing partners are working across 14 counties to bring the programme to national scale. These implementers have already recruited, trained, and deployed approximately 3 011 of the target of nearly 4 400 CHWs and clinical supervisors across Liberia, which means the programme is already scaled up to cover 70% of the country.

As of March 2018, community health workers had carried out over 340 000 home visits; treated over 61 000 childhood cases of pneumonia, malaria, or diarrhoea; screened nearly 75 000 children for malnutrition; and supported 30 000 pregnancy visits since the official

launch of the programme. At Liberia's 2017 national health conference, multiple counties reported increases in children receiving malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhoea treatment of over 50%, and facility-based deliveries in one remote district increased from 55% to 84%.

A recent study published in the American Journal of Public Health[2] by Liberia's Ministry of Health, Last Mile Health, and researchers from Harvard and Georgetown Universities demonstrates that, in just one year, community health workers supported with medical supplies, supervision from clinic-based nurses, and monthly pay packets increased total treatment rates for childhood diseases from 28.5% to 69.3% in the intervention area.

Strong ministerial leadership and a continued focus on quality and sustainability are key to success

The National Community Health Assistant Program is on a path to fundamentally shift the way Liberia's primary healthcare system operates. Success factors include the following:

- **Government leadership and advocacy:** Liberia's Ministry of Health, with support from Last Mile Heath, has built a strong coalition of central ministry staff, county health teams, non-government organisations and donors to leverage lessons learned from the Ebola outbreak into policy.
- **Links with a larger health system**: From its inception, the National Community Health Assistant Program was designed to be fully integrated into Liberia's public health system. This integration has involved building a national monitoring framework and a joint research agenda, reforming data information systems, and standardising training. In addition, CHWs are trained to refer advanced cases to the facility to ensure patients have access to the full spectrum of primary health care. Critically, it also included mobilising and coordinating funding from public sector donors in Liberia. While complex, this process has resulted in significant government ownership and a clear strategic vision.
- **Continual learning, adaptation, and quality:** Liberia's National Community Health Assistant Program employs both qualitative and quantitative monitoring methods that allow for active trouble-shooting as well as evaluation of the programme as a whole.

What next?

Three actions will be critical in ensuring further success and impact for the National Community Health Assistant Program:

- **Reaching scale and sustaining quality:** The programme will achieve full coverage by 2021 and will rely on monitoring systems to identify any gaps in service delivery and improve quality.
- **Cultivating leadership:** The long-term sustainability of the programme depends on government-wide ownership of a strategic initiative that will provide benefits beyond the health sector. For example, the National Community Health Assistant Program is the largest employment opportunity for rural women and youth so is critical for advancing the Government of Liberia's pro-poor agenda, as well as its efforts to advance universal health coverage.

- **Building a pathway towards financial sustainability**: The Government of Liberia will co-ordinate current donor financing, increase domestic contributions and health budget allocations, and emphasise that strong investments in community health have the opportunity to revolutionise rural healthcare delivery in Liberia and beyond.

Notes

[1] See : https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR214/SR214.pdf.

[2] https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/pdf/10.2105/AJPH.2018.304555.

4. Bringing affordable and accessible maternal healthcare to the poorest districts of India

By Shantanu Pathank and Anjana Donakonda, CareNX Innovations, India

Women in the poorest districts lack access to maternal healthcare

Improving maternal and child healthcare is a difficult challenge, particularly for countries like India which, despite substantial efforts, accounts for more than 19% of maternal deaths worldwide. Many programmes within the maternal and child healthcare system of India have shortcomings due to the unavailability of smart, automated tools. And although 69% of women in the richest districts received institutional deliveries in 2010, this figure was just 45% in the poorest districts.

Maternal deaths affect marginalised groups disproportionately. However, up to 60% of maternal deaths can be prevented through regular preventive antenatal check-ups. Studies also prove that preventive care enhances the overall well-being of the child. Socio-economic and cultural factors, and gaps in service delivery, leave the majority of India's mothers unable to access quality antenatal services. This irregularity directly correlates to maternal, neonatal, and infant health outcomes.

Equipping community health workers with digital tools enables them to carry out diagnostic tests and connect women to doctors in hospitals

Community health workers, who are predominately the only affordable and accessible healthcare providers for marginalised communities, often lack the proper tools to actively engage with mothers and provide them with adequate healthcare services. CareMother,[1] developed by CareNX Innovations, is a complete solution for pregnancy care that addresses this problem. The package has been designed with the specific purpose of providing quality antenatal and postnatal services to marginalised populations, so as to reduce disparities in terms of affordability and accessibility.

CareMother is a portable kit equipped with point of care devices for screening and diagnostic tests with the same quality as those found in mainstream hospitals. It is administered by community health workers, and the test results are stored and tracked in a mobile application that transmits real-time data to the doctors in health centres and hospitals via a cloud and a mobile application. CareMother can be used by non-government organisations (NGOs), governments, and hospitals.

CareMother is currently being implemented in ten different states through more than 15 strategic partners, including four different government bodies. The solution has already shown striking results, with a direct, positive impact on maternal and neonatal health. As CareMother is a robust solution that can be implemented in a variety of settings, it is one of the most efficient intervention, monitoring, and referral tools for tracking the health status of pregnant women and ensuring them a safe and positive pregnancy experience.

The CareMother solution has enabled about 30 000 pregnant women to experience positive pregnancy, and it has empowered more than 500 health workers by enhancing their digital literacy. It has achieved a 33% increase in antenatal care coverage with 100% of women receiving a first antenatal visit coverage, 38.7% escaping anaemia prior to term, 96% having live births, and 89% experiencing an improved birth weight of their baby.

Adapting sophisticated technology to needs on the ground and implementation through strong partnerships are key to success

A key driver of success is upgrading technology to reflect realities on the ground, to comply with WHO/Government of India's guidelines, and so that it can be executed through implementing partners. As a complete end-to-end solution - using software built with an iHRP (identification of high-risk pregnancy) algorithm, and a decision-support tool - the application is unique in helping to detect high-risk pregnancies at an early stage.

Other drivers of success include capacity-building modules for health workers, a public-private partnership whereby funds are leveraged through a corporate social responsibility initiative, and infrastructure support provided by the Government of India. A pre-defined exit strategy ensures sustainability of the project in the long term, and the project is regularly monitored to ensure quality.

Despite all these efforts, there are still some gaps in terms of health workers' digital literacy and in integrating the technology into existing monitoring mechanisms set by the government. Also, the lack of availability of gynaecologists in remote areas poses a challenge for some high-risk pregnant women.

What next?

CareNX anticipates providing care for approximately 300 000 pregnant mothers and their babies over the next two years by actively collaborating with respective state governments in India as well as governments in lower middle-income countries and NGOs. The technology will be upgraded further and will be readily integrated into existing government systems. Additionally, CareNX will develop capacity building modules and a strategy to monitor and report the performance of community health workers regularly in terms of quality outreach.

Moreover, CareNX seeks to rigorously increase its scale of operations by partnering with governments at state level in order to minimise the number of women who are left behind. To achieve this, CareNX will establish project management support teams to provide handholding support on technology. CareNX will also submit to a third-party evaluation in order to identify strengths, gaps and along with recommendations on how these can be filled.

Building regional partnerships and establishing a service model among partner champions and government will lead to successful engagement, proper use of technology, and quality healthcare delivery. CareNX plans to build upon initial evidence from 100 village projects in the Nagaland state of North Eastern India, and direct implementation at Palghar district from a tribal block in Maharashtra with a public–private partnership to create a broader-scale sustainable and quality healthcare initiative.

Figure 4.1. CareMother solution

Source: CareNX Innovations.

Notes

[1] For more information: https://www.caremother.in/.

5. India's pathway to universal electrification

By Olivia Chen and Arthur Contejean, International Energy Agency (IEA)

Progress is needed in expanding access to electricity for human and economic development

Today, almost 1 billion people live without access to electricity, and close to 2.7 billion people live without access to clean cooking facilities.[1] These two modern energy services make up target 7.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services by 2030. Energy has long been recognised as essential for humanity to develop and thrive, but the adoption of SDG 7 by 193 countries in 2015 marked a new level of political recognition. Energy is at the heart of many other SDGs, including those related to gender equality, poverty reduction, improvements in health, and climate change.

Between 2000 and 2017, India achieved unprecedented improvements in electricity access. The national electrification rate progressed from around 40% to 87%, bringing significant social and economic benefits. Electric lighting is replacing candles, kerosene and other polluting fuels, not only saving money (and providing more light) but also seriously improving health. Electricity increases productive hours in households, leading to positive outcomes on education and economic well-being. Reliable electricity also spurs innovation and powers micro-business ventures.

Expanding access to electricity to all villages through co-ordinated government action

Universal household electricity access was a central political commitment in India's 2014 national elections, and the government aimed to electrify all villages by May 2018, followed by all households by 2022. On 28 April 2018, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that India had achieved its goal of providing electricity to every village, and reset the universal household electricity access objective to the end of 2018. This is one of the greatest achievements in the history of energy. Since 2000, around half a billion people have gained access to electricity in India, with political effort over the last five years significantly accelerating progress.

The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana scheme[2] is a prime example of co-ordinated government action. This scheme focused on strengthening and extending distribution networks by co-funding construction with the electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs). In 2015, the government announced the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana scheme, which allows state governments, who own the DISCOMs, to take over 75% of their debt and pay back lenders by selling bonds. DISCOMs are to repay the remaining 25% through the issuance of bonds, in exchange for improvements in operational targets. Over 99% of people who have gained access in India since 2000 have done so as a result of grid extension. The government has more recently been building

mini-grids and stand-alone solar home systems to deliver access to some of the hardest-to-reach homes.

To keep track of progress, the government created an on-line dashboard where real-time information is made available on the advances of village and household electrification. Data is also disaggregated at the state level to encourage healthy competition between jurisdictions.

Political leadership, institutional capacity, and careful planning and monitoring

India's experience shows the need for committed political leadership, backed by institutions with the capacity and mandate to deliver electrification. This commitment and effort started from the top government representatives, and ultimately involved officials within operators and individual states. Detailed plans for delivering universal electricity access were designed within each state.

Involving numerous actors also requires transparent monitoring and tracking against targets – one cannot manage what one cannot measure. The Indian government's strong emphasis on this principle was an essential element of the programme's success. This underlines the importance of the IEA's commitment to providing such data in a transparent way, as the agency has been doing since 2002.

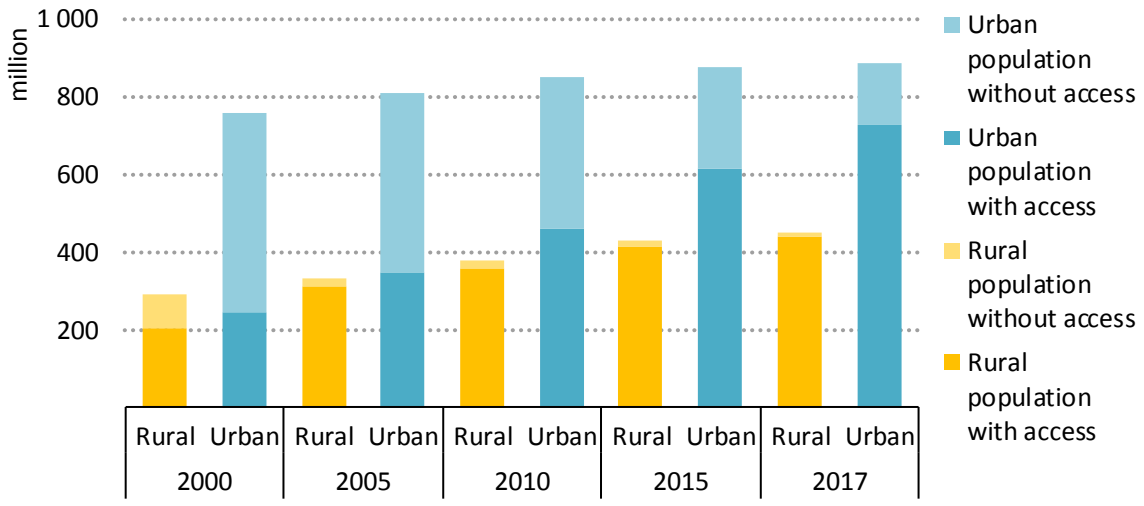
What next?

Global progress on electricity access remains uneven. India has made historic progress, and China achieved universal electricity access in 2015. Meanwhile, the electrification rate in sub-Saharan Africa has increased to 43% in 2017, but over 600 million people remain without electricity. Looking forward, providing electricity for all by 2030 would require an annual investment of USD 51 billion per year, almost twice the level mobilised under current and planned policies. Electricity for all by 2030 is achievable, and Africa must be at the heart of the process.

To support this goal, collecting and reporting sound data on energy access, which is one of the primary commitments of the IEA, is essential. This allows governments to keep track on progress towards SDG 7.1, and to highlight successes such as the one seen in India. In parallel, improving local capacity to autonomously monitor and track energy access progresses, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, will support the development of effective and transparent national programmes.

India is also taking its electrification lessons on board as it tackles access to clean cooking facilities. Globally, nearly 2.7 billion people primarily rely on polluting fuels for cooking, resulting in 2.6 million annual premature deaths. While an estimated 675 million people in India still primarily rely on the traditional use of biomass for cooking, progress is emerging, as the government has given free liquid petroleum gas connections to over 50 million households living below the poverty line. It recently increased the ambition of the target from 50 million to 80 million households by 2020.

Figure 5.1. Population without access to electricity in India, 2000-17



Source: World Energy Outlook 2018 (International Energy Agency, 2018[1]).

Notes

[1] Clean cooking facilities are cooking facilities that are considered safer, more efficient and more environmentally sustainable than the traditional facilities that make use of solid biomass (such as a three-stone fire). This refers primarily to improved solid biomass cookstoves, biogas systems, liquefied petroleum gas stoves, ethanol and solar stoves."

[2] http://www.ddugjy.gov.in/portal/index.jsp.

Reference

International Energy Agency (2018), *World Energy Outlook 2018*, https://webstore.iea.org/world-energy-outlook-2018. [1]

6. Using technology to bridge access gaps in the Pacific

By the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT), New Zealand

Difficult-to-access energy and telecommunications services constrain development in the Pacific

In the Pacific, small island states and sub-national populations are scattered across vast distances of ocean. Many Pacific countries comprise small land masses within huge economic zones; the Cook Islands population of 15 2001 is spread between 15 small islands in an area of 1.8 million km2, while Kiribati's 108 1452 people live on 32 atolls in an area of ocean the size of the continental United States.

This presents a unique set of challenges to Pacific governments seeking to provide essential services to all of their citizens. The economies of scale possible in other developing economies do not exist, and access to basic services such as power or telecommunications is often constrained by very high per-capita cost of service provision, particularly in areas outside the capital or main island. This has led to inequity in service delivery and levels of prosperity both within and between Pacific countries. The inequity also perpetuates a development divide that continues to widen as growth and innovation of technology services in other regions outpace that in the Pacific.

Strengthening access to telecommunications in remote areas by upgrading existing connections

The New Zealand Aid Programme has taken a multi-sector, multi-partner approach to this issue, working with Pacific countries to strengthen access to essential services. A particular focus has been improving access to reliable power and connectivity for remote and rural populations so they are not left behind.

A key approach has been strengthening existing institutions to improve essential services in the region. New Zealand has partnered with the University of the South Pacific (USP), which has 14 campuses and 10 centres across 12 Pacific countries and is often the primary institution delivering tertiary and vocational education in those countries.

The University's digital network USPNet connects all campuses and is used to deliver academic services to staff and students, as well as general Internet connectivity for campus users. USPNet is now almost 20 years old, and digital services for staff and students at remote or rural campuses are constrained by the sub-optimal performance of the underlying network. Working with New Zealand, this project is upgrading the satellite connections at campuses in all 12 countries, including the main hub on the Fiji campus. It is also upgrading networking systems in all campuses to bring modern services to the entire staff and student base throughout the Pacific.

This project will provide USP with a technology platform to develop and deliver open distance flexible learning (ODFL) services to improve the learning experience for students in all 12 countries - including very small countries with reduced connectivity such as Tokelau and

Tuvalu. For the first time, all students in the USP network will have a comparable digital experience regardless of location. The platform will rival those seen in tertiary institutions in developed, highly connected countries. High-definition videoconferencing, lecture capture and data-rich e-learning services will be accessible throughout the campus network.

These new services can enable USP to transform the delivery of its curricula, ensuring that students throughout the campus network are able to engage in a variety of learning methods. This includes participation in virtual classroom learning delivered from the main Fiji campus, giving students in remote learning centres access to the same quality of learning experience as any student on a main campus.

Partnership with a well-established institution for efficient and effective service delivery

The project has highlighted the value of partnering with existing institutions that can bring efficiency in delivery, sustainability, and improved access to essential services for remote populations, leaving no one behind.

In this case, USP is the main tertiary education service provider in the region - owned by member countries and with a track record of effective delivery. It has a multi-country institutional base, existing investment, and reputational stake in delivering services effectively. Critically, it is not only the locus for the project but an active partner, providing means for sustainability and effective use of the new connectivity. At the same time, the partnership has produced an efficient project with a low cost to stakeholders.

What next?

The Pacific continues to need considerable investment in essential services to bridge the development divide. Increasing partnership between Pacific regional institutions, governments and donors will enable a common and cost-effective approach to meeting development challenges in the region, while ensuring the needs of individual countries are still met.

This project will open up opportunities to build on the investment in new connectivity to achieve a step-change in education access for remote populations and for countries who could never afford this on their own. New Zealand recently announced a partnership with USP and the Commonwealth of Learning to expand ODFL opportunities at secondary and tertiary levels. This will draw on the increased connectivity through USPNet to benefit the wider education sector.

The new USPNet will also enable USP to provide data-intensive Research and Education Network services to all member countries, rather than only Fiji. This has the potential to open up academic research opportunities across the Pacific, including in national tertiary institutions in these countries as well as USP campuses.

Notes

[1] 2016 estimates.

[2] July 2017 estimates.

7. A holistic approach to tackling malnutrition and its consequences in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger

By Raymond Midelaire and Nora Loozen, Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Belgium and Handicap International

Malnutrition has serious negative consequences on health, especially on the health of the most vulnerable

Malnutrition has a negative impact, especially on vulnerable groups such as women and children under five years old. Several studies show the correlation between nutritional deficits and profound cognitive deficits in young children; the consequences can be disabling, or even fatal in the case of severe acute malnutrition. While the treatment of acute malnutrition is now effective, stimulation and psychosocial support are not yet standardised. The ESSPOIR programme (Les Enfants malnutris du Sahel sont Stimulés, Protégés, Orientés et Intégrés dans leur communauté devenue plus Résiliente - Malnourished Children of the Sahel are Stimulated, Protected, Oriented and Integrated in their Community Become More Resilient) was implemented in sharply deteriorating security situations in Burkina Faso and Mali, and in the Maradi region of Niger where malnutrition is escalating. The health systems in the three countries have little knowledge of the benefits of "psychosocial and physical stimulation" in managing malnutrition - physiotherapy in particular.

A comprehensive and holistic approach to tackling malnutrition and its consequences

ESSPOIR is a project implemented by Handicap International in three countries of the Sahel - Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali - with funding from the Belgian Directorate General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DGD).

The programme aims to prevent and reduce the risk of complications and disabling sequelae in children under five years old with malnutrition and/or showing signs of delayed development in order to enhance their development. In particular, the project aims to strengthen the capacity of communities and families to meet the specific needs of malnourished children by providing access to developmental care and improving resilience to chronic crises. Psycho-social and physical stimulation improves nutritional recovery and limits disabling sequelae. Parental and appropriate psycho-social support helps the families of malnourished children and the communities in which they live to develop and provide stimulating, protective, secure environments for the children. With support, community, institutional and governmental actors are able to play a protective role for the most vulnerable children and families. Tackling the problem in a comprehensive manner does not just focus on helping to combat malnutrition but also integrates awareness-raising of the benefits of stimulation and psycho-social support in communities and health centres.

Focus on strong involvement of local communities, raising awareness and partnerships with institutional actors

The ESSPOIR project has improved knowledge and enhanced attitudes and practices in the fight against malnutrition among a significant number of communities. The project has equipped and operationalised 37 centres dedicated to practicing stimulation, stimulated 39 194 children, provided 159 183 adults with information on malnutrition, made nearly 10 000 home visits and trained close to 500 local leaders. The project has affected many people living in areas where malnutrition is most chronic.

Several lessons can be drawn from the difficulties, challenges and successes encountered during the project, these include:

- The involvement of community beneficiaries enables sustainability. The establishment of local monitoring committees and the involvement of mother-educators have demonstrated the effectiveness of the approach, particularly for building referral networks for children and providing support to vulnerable families.
- The integration of stimulation and awareness-raising activities has had positive effects on the psychomotor recovery of malnourished children. Seeing this recovery has made people aware of the effects of malnutrition and is helping end taboos regarding malnutrition and developmental delays.
- Co-operation with institutional staff working in the early childhood and nutrition sector has encouraged complementary activities, shared expertise, enhanced synergies and developed partnerships for improving management of malnutrition.
- Institutional advocacy has made it possible to integrate psychosocial stimulation activities into socio-health planning and health centres.

Towards institutionalisation of the approach

To sustain these approaches to managing malnutrition it is necessary to advocate for integrating provision for psychosocial management of malnutrition in the budgets of local authorities. Such allocations could fund stimulation activities, notably purchasing or manufacturing toys and supporting mother-educators. In addition, creating synergies with other partners is important to build bridges with community-based organisations to ensure continuity and sustain community activities. Seizing opportunities to push for institutionalising psychosocial and stimulation services for vulnerable children will be a priority for Handicap International and its partners going forward.

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8. Helping blind children and young people to become valued adults and citizens in Guinea-Bissau

By Manuel Lopes Rodrigues, AGRICE - The Guinean Bissau Association for Rehabilitation and Integration of the Blind Person[1]

Children with disabilities face high risks of being victims of abandonment and abuse

In Guinea-Bissau, people with disabilities are all too often seen as dispensable. It is common to believe that they cannot learn, and therefore cannot work, so they are seen as worthless and a burden on the family budget.

Even more worryingly, many of these people are abandoned by their parents and families at a young age. As subjects of negligence and abandonment, they are also easy targets for violence and abuse.

Promoting inclusion of blind children by ensuring their access to shelter, health and education

AGRICE tries to overcome this situation by providing a home, safety, food, medical assistance and access to education to blind children and young people. AGRICE undertakes rural rescue missions to search for blind children, as well as children with other disabilities, who often have extremely difficult lives. During these missions, AGRICE also raises rural communities' awareness that disabled children and young people have the same rights as all other children and young people, and teaches people how to protect themselves and their children against common eye diseases.

In the city of Bissau, AGRICE has established a school, Escola Bengala Branca, or the White Cane School, where blind children and young people learn how to write and read braille along with all the others subjects children should learn. This is also a place where they can develop their capacities in safety and be in contact with other children, blind and non-blind, since the school has adopted an inclusive methodology and provides education for all.

As a part of this project there is also a foster home for children and young people living far from their families, and those who were abandoned or neglected by them. In the foster home their nutritional, medical, hygiene and other social needs are guaranteed by a team. The children also learn *"to get washed and dressed, do cleaning, wash dishes, cook simple meals, and other life skills for independent living in the future and to be able to help their families when they return home."*[2]

With these two social responses the project provides the conditions for the healthy and safe development of blind children and young people, with a clear purpose: whenever possible, these children and young people should return to their families as skilled and

self-sufficient individuals. One of the main ideas is to *"help children and young people move back home. They prepare the children's families, neighbours and teachers in their villages before the children return, so that they will be welcomed in a positive way. If it is not possible for a child to be reunited with their family, they help the child to find a foster family."*[3]

The project promotes the inclusion of these children and young people and, consequently, all blind people in society. It affirms the fact that they are citizens with duties and rights like non-blind persons, fights prejudice, raises awareness about what it means to be blind and how to prevent blindness, and works daily to achieve the goal of leaving no one behind.

Knowledge of the context and high-level political commitment are keys to success

AGRICE has operated as a local and national association since 1996, and has an accordingly close knowledge of the reality of problems blind children and young people face in the country. This knowledge includes the individual experience of its president, Manuel Lopes Rodrigues, who understands the everyday difficulties of blind people, since he became blind at the age of three.

It now operates with annual financial support from the Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security of Portugal, provided since 2004. Guinea-Bissau's own Ministry of Women, Family and Social Cohesion officially recognises the importance of the project, and the Guinean authorities also support the project by providing regular teachers to the school. Nevertheless, the support currently provided is not enough for the increasing number of children and their needs.

In 2017, Rodrigues won the World's Children's Prize, awarded by the World Children's Foundation for outstanding work done for children in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This was an international acknowledgement of AGRICE's persistence and tenacity in working towards a future where blind children and young people can become adults and citizens without being left behind.

What next?

AGRICE will maintain its project quality while continuing to search for new sources of financial support. The project team will be provided with good conditions, technical skills and materials. Finally, AGRICE is seeking to expand the project to other regions of the country such as Gabú.

Notes

[1] Associação Guineense de Reabilitação e Integração dos Cegos. http://worldschildrensprize.org/manuelrodrigues.

[2] See http://worldschildrensprize.org/manuelrodrigues.

[3] See http://worldschildrensprize.org/manuelrodrigues.

9. A better chance in life for the most vulnerable adolescent girls and boys in Tanzania

By Nicole McHugh and Emer O'Brien Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Irish Aid

Many adolescents from poor households are at risk of being left behind

The United Republic of Tanzania ("Tanzania") has a young population. The country is home to 12 million adolescents (10-19 years), and this is expected to grow to 30 million by 2050. Adolescents in Tanzania face many barriers to safe transitions to adulthood, including health-related risks, barriers to schooling, and limited livelihood opportunities. Poverty is a key driver of poor educational opportunities and risks to health, such as early pregnancy, gender-based violence and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. Findings from a 2018 UNICEF baseline study conducted jointly with the Government of the Republic of Tanzania show that many adolescents from poor households live in particularly vulnerable circumstances, with one in three not living with a parent or guardian, and half of those being double orphans. About two in three households are headed by women, with household heads approximately 60 years old on average.

Social protection has been recognised as a leading tool in the fight against poverty and has also shown potential in facilitating safe transitions to adulthood. However, global evidence suggests that providing cash transfers alone to families is not a sufficient solution to address risks faced by adolescents. A tailor-made and locally relevant package is required to ensure that adolescents from poor households are not left behind in the development agenda.

A programme complementing cash transfers with training, small grants and tailored health services

Motivated by the large numbers of adolescents in Tanzania entering their economically productive years, along with the idea that social cash transfers can be leveraged with complementary programming, the Tanzania Social Action Fund, with support from UNICEF, Irish Aid and the Oak Foundation, is implementing a programme developed for adolescent girls and boys from the poorest households in Tanzania. The "Cash Plus" programme is a unique, multisectoral, government-implemented intervention targeted to vulnerable adolescents in impoverished households. It jointly addresses livelihood skills and education on HIV, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender equity, and also facilitates linkages to adolescent-responsive SRH services. This approach recognises that social cash transfers alone are not sufficient, and that adolescents need a combination of social, health and financial assets to safely transition to adulthood.

A consultative process informed the design of the programme, bringing together the government, United Nations, development partners and researchers to identify salient

needs and vulnerabilities of Tanzanian adolescents, as well as best practices to support them.

Cash Plus is operated within the Government of the Republic of Tanzania's Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN). The "Plus" element consists of:

- Integrated training in livelihood, HIV, SRH, gender equity and violence prevention.
- Mentoring and small grants - adolescents are accompanied by an adult mentor to access vocational training, benefit from a small grant to start an economic activity, and discuss SRH and HIV-related challenges in a safe and confidential environment.
- Linkages to improved adolescent-responsive health services.

A randomised control trial is running alongside the programme to assess the impact of the intervention, inform national scale-up plans and generate global evidence.

A strong partnership building on government structures and local capacities as a key to success

The synergistic nature of the Cash Plus interventions has the potential to function as an accelerator to advance vulnerable adolescents' health and livelihoods simultaneously by combining sector interventions to address the particular needs of both girls and boys. Key factors for success of the programme are:

- A robust partnership between the Government of the Republic of Tanzania, Irish Government, UNICEF, Oak Foundation and researchers that has been fundamental in the development, implementation and evaluation of this multisector Cash Plus programme. The partnership is grounded in the common vision to leave no adolescent girls or boys behind.
- Building on the existing government PSSN programme, which delivers cash transfers to 1.1 million poor families. Implementing the Cash Plus programme through the government structures maximises possible opportunities for future scale up.
- Grounding the programme at the outset in the local context and identifying community-based adult mentors and local opportunities has been critical in ensuring that adolescents receive continued support in applying new knowledge and skills.
- The design of the Cash Plus programme, brokering new relationships with global actors, and advocating for domestic resources can bring additional funding for scale up to Tanzania. One major success in this regard has been a commitment by the Global Fund to support the scale up of the programme with a grant of USD 16 million over the period 2018-2020.

What next?

Implementation of Cash Plus and evaluation in the intervention and control sites are set to be completed by 2019. Evaluation findings will inform the strategy for scale up and sustainable financing options and new aid modalities will continue to be explored. The government and its partners will facilitate ongoing learning and sharing of "what works" in similar types of programme at the national and global levels.

10. Helping young people in South Africa bridge the gap between intention and behaviour in their search for work

By Eliana Carranza, World Bank; Martin Abel, Middlebury College; Rulof Burger, Stellenbosch University; Patrizio Piraino, University of Cape Town; and Nilmini Herath, Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab

Over one-third of South Africa's youth is unemployed and becoming increasingly discouraged in its job search

South Africa, like many countries, faces an enormous burden of youth unemployment, with more than one-third of 15 to 34 year-olds without work in the first quarter of 2018 (Statistics South Africa, 2018[1]). Anecdotal evidence suggests that high and persistent unemployment is making South African youth feel increasingly discouraged in their search for work. Indeed, the job seekers in our sample of youth who were motivated enough to come to a job centre spent an average of 11 hours per week searching for employment, but submitted only approximately four applications per month. These youth want to intensify their job search, and they set aside the time and make plans to do so; however, their behaviour does not match their intentions. We set out to understand whether there were simple, low-cost, accessible tools that could help unemployed youth to follow through on their job search goals (Abel et al., 2018[2]).

Bridging the gap between intention and behaviour in job search using action plans

Inspired by insights from psychology literature about the use of plan-making prompts to bridge the gap between intention and behaviour, our team set out to test the following question: If young people make a concrete plan for their job hunt, does that help them to follow through on that plan, to search more effectively for work, and ultimately to be more likely to gain employment?

Evidence shows that planning and scheduling tasks can help people follow through on a variety of behaviours, from voting to exercising. To extend this to job hunting, we designed a job search plan template and launched a field experiment in collaboration with the South African Department of Labour (DoL). We worked with the DoL to randomly split 1100 unemployed youth from Johannesburg who were participating in the DoL's standard 90-minute career-counselling workshops into two groups. The control group participated in just the workshop, while the treatment group received extra encouragement and guidance on completing our job search plan template alongside the workshop.

The job search plan was designed to be simple, accessible and scalable. The template required participants to identify what they would do (e.g. search for work online) and when they would do it (e.g. Tuesday afternoons) and to add details on where/how they would do it (e.g. identify specific websites for an online search). The participants set weekly goals for how many hours they planned to search and how many applications they planned to submit. The template did not require participants to search in a certain way or to have any particular qualifications, making it accessible to all. It encouraged respondents to think carefully about their personal situation and design a plan that worked around their commitments and constraints. Running the experiment with the DoL and

using its career counsellors to deliver the intervention enabled us to test a model for an action plan that was low cost, scalable and could be implemented by the government.

Action plans can help youth to follow through on their job search intentions, search more efficiently and find work

Encouraging unemployed youth to make action plans helped them to follow through on their job search intentions and become more efficient in doing so. Participants who completed the job search plan increased the number of job applications they submitted without increasing the time they spent searching.

Youth who were encouraged to make an action plan also adopted a more effective search strategy by diversifying their approach. They used significantly more formal search channels, such as visiting employment agencies, responding to advertisements and searching for jobs online, compared to the control group, which mainly relied on informal search channels, such as asking family members and friends.

These gains in job search efficiency and effectiveness markedly improved employment outcomes. Job seekers in the plan-making group received 24% more responses from employers, 30% more job offers, and were 26% more likely to be employed at the time of follow-up compared to the control group.

What next?

Plan making can be a cheap, accessible and easy-to-implement addition to existing active labour market policies, which have typically yielded modest results. Our study shows that guided job search plans can be beneficial to unemployed youth in an urban South African context. As such, we recommend that plan making is considered as a tool to deal with youth unemployment in contexts where there are potential gains to be made from more effective job search strategies. However, further research is needed to determine whether plan making works in other contexts, the differences in impact on a broader set of sub-groups, and the long-term effects on job search behaviour.

Acknowledgements

This research was conducted in collaboration with and with support from the World Bank Africa Gender Innovation Lab and the Jobs Group.

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Statistics South Africa (2018), *Youth unemployment still high in Q1:2018*, Statistics South Africa, http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=11129. [1]

11. Meeting the needs of women and girls in the Rohingya crisis

By Juliet Whitley, UK Department for International Development (DFID)

Humanitarian responses often do not address the needs of displaced women and girls

Humanitarian responses are too often hindered by fragmentation across sectors. For women and girls, with all their intersecting identities and needs, this can be problematic. Rohingya women and girls in Bangladesh have experienced the trauma of displacement, violence, and physical and social disruption. Refugee camps in Bangladesh expose them to heightened risks, which they must be protected against. They also have ongoing everyday needs that must be met, particularly their sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Developing an inter-sectoral approach to meet the needs of women and girls in the Rohingya crisis

The DFID 2018 Strategic Vision for Gender Equality includes pillars on violence against women and girls and sexual and reproductive health and rights, and a cross-cutting theme on conflict and humanitarian crises. The complex needs of women and girls affected by conflict and humanitarian crises cut across donors' traditional policy areas, and the resulting segmentation of programmes can drive unhelpful responses. To address this challenge, DFID has established a cross-departmental Gender and Crises working group, which draws together individuals leading on a broad range of issues related to women and girls in crisis settings.

This inter-sectoral approach was put into practice in January 2018. A multidisciplinary team was formed to review the UK's support to women and girls in the Rohingya refugee crisis. The DFID team looked across humanitarian response areas - from gender-based violence (GBV) and protection to sexual and reproductive health, menstrual hygiene management and nutrition - and considered how the UK's humanitarian response could be adjusted and integrated to better meet the immediate needs of women and girls. The recommendations from the review had a direct impact on decisions about the United Kingdom's future programming, and were shared widely with other donors and civil society organisations. The DFID review complemented Foreign and Commonwealth Office-led efforts on accountability to survivors of sexual violence and the documentation of abuse. DFID has worked to ensure survivor services are made available to women who have come forward, demonstrating a real cross-government approach. The review is seen by DFID as a best-practice approach to improving outcomes for women and girls affected by crises.

Strong collaboration and strategic timing allowed timely adjustment of interventions

The joint review was commissioned because the plight of women and girls in the Rohingya crisis was so clearly evident on the ground and gained huge global attention. Well-timed, effective collaboration between DFID staff and humanitarian partners enabled the review to inform advocacy and programming decisions by DFID and other donors. Many of the recommendations in the review have been taken on board and implemented. Other areas have experienced less progress due to external factors beyond DFID's control.

What next? Integrated approaches need to be followed up

Given the protracted nature of the Rohingya humanitarian response, future reviews by DFID or other donors could ensure that funding decisions are well informed and that approaches do not fall back into silos. Review teams could also consider broader inclusion, covering issues such as disability and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender/transsexual plus (LGBT+) rights.

The cross-sector approach should be adopted more consistently by donors. This would help break down divisions between the humanitarian and development sectors and incentivise our partners to think and work across sectors too.

Greater collaboration within the international system could also ensure consistently effective monitoring of international GBV and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) guidelines and other standards on gender and inclusion.

12. Promoting economic and social empowerment among rural women in south-eastern Serbia

By Taja Čehovin, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Slovenia

Unemployment among rural women in south-eastern Serbia is high

In remote rural areas of Serbia, especially in the south-eastern part of the country, there are significant differences in unemployment rates between cities and rural areas and between men and women, which result in high poverty rates in some areas. The Western Balkans is a priority region for Slovenian development co-operation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs uses development aid as an opportunity to reach those left behind. One of the criteria of the Ministry for projects in partner countries is that they should take a Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA), including to women's rights and equal opportunities. The Ministry issues tenders for projects, indicating that proposals should pay special attention to addressing the needs of vulnerable groups.

Promoting women's employment through training, raising awareness and networking

The Ministry leaves options for project design fairly open. The project in south-eastern Serbia was selected because it identified the problem of unemployment among women and set out solutions. The project, led by Slovenian NGO, Caritas Slovenia and involving a local partner, Caritas Beogradske Nadbiskupije, interviewed unemployed women of different ages, nationalities and levels of education in order to come up with practical solutions. The project also involved four municipalities and local offices of employment in identifying the problems and practical solutions. The inclusive approach meant that all the local actors co-operated closely. A total of 240 unemployed women participated in the project.

The project provided practical knowledge, raised the awareness of women of their rights, imparted soft skills, and encouraged networking and peer learning. Most importantly, the project guided women towards providing products and services that do not require significant investment and for which there is sufficient demand (e.g. agricultural products and services, and home care). The project also combined the Ministry's grant with local authorities' funds for the best business ideas.

Correctly identifying beneficiaries and involving them and other relevant stakeholders in planning promoted local ownership

Key success factors were, firstly, precisely and inclusively identifying the problems faced by a marginalised group in an otherwise relatively well-developed partner country. Secondly, including beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders in the first stages of planning. Thirdly, the constructive co-operation of local authorities, such as by providing

additional finance, which assured local ownership. Fourthly, offering practical solutions and, lastly, ensuring a critical mass of beneficiaries by working in four municipalities. It was also vitally important to work with local institutions that had sufficient capacity to provide institutional support and take an active role. By providing practical guides and a casebook on starting a business, and by developing educational programmes for adults and awarding micro-finance to best business ideas to start or upgrade women's small businesses, the project was designed to have a sustainable impact on reducing poverty among participants and future generations.

What next?

The know-how acquired in implementing the project will be applied in other similar rural environments. In the current project the local market is limited, presenting boundaries to the expansion of businesses set up during the project. Providing additional expertise in business skills, and financing opportunities for marketing and business expansion, would add value to the project results.

13. Strengthening the system for preventing domestic violence and protecting victims in Georgia

By the Department of Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland

Domestic violence is an increasingly evident problem in Georgia

In recent years, the Georgian authorities have been active in adapting the country's legislation around domestic violence to European standards. Greater public awareness of the issue and the implementation of legal provisions means that the number of recorded cases of domestic violence rises year by year - between 2015 and 2017 the number of cases recorded increased by more than 2.5-fold. Data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs show that, in 2015, 901 acts of domestic violence were registered and 810 of them culminated in court proceedings; in 2016, 1 416 acts of domestic violence were registered, with 963 cases reaching court; and in 2017, there were 2 192 acts of domestic violence registered, of which 1 603 cases went to court.

Due to the rapid growth in reporting, social change and the insufficient level of training of professional groups responsible for counteracting domestic violence, support to the Georgian authorities is necessary. This is given through Polish Aid, under the Polish development co-operation programme.

Training multiple actors to identify and respond to cases of domestic violence

A project - "Strengthening the system of prevention of domestic violence and protection of victims of violence in Georgia" - has been developed to help eliminate domestic violence and raise public awareness of the issue. It is co-ordinated by a Polish organisation, the HumanDoc Foundation, and encompasses a wide range of beneficiaries, which allows Polish Aid to ensure a significant impact and tangible results.

The project was implemented in four regions of Western Georgia. Representatives of professional groups legally obliged to respond to cases of domestic violence - police officers, teachers and doctors - underwent a specialist training programme on domestic violence lasting several days. The training prepared them to identify, intervene and help anyone experiencing violence who they encountered in their day-to-day work.

In addition, the project provided a three-stage training programme for local psychological staff working in state and non-governmental support centres for people experiencing domestic violence.

The project also introduced direct support for women experiencing domestic violence. Its greatest achievement was the creation of the first shelter for victims of domestic violence in Western Georgia. The shelter also serves as a crisis centre as well as a help and consultation point where women can count on specialist assistance from psychologists, lawyers and social workers. To gain financial independence, the project promoted

vocational courses adapted to the specific needs of women experiencing violence. These courses took place under the professional supervision of a vocational counsellor and with the support of a psychologist.

Creating a model system for preventing domestic violence based on co-operation between government and non-government actors as a key to success

Key to the project's success has been the involvement of a local non-governmental organisation (NGO) with wide experience in the field of women's rights. Thanks to the project, the organisation has become a leader in anti-violence activities in the region and has a chance to become the coordinator of activities undertaken by various institutions operating in this area. In this context, the project has been a step towards creating a model system for preventing domestic violence based on co-operation between government institutions (such as the police, social welfare and government bodies dealing with domestic violence), local administrations and civic organisations.

The creation of a model system in the region in question was possible thanks to the effort put into education and information for both the public and local government institutions, NGOs and state structures involved in countering domestic violence. Conveying information about changes in legislation and the new responsibilities these introduced, sensitising people to, and working on understanding the problem of, domestic violence, as well as training hundreds of people to recognise and address the issue, meant that domestic violence became acknowledged as a valid problem. Building the first shelter for domestic violence victims in West Georgia as part of the project has had a priceless impact on this. Its creation resulted in the authorities and institutions becoming aware of the need to counteract domestic violence and to support the victims.

What next?

To strengthen the existing system, activities to enhance the capacity of organisations providing services for the victims of domestic violence should continue. It is also essential to work towards increasing public awareness and empowering vulnerable groups to better protect their rights. In the coming years, activities in this area will be a priority for Polish Aid to Georgia.

These activities will be most effective when they are implemented in co-operation with state institutions responsible for counteracting domestic violence. The direction Georgia is taking on this issue promises a good future. For this reason, it is important for the non-governmental sector to continue to complement the activities of state institutions.

14. Addressing gender-based violence and supporting sexual and reproductive health and rights for persons with disabilities

By Leyla Sharafi, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Women and young persons with disabilities face violence and barriers to their health and rights

Persons with disabilities have historically been left behind, including in terms of protection from gender-based violence and the realisation of their sexual and reproductive health and rights. Around one billion people, about 15% of the population, will experience some form of disability in their lifetime. Within that billion, around 180 million youth aged 10-24 currently live with a disability; 80% of whom reside in low-income countries. They are three times more likely than other people to experience physical, emotional and sexual violence.

Women with disabilities are ten times more likely to be sexually assaulted than women without disabilities (WWDA, 2007[1]), and they are almost without exception denied the right to make decisions about their reproductive and sexual health, increasing their risk of unplanned pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection as well as sexual violence. Young persons with disabilities are up to four times more likely to face violence than their peers without disabilities, and are often perceived as not needing information about, or capable of making their own decisions about, their sexual and reproductive lives (Jones et al., 2012[2]). In one study in Ethiopia, just 35% of young people with disabilities, including young women, used contraceptives during their first sexual encounter, and 63% had had an unplanned pregnancy (Kassa et al., 2014[3]).

Raising awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities and actions that work

UNFPA launched WE DECIDE in 2016 to promote the rights of women and young persons with disabilities, with the programme's name emphasising, above all, their rights to make decisions regarding their health, education, employment and life aspirations. The programme adopts a twin-track approach of supporting targeted activities and mainstreaming disability into other areas of work, both within UNFPA and with national partners. The programme is a clear commitment to the principle of leaving no one behind, and a way of supporting member states fulfil their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It has raised global awareness and strengthened evidence and programming on the rights and needs of persons with disabilities, particularly regarding gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health and rights.

As part of the programme, in 2018 UNFPA published the major study *Young Persons with Disabilities: Global Study on Ending Gender-based Violence and Realizing Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights* (UNPF, 2018[4]). Through the programme they also

developed, with Women Enabled International, a set of guidelines entitled *Women and Young Persons with Disabilities: Guidelines for Providing Rights-based and Gender-responsive Services to Address Gender-based Violence and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights* to offer practical and concrete actions that governments, service providers and other relevant stakeholders can take to meet these needs of women and young persons with disabilities (UNPF and WEI, 2018[5]).

WE DECIDE was implemented successfully within a number of countries. In Ecuador, UNFPA in co-ordination with the Ministry of Health, the National Council for Gender Equality and the National Council of Disabilities developed a guide on addressing sexual and reproductive health and rights for persons with disabilities. They also commissioned research on pregnancy among adolescents with disabilities, its links with gender-based violence, and the challenges regarding their health care. This work is providing more evidence and know-how for the government and civil society, and ultimately supporting stronger policies, as demonstrated by the prioritisation of these issues in Ecuador's National Sexual and Reproductive Health Plan.

In Morocco, UNFPA conducted a baseline study on sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence among young women and girls with intellectual disabilities. Through the programme, UNFPA worked with service providers to develop a protocol for early detection and guidance on gender-based violence for persons with intellectual disabilities, with a particular focus on young women and girls. They also developed a training module on social inclusion for various partners and civil society, while raising awareness about the sexual and reproductive health and rights of young persons with disabilities among communities, families and young people themselves.

In Mozambique, UNFPA raised awareness with Civil Society Organizations and Disabled Persons Organizations regarding persons with disabilities' rights to sexual and reproductive health, and related national policies. The programme made services and information on sexual and reproductive health more accessible, worked to increase the capacity of key actors in civil society, and strengthened skills among the service providers at youth-friendly centres to be more inclusive of young people with disabilities.

Strong commitment at a senior level and partnerships on the ground

The success of the programme is closely tied to committed senior leadership within UNFPA, dedication of resources, and institutionalisation of the issue into the Fund's Strategic Plan 2018-2021. At the same time, working with civil society, and with young persons and women with disabilities directly, has helped build a strong programme that reflects genuine needs and demands. It was also important to have data and statistics ready to engage in advocacy, both within the organisation and externally.

What next?

UNFPA will continue implementing the programme by rolling out and disseminating key knowledge products, including the Global Study and Guidelines. It will continue to support governments in fulfilling their commitments to the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly in terms of ending gender-based violence, and ensuring they can realise their sexual and reproductive health and rights. Under the framework of UNFPA's Strategic Plan, UNFPA will continue to provide tools, evidence and intervention models at country level, and support persons with disabilities, particularly, women and young persons, to participate within the programme and beyond.

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15. Success factors for integrating people with disabilities in Lebanese society

By Aurelie Fertile and Kristel Guyon, arcenciel; and Louise Laporte, Head of Mission Agence Française de Développement Beirut

The civil war in Lebanon caused an increase of people with disabilities whose needs were not properly met by the public authorities or by external and internal assistance

The non-profit organisation, arcenciel, was created in the midst of the Lebanese civil war, in 1985. Its five founders saw that the needs of an increasing number of people with disabilities, who had been wounded by war, were not being properly addressed. The technical aid (wheelchairs, crutches etc.) coming from Europe and People's Republic of China was not adapted to the Lebanese context, including roads. Supporting people with disabilities was not a priority for the state as it was focused on trying to rebuild itself after a war. Therefore, arcenciel opened its own technical aid manufactory, employing people with disabilities to design and locally produce technical aid. It provided an opportunity for these people to become active members of society again while also improving the lives of other persons with disabilities.

Throughout its 33 years, arcenciel has expanded this vision to serve any person in difficulty and to leave no one behind, including the large number of Syrian refugees hosted by Lebanon many of whom have significant disabilities due to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic ("Syria").

Promoting integration of people with disabilities through enhancing their mobility, employment and education

Arcenciel has, over the years, initiated several pilot projects to ensure a genuine integration of people with disabilities as active members of society. Its projects focus on three main areas: mobility, employment and education.

The Mobility programme established the first technical aids manufacturing facilities in the Middle East, which produces more resistant products that are better adapted to the Lebanese context.

In 1994, the Employment programme started the first employment office for people with disabilities in order to deliver arcenciel's successful human resources integration model to other employers. Today, more than 60% of arcenciel's workforce includes people with difficulties such as refugees, ex-drug addicts, former prisoners, and people with disabilities.

In 2004, the Education programme introduced specialised and inclusive classes for children with disabilities in the Bekaa Valley. Since then, these classes have increased capacity to integrate more than 100 children with disabilities.

To ensure the sustainability of its programmes, arcenciel provided evidence of their social impact to the relevant authorities, who then incorporated them into public programmes. The adoption of Law No. 220 in 2000 secured the basic rights of persons with disability and established the Access and Rights public programme, led by arcenciel and other Lebanese service provider organisations, which gives persons with disabilities better access to health, education and employment. Through this law, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) pays for technical aid for people with disabilities in Lebanon and specialised education for Lebanese children with disabilities. Arcenciel has been contracted to provide this technical aid to Lebanese citizens which it extends to non-Lebanese people through support from international donors or the revenues it generates as a social enterprise.

Law No. 220 also requires that 3% of staff in companies employing more than 30 people be persons with disabilities and the Ministry of Labour can impose fines when the target is not respected. This was an important foundation for arcenciel's employment office: arcenciel empowers unemployed persons with disabilities to acquire new professional skills with the conviction that every person, no matter the gravity of their disability, contributes to the diversity and richness of society and can transform his/her inabilities into capacities.

Disabled people as givers and receivers of assistance as key for true inclusion

For arcenciel, supporting people in difficulty to serve others in the same situation has become a successful response for true inclusion. Beneficiaries become helpers - producers of useful aids and therefore active contributors to the community.

New laws and the solid evidence of the social impact of arcenciel's programmes provided the legal framework and impetus to institutionalise the integration of persons with disabilities throughout public services in Lebanon.

One unexpected challenge encountered through this successful programme of integrating persons with disabilities into arcenciel's workforce is to deliver on the objective of serving as an effective springboard for finding jobs in other organisations. The employment office of arcenciel is trying to overcome this challenge by raising awareness and training other organisations on good practices for inclusive workforces.

What next?

Many international donors and NGOs are anticipating Syria's reconstruction phase, recognising signs that the conflict is coming to an end. arcenciel wants to replicate its Lebanese model of manufacturing technical aid for persons with disabilities in Syria - where the context and needs are not so different to those in Lebanon.

Ultimately, by enforcing Law 220/2000 fully, Lebanon can make great strides to encouraging companies to enhance inclusion of persons with disabilities.

16. Joining forces to fight stigma against people with albinism in Mali

By Lina Kagkli, Voice[1] and Aminata Traore, AMPA[2] Mali

People with albinism are often victims of stigma in Mali

The discussion on disability as a development issue is long overdue. Strong legal frameworks and specific programmes are needed to support people with disabilities and meet their needs. In Mali, there is no strong legislation promoting their economic, social or cultural rights, and aside from a few selected government departments that promote inclusive employment, there are limited economic opportunities available for people with disabilities, intensifying their marginalisation.

People living with disabilities, including albinism, make up 10% of the Malian population. On top of political exclusion, social and historical beliefs towards people with disabilities create a huge barrier to attain basic and fundamental human rights as well as unleash human potential. Hostility towards people with disabilities is prevalent, to the point that in some remote areas, they are offered to religious leaders as sacrifices.

Due to misconceptions and myths about them, people with albinism experience daily threats to life, social stigma and isolation. Some people in Mali believe that albinos are ghosts or have magical powers. It is believed that their body parts can bring fortune, success and wealth, particularly in election periods; thus, there are unusually high rates of death among people with albinism during these periods.

Promoting socio-economic integration of albinos through social protection, advocacy and awareness

The Programme National de Sensibilisation sur les Discriminations sociales à l'Egard des Personnes atteintes d'Albinisme (PROSED'A) or National Awareness Programme on Social Discrimination against People with Albinism3 is a two-year project aiming to shift discriminatory attitudes, beliefs and practices against people with albinism in Mali through social protection, awareness raising, community mobilisation and advocacy. The project is implemented by the Association Malienne pour la Protection de l'Albinos (AMPA) or Malian Association for the Protection of Albinos, a locally registered organisation led by albinos defending the rights of people with albinism and promoting their socio-economic integration. PROSED'A is the first donor-funded project implemented by AMPA.

The project uses an integrated approach to shift attitudes and beliefs as well as influence local policy and practice. It prioritises the set-up of social protection mechanisms for people with albinism whose immediate environment is affected by discriminatory acts of violence. It also facilitates the provision of safe spaces for albinos to discuss how their personal spheres are affected by stigmatisation and to develop common change strategies to create equal opportunities on education and employment. Through PROSED'A,

AMPA has provided psycho-social support system to families and friends of 568 people with albinism.

Simultaneously, through sensitisation activities and information sessions the association builds the capacity of local communities, service providers and power-holders (such as health providers, local chiefs, religious leaders or educational institutions) to better understand what albinism really is. Thus far, 631 people including local government officials, performing artists, health professionals (e.g. dermatologists offering free provision of sunscreen), paralegal trainers, social media activists have joined the association's awareness raising and campaigning efforts.

AMPA brings together a variety of social actors - human rights activists and civil society organisations - to jointly advocate for the protection and inclusion of people with disabilities using creative public campaigning methods using performing arts (e.g. the organisation of a "Mr and Ms Albino" contest to celebrate inclusion and beauty rather than discrimination), to unite and amplify the voices of albino groups advocating for social and legal protection as well as integration.

Putting the target group in the driver's seat and using unconventional campaign methods

The project's uniqueness and effectiveness lie in two main factors. The first is that, being a project implemented by a target group-led organisation, PROSED'A offers the opportunity for people with albinism to craft their own advocacy strategies and customise campaigning activities.

The second is the engagement of other organisations and groups in creative, unconventional campaigning methods. Using performing arts (spoken word, music and movement) to convey stories of courage, engagement and solidarity towards victims of discriminatory violence has been effective in engaging a variety of power-holders to facilitate change at various levels. Within its first year of implementation, the project has been able to contribute towards shifting the mindset of more than 30 religious leaders, 8 local chiefs and a national government official to make immediate commitments that would safeguard the rights of people with albinism.

What next?

To scale up campaigning efforts, AMPA has started building a national movement bringing together likeminded organisations working on disability issues beyond albinism. This was especially deemed necessary when a young girl with albinism, Ramata Diarra, was killed during the recent presidential election campaign. AMPA was able to provide support to the family while mobilising the wider community around the issue. This included two more Voice grantees: FEMAPH - the national umbrella network for people with disabilities; Agoratoire - a young social enterprise for cultural exchange; and local organisations that focus on empowering young people with physical and mental disabilities. They joined forces to launch a joint campaign to ensure social protection measures for people with disabilities in Mali. Immediate results of AMPA's campaigning efforts are already visible: After receiving a delegation of human rights organisations led by the association on 5 June 2018, the Malian Minister for Human Rights expressed her feelings of horror and indignation, which contributed to advancing the investigation into the reasons behind the murder.

Notes

[1] Voice is an innovative grant facility of EUR 35 million that supports the most marginalised and discriminated people in ten countries in Africa and Asia. It aims to amplify and connect thus far unheard voices in efforts to leave no one behind. It is an initiative of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, executed by a consortium between Oxfam Novib and Hivos. AMPA is one of the 18 projects funded by Voice that are currently implemented in Mali.

[2] Association Malienne pour la Protection de l'Albinos.

[3] https://www.voice.global/grantees/proseda-raising-awareness-on-albinism-in-mali/.

17. Supporting people-centred reform of mental healthcare in Egypt

By Simona Campidano and Fabio Minniti, Technical Support Unit of the Italian-Egyptian Debt Swap Programme

Mental health services in Egypt are not geared to meet patients' needs for rehabilitation and reintegration into society

According to a recent study conducted by the Egyptian Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) for the Egyptian Ministry of Health, about 7% of the population suffers from mental illnesses.

However, mental health services in Egypt are inadequate. Services mainly focus on treating acute cases and providing long-term custody for patients with no family or social support; psychosocial rehabilitation of patients and reintegrating them in society are neglected. In addition, the stigma linked to mental illness means that many of those who suffer do not seek help. Finally, only a few attempts have been made to integrate mental health services with primary healthcare, as strongly recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Reorienting the approach to mental healthcare towards rehabilitation and reintegration into society

The Psychosocial Rehabilitation for Mental Disability (REMEDY) project builds on the successful Mehenet project, which introduced to Egypt the model developed in Italy by psychiatrist Franco Basaglia. The Basaglia model recognises the patient as a person (and not as a danger to society), and introduces new forms of assistance such as integrating mental health into the primary healthcare system, adopting the therapeutic community method and offering patients recreational activities with the aim of reintroducing them into society.

REMEDY, promoted by the Alex Workshop Center in partnership with Italian associations and experts was funded under the second phase of the Italian-Egyptian Debt-for-Development Swap Programme. It was implemented between 2013 and 2015 in Alexandria. The project addressed issues facing the mental healthcare sector in Egypt at two levels. First, at the patient level, by promoting psycho-social rehabilitation through artistic laboratories, sheltered workshops, self-help groups, work skills training and supporting work opportunities. Second, at the institutional level, by integrating mental health into the primary healthcare system at district level. The project motivated primary healthcare staff to integrate mental healthcare in their services, built their capacity and knowledge, involved them in helping the recovery of persons with disabilities resulting from mental illness and developed their skills in psychosocial rehabilitation.

The initiative was introduced alongside initiatives of the Egyptian Ministry of Health aimed at expanding the fundamental rights of patients with mental illnesses (addressed by the new Mental Health Act) and integrating mental health in primary healthcare

strategies. Integration was an important aspect, as the WHO considers support from government authorities to be a point of strength in attempts to integrate mental healthcare into primary healthcare.

Focus on strong partnerships with non-governmental organisations and local healthcare institutions

The Franco Basaglia model of psychosocial rehabilitation introduced by REMEDY could support the reform of mental health policy in Egypt. The model addresses the rehabilitation of people with mental health disorders which can be effectively provided within the primary healthcare system and can be scaled across districts.

Partnerships were fundamental to the success of the project. First, partnering with Italian non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working on the same issue allowed for the exchange of knowledge and know-how, not only among professionals but also among beneficiaries. Second, partnering with the Directorate of Primary Healthcare in the targeted district was critical to the success of the project. The Directorate proved committed to sustaining the results of the project, creating a department for Primary Mental Health Care as a training department for mental health and psychosocial rehabilitation. This system could be scaled up at a national level with the endorsement and co-operation of relevant authorities.

What next?

In conclusion, it can be said that the project, despite its limited budget and short, two-year life span, has piloted the integration of mental healthcare into primary healthcare in Egypt. It has successfully applied a rehabilitation model in which healthcare professionals co-operate with civil society, and beneficiaries can recover and become part of society.

Building on this successful experience, the Alex Workshop Center is now implementing a new project, Healthy Artistic Recovery for Mental and Other Needs Disabilities (HARMONY), in partnership with the Egyptian Mental Health Secretariat. HARMONY is a further step in helping people with mental health disorders in Egypt recover, as it improves both social and work opportunities for people with hearing and speech impediments, and mental health disorders. The new project will use art as a means of self-expression and, by empowering affected people, will enable them to become productive citizens, actively engaged in the community and capable of earning an income.

18. Countering social exclusion of the elderly through entertainment: The Zrenjanin Gerontology Center case

By the Department of Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland

Older people are often at risk of being left at the margin of society

The phenomenon of "being left behind" should be perceived as a multidimensional issue that does not limit itself to experiencing poverty, violence, disease or discrimination. It may also refer to subtler forms of exclusion, such as the social marginalisation of elderly people. Often lonely and ailing, senior citizens frequently need special care and attention. Having largely lost their traditional privileged role in the community, as younger people become more reluctant to seek their knowledge and experience, the elderly suffer from an ever-growing generation gap. Low self-esteem, helplessness and a sense of being useless lead to feelings of dejection and make it even more challenging for senior citizens to integrate with society.

The situation is particularly difficult in countries with underfinanced welfare systems whose elderly populations have limited access to leisure time activities. Deprived of the joy of life, senior citizens experience deteriorating health, combined with a reluctance towards rehabilitation (especially when it is arduous and lacking in social or entertainment value). Thus, countering the exclusion of the elderly is a prerequisite for their psychological and physical well-being, as well as for fulfilling their right to a decent autumn of life.

Occupational therapy and intergenerational exchange: a multidimensional approach to reintegrate the elderly in their communities

Taking a holistic approach is vital in any attempt to counter the problem of the elderly being left behind. Projects should address both the physical and mental wellbeing of senior citizens, and cannot limit themselves to *ad hoc* assistance. Rather, they should strive to reintegrate the elderly into their community.

One example of a multidimensional approach is "Occupational Therapy for Patients of the Zrenjanin Gerontology Center", a project carried out in 2017 by the Embassy of Poland in Belgrade. This addressed the needs of senior residents of a city in the autonomous province of Vojvodina, Serbia. The project aimed to encourage elderly residents of the Zrenjanin Gerontology Center and those belonging to the centre's Senior Club to actively participate in the wider community and to make acquaintances on an intergenerational basis.

Introducing occupational therapy for the senior citizens, which was made possible through the purchase of a woodworking machine, sports and games equipment, was not only beneficial for their intellectual capacity and physical health, but also facilitated their

integration with the local society, as each of the activities involved students from two local schools.

Furthermore, the project helped boost the self-confidence of the elderly residents, some of whom (including one resident with disabilities) were asked to give carpentry and table tennis lessons to both pensioners and schoolchildren. As far as the chess section was concerned, its members could compete in a tournament, with prizes being presented by the Polish ambassador in Belgrade, the Serbian minister of labour, and representatives of local authorities.

By involving both the pensioners from the gerontology centre and its Senior Club and the schoolchildren (thereby enabling an intergenerational encounter between two groups whose contact had been limited before) the project helped create a win-win situation, in which the elderly were both receivers and donors of assistance. The idea of rehabilitation and integration through entertainment and competition seemed to enhance active co-operation and reduce any reluctance to take part.

Using interesting and fun activities to find a common denominator between generations as a key to success

The success of the project lay in the identification of the participant groups and finding a common denominator between them: something that would be genuinely enjoyable and interesting for both the elderly and the youth. Light-hearted, entertaining activities made it possible to achieve the project's goals in an unobtrusive, engaging manner that did not result in reluctance or feigned interest from the participants. Enabling the elderly to share their knowledge and skills with the schoolchildren also helped them regain their self-confidence and showed their value to the youth. The chess tournament, the trophies presented by prominent figures, and the media coverage, played an important part in boosting the senior citizens' self-esteem.

What next?

By addressing the common human need for affiliation and for being valued and needed, as well as using the mechanism of mutual benefit to bridge the generation gap and to challenge social exclusion, the project has substantial potential for wider implementation. The pilot programme carried out at the Zrenjanin Gerontology Center could be easily adjusted to different local contexts, laying the foundation for a wider framework of rehabilitation and integration through entertainment and competition. Similar measures could be taken in other municipalities of Vojvodina or even, in the longer term, throughout Serbia, leading to gradual re-evaluation of the position of the elderly within society.

19. Ending tuberculosis through low-cost and effective detection

By Lena Fiebig, APOPO[1]

Barriers to accessing healthcare leave many cases of tuberculosis undiagnosed

Tuberculosis (TB), although preventable and treatable, remains the world's deadliest infectious disease with approximately 1.6 million TB-related deaths in 2017. The World Health Organization (WHO) further estimated that 10 million people contracted TB that year and, among them, 3.6 million were either missed by healthcare systems, left undiagnosed or untreated, or were unreported. Many of these "missed" patients will die, while others will remain ill and are likely to pass the pathogen on to others. The reasons why so many TB cases are missed include existing barriers to accessing healthcare and the limitations of existing diagnostic tools. An ideal test, which is simple, cheap, fast, reliable, accurate across patients irrespective of age and HIV status, and can be used without a stable power source, has yet to be developed. Ending TB is one of the targets of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 on health and well-being. The need for intensified research and innovation towards new tools, interventions and strategies is reflected in the WHO's End TB strategy.

Training rats to diagnose tuberculosis at low cost

APOPO is a global non-profit organisation founded in Belgium in 1997 that researches and deploys scent detection rat technology to address global issues, namely to detect landmines and TB.

Under a collaboration agreement with the Sokoine University of Agriculture, APOPO established its operational headquarters and training and research facilities in Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania ("Tanzania"). Our response to the TB case detection gap is special in that:

- We are developing an entirely new diagnostic tool - we make use of African giant pouched rats and their remarkable sense of smell; and
- We strive to already make a difference even while our technology is under continued research and development.

For APOPO's research, human sputum samples are being collected from more than 100 partner clinics in Tanzania, Mozambique and Ethiopia (under research agreements with the respective health authorities). The clinics have already tested the samples for TB using locally available sputum smear microscopy, which has a limited sensitivity. All samples are transported to one of APOPO's centralised facilities, where they are heat-inactivated (made safe), sorted and placed in batches of ten in a specialised chamber to allow sequential rat inspection. When a rat suspects TB, it "indicates" this to handlers by holding its nose over the sample for three seconds. Suspect samples are then rechecked using WHO-endorsed confirmation tests such as LED fluorescence microscopy or molecular tests. Confirmed TB-positive results are conveyed back to the clinics, which then orchestrate patient treatment. Collaboration with community health workers from

patient organisations ensures that more newly diagnosed TB patients are linked to standard TB care at the clinics and no one is left behind.

Combining high-quality research with low-cost solutions as a key to success

Since its inception, APOPO's TB detection programme has evaluated 517 325 sputum samples from 270 567 patients with presumptive TB, resulting in the detection of 14 086 additional TB cases. APOPO's research raises partner clinic detection rates by about 40%.

One driver of success is our ambition to tackle global problems holistically, that is, to combine our TB scent detection research using African giant pouched rats - a low-cost and virtually unlimited natural resource - with service models including motorbike sample referral networks, 24-hour result delivery and patient tracking to ensure that newly diagnosed patients begin their anti-TB treatment.2 A further component is capacity building among our staff, partners and young researchers, the majority of whom are natives of the countries where we work, which have a high TB burden to tackle.

Additionally, maintaining strong scientific records is key in diagnostic test development, in particular our study of the test principle - what the rats actually smell (patterns of volatile organic compounds specific to the TB-causing bacteria) - and of rat odour discrimination, learning and performance.3

We have learned that diagnostic tool development, with the ambition to meet international standards, requires perseverance and partnership. A non-profit organisation, such as APOPO, can create innovation for comparatively low budgets; however, we are fully aware of the importance of our academic and collaborating partners, and our committed support network.4

What next?

Despite our continued accomplishments in detecting additional TB cases, we believe that our technology can and should be further improved upon. We have a strong ambition to conduct additional research and development into a refined TB detection technology (e.g. using non-invasive sample materials, like urine), and to make our innovation accessible to more people - first and foremost children, people living with HIV and other vulnerable groups. Our research has great potential for transfer to other medical (animal) scent detection applications and may inform the development or refinement of highly cost-effective and scalable synthetic devices, such as e-noses.

In its aspiration to inspire positive social change, APOPO continually explores other exciting and impactful areas of animal detection research, such as the detection of illegal wildlife products.

Notes

[1] APOPO is a global non-profit organisation that researches and deploys detection rat technology to address global social issues, namely to detect landmines and tuberculosis. https://www.apopo.org/en.

[2] www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z_vc5BtPPQ0.

[3] www.apopo.org/en/who-we-are/publications.

[4] For more information see: www.apopo.org/en/what-we-do/detecting-tuberculosis/tb-partners-and-donors.

Part II. The enabling role of international co-operation: Policies, partnerships and data

20. Institutional guidance for leaving no one behind from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

By Stephanie Guha and Pradeep Itty, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Switzerland

Development co-operation that leaves no one behind requires institutional guidance

Switzerland has committed to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals laid out in the 2030 Agenda, an international agreement that pledges to leave no one behind as countries work towards these goals. In line with the 2016 Nairobi Declaration of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, the SDC believes that the leave no one behind pledge is essential for successful development co-operation. The SDC has therefore updated its institutional guidance for reducing poverty to make it more practical, more user friendly, and more in line with the 2030 Agenda.

Developing guidance to implement leave no one behind in all strategies and programmes

The guidance on leave no one behind was drafted in the first half of 2018, and benefited from consultations with SDC staff, both in the field and at the SDC head office.

The Swiss Constitution states that "the strength of a people is measured by the well-being of its weakest members". For SDC, sustainable and equitable development is not possible if certain groups of society are excluded from well-being. The SDC considers as "left behind" those individuals or groups who are excluded from sustainable development or who do not enjoy minimum standards of living. Poverty and exclusion are context specific and therefore sound analyses are required to identify who has been left behind.

At the institutional level, committing to leave no one behind means:

- Focusing on people living in poverty, giving special consideration to the poorest of the poor, and recognising the multiple dimensions of poverty.
- Tackling exclusion, discrimination and inequality in order to make transformative changes.
- Considering populations that have been left behind, or are at risk of being left behind, in all new SDC co-operation and thematic strategies.
- Helping enhance information systems and the production of disaggregated data that reveal the challenges of those left behind and strengthen the relationship between duty bearers and rights holders.

The SDC anchors leave no one behind in all of its strategies and programmes. Policy dialogue for inclusion, supported by the experience of programmes and projects, is

essential for implementing the pledge. SDC supports the empowerment and the participation in decision making of those left behind.

Consideration of inclusion and risks of exclusion at all stages of the programme cycle

At the operational level, there are two main ways to increase inclusivity, which can be combined. The first is integrating leave no one behind into programmes (mainstreaming), while the second is developing specific interventions (targeting). For mainstreaming, it is essential to examine thoroughly how the intervention affects the most excluded without exacerbating risks to further exclusion. When identifying the groups left behind, it is important to understand what caused their exclusion and to take these factors into account in programme design. If a specific group would not benefit significantly through mainstreaming alone, targeted interventions around the group's specific needs are required. Such actions are particularly recommended when addressing gender-specific exclusions.

Leave no one behind is considered at all stages of the programme cycle management, as follows.

1. **Analysis**: A specific analysis of the risks encountered by the left behind groups is required and must identify who is excluded, what they are excluded from, why and by whom.
2. **Priority setting**: The SDC must make informed choices and set priorities among all groups that are left behind or that are at risk of being left behind. It should identify one or two explicit target groups and explain why it selected them. The areas of intervention should reflect the priorities of partner governments as well as of the groups themselves, using their knowledge of the complex realities and often invisible power structures.
3. **Allocation of resources**: Decisions on the allocation or reallocation of human and financial resources must be made alongside the priority setting stage.
4. **Theory of change**: SDC partners and allies must form and develop a shared vision for the programme.
5. **Programme design**: Entry points, which are specific to the theme and context, must encourage social inclusion. Social protection is gaining importance for addressing the specific risks of exclusion and supporting the poorest of the poor.

Reliable and disaggregated data are key for identifying excluded groups and for monitoring results

Monitoring leave no one behind in programmes requires reliable raw and disaggregated data on the excluded groups, although the criteria for disaggregation will depend on the context. At the country level, the SDC recommends allocating resources to increase the availability of disaggregated data. Reports should also include qualitative findings, which can capture transformative change and empowerment within communities. Excluded peoples' realities are highly complex and information on what excludes them is often invisible. Qualitative assessments capture the knowledge and views of beneficiaries, and are excellent tools for feeding back into the planning process of future programmes.

21. The "100% social link" commitment of Agence Française de Développement

By Odile Conchou and Xavier Ricard, Agence Française de Développement, France

Social links are crucial for political stability and social resilience

"Social links", according to the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), can be personal, local (community-based) or national. These links are considered crucial for political stability and social resilience: when established with the consent of all individuals, they are the basis for everyday democracy from the ground up.

Social conflicts (over access to scarce resources, or personal or territorial inequalities), can erode social links and lead to political instability or even wars. Development co-operation also has an effect: any particular development project can either fuel or prevent, at least partially, this weakening of social links.

Mainstreaming the strengthening of social links into all projects

With a view to improving its impact on social links, and leaving no one behind, AFD has adopted a new global commitment named the "100% social link" (*100% lien social*). This commitment is in addition to the commitment of 100% compliance with the Paris Agreement.[1] According to this strategy, by the end of AFD's current strategic orientation plan in 2022, all projects should be compliant with the objective of strengthening, rather than weakening, social links.

In order to mainstream its "100% social link" approach, AFD is building upon its own experience. All AFD projects are already subject to a **sustainable development assessment** which embraces six dimensions, namely "sustainable growth and resilient economy", "gender equality", "sustainability of project impacts and governance frameworks", "conservation of biodiversity, management of environments and natural resources", "social well-being and reduction of imbalances" and "fight against climate change and its impacts". The AFD action plan for "100% social link" advocates using the "sustainable development assessment" in order to measure a project's capacity to strengthen social links.

The assessment should take place ex-ante, at mid-term, and ex-post, and during all the phases of project identification and approval. AFD will train project teams accordingly, and conduct a review of the project portfolio in order to identify best practices, learn from experiences and incorporate the approach into country and sectorial strategic plans.

The "100% social link" approach targets, in particular, projects that relate social inclusion to governance and democracy. However, it also involves addressing equality imbalances whenever they are related to project activities. In this respect, any project, be it in the field of infrastructure or rural development, must include objectives for building social links and reducing inequality.

Early identification of social dynamics, working with local actors and a flexible approach are key to success

Amongst the various success factors of the "100% social link" approach, the following are key:

- **Early identification of social dynamics**. AFD should rely more heavily on socio-anthropological pre-feasibility studies as these can shed light upon the social fabric and dynamics within which a project will operate, and anticipate potential changes introduced by development projects.
- **Working with local organisations** (be they local non-governmental organisations, co-operatives or grassroots organisations) is crucial for identifying potential conflicts or the dynamics of social cohesion. These organisations should be encouraged to contribute with projects or ideas on the overall strategy of any intervention. They should also be entitled to influence financing and project steering whenever possible.
- **Keeping flexibility all along the project cycle is necessary** in order to adapt the project framework to new and changing social environments.
- **Introducing social impact indicators in any logical framework**, no matter the sector or area of intervention, and collectively designing these indicators so that they fit the local context and its potential evolution must become compulsory.
- **Establishing the linkage between policy making on one side, and bottom up and grassroots initiatives, on the other**, during the early stages of project identification, and later during the evaluation phase, is also critical.

What next?

The AFD "100% social link" team will conduct workshops in order to design an operational policy and guidelines for its implementation. This will include a methodology for context analysis and a set of standard indicators to be adapted for each field project. The guidelines will also identify tools for community and policy maker involvement, drawn from previous experiences.

The AFD "100% social link" team will also design and conduct a training session, directed towards a target group of 30 individuals among key staff in the agency. The team will then replicate this session at various levels including, most importantly, at field level with AFD's local agencies.

Finally, the AFD "100% social link" team, together with field officers and staff of the evaluation and strategy department, will design a series of in-depth evaluations of feasibility studies, in particular for those contexts and projects that are particularly representative of AFD's core activities.

Notes

[1] The AFD committed that 100% of its projects would comply with the Paris Agreement (contribute to partners' Nationally Determined Contributions).

22. Due diligence for the inclusion of indigenous peoples

By Sheena Graham, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Australia

Indigenous peoples often face multiple and intersecting forms of exclusion

Indigenous peoples comprise 5% of the global population, but 15% of the world's poor. They face high risks of exclusion due to social, cultural, economic and political characteristics that are distinct from the majorities in their surrounding societies.

Indigenous peoples are at heightened risk of being left behind due to systemic disadvantages and the political choices of governments. They often live on traditional lands that are rich in resources or targeted for development projects that may be detrimental to their communities. The United Nations reports cases of governments seeking reprisals against indigenous individuals and communities who are defending their rights or seeking recourse against abuses committed by their government or by private sector actors operating with impunity.

In addition, achieving the principle of leaving no one behind will require targeted interventions for indigenous peoples that simultaneously intervene in their multiple and intersecting forms of disadvantage. For instance, an extremely poor indigenous woman with a disability is particularly disadvantaged; interventions that only focus on her gender or her disability may not be sufficient to overcome the full range of barriers and disadvantages that she faces as an indigenous person too.

A framework to ensure inclusion of indigenous peoples in foreign, trade and development policies

Australia's DFAT recognises that our mainstream policies and programmes are unlikely to benefit indigenous peoples unless we undertake due diligence to be inclusive. DFAT has developed a range of policies and operational guidance[1] to ensure the department is inclusive of indigenous peoples in its foreign policy, trade policy and development policy.

DFAT believes that donor governments need to work at the aid investment level and elevate policy coherence across these three policy areas to minimise the risk of leaving behind indigenous peoples in developing countries and to advance their interests throughout the international system. A multi-track systems approach could be effective in ensuring that indigenous issues are considered. DFAT has identified three tracks, aiming to:

1. Design aid investments that specifically target indigenous peoples.
2. Be inclusive of indigenous peoples in mainstream aid investments.
3. Harmonise donor efforts and pursue the inclusion of indigenous peoples across the entire international development sector.

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) provides a structured and systematic approach along all three tracks. The UNDRIP affirms that it is critical for indigenous peoples to be at the centre of any decisions that may affect them or their lands and territories; otherwise, they may be harmed or prevented from determining solutions to their own challenges. In particular, development actors can strengthen aid investments by using the UNDRIP principle of free, prior and informed consent to determine the extent of consultations with indigenous peoples (Government of Australia, 2017[1]).

DFAT has also identified, in the table below, how to improve policy coherence across development, foreign and trade policy through a structured process.

Table 22.1. Policy coherence for indigenous peoples in developing countries

	Economic sector	Social sector	Cultural sector	Civil sector	Political sector
Development policy	Build an enabling environment for Indigenous businesses/private sector to flourish.	Ensure indigenous peoples benefit from essential services in developing countries.	Apply safeguards to protect indigenous peoples' lands and waters; languages; cultural sites; traditional practices and knowledge.	Invest in measures for the law and justice sectors to be inclusive of indigenous peoples in developing countries.	Tackle the underlying sources of conflict for indigenous peoples and include them in peace building initiatives.
Foreign policy	Influence the international system to prioritise economic development for indigenous peoples.	Hold domestic private sector actors to account for breaching human rights obligations to indigenous peoples in developing countries.	Shape multilateral fora to protect indigenous peoples' cultural knowledge and traditional practices.	Influence the multilateral system to enhance the participation of indigenous organisations and civil society representatives.	Hold developing States to account for any abuses perpetrated against their indigenous peoples.
Trade policy	Ensure that indigenous peoples in developing countries can participate in the global trading system.	Promote the economic empowerment of indigenous women in developing countries.	Influence multilateral fora to protect the intellectual property of indigenous peoples' cultures, products and services.	Ensure that trade policies are inclusive of indigenous peoples.	Create a space for indigenous business leaders to influence international economic policy negotiations.

Source: DFAT, Australia.

Being inclusive requires continuous efforts

DFAT has observed three challenges when applying its indigenous policies. There are limited resources to design investments that target indigenous peoples; managers may not consider whether mainstream investments will inadvertently exclude indigenous peoples; and experience may be lacking to devise and implement programmes that respond to the differential experiences of indigenous peoples. In particular, DFAT continues to work through the following questions:

- How to engage with self-identifying indigenous peoples in countries where their own government does not consider them indigenous.
- How to respect a partner government's ownership over their country's development while upholding the imperative to hold governments accountable for abuses against indigenous peoples in their countries.
- How to retrospectively include indigenous peoples in aid investments that were not designed to be inclusive.
- How to strengthen a partner country's systems and institutions so that it can meet the needs of its indigenous peoples after graduating from development assistance.

What next?

DFAT hopes that its experience will help development organisations - donor governments, multilaterals and NGOs alike - unpack the assumptions that underpin programming choices, and help organisations either accept their assumptions and limits to programmes, or further evolve activities to leave no indigenous person behind. More can be done, through collaboration between all of these actors, to include indigenous issues in the international development system.

Notes

[1] https://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/indigenous-peoples/Pages/indigenous-peoples.aspx.

23. Spurring UNDP action on disability-inclusive development

By Alan Fox, UNDP Independent Evaluation Office, and Sarah Rattray, UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support

Inclusion of people with disabilities in development programmes requires comprehensive approaches

While persons with disabilities account for a large proportion of the world's population, they have been consistently left out of the gains made by global development. The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) requires that international development programmes be inclusive of, and accessible to, persons with disabilities. The CRPD particularly emphasises the importance of mainstreaming disability issues, thus ensuring that disability is an integral part of sustainable development.

In 2016, the Independent Evaluation Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) concluded an evaluation1 of UNDP support to disability-inclusive development.2 Its findings suggested that there was a strategic role for UNDP in supporting partner governments to address the rights of, and provide support to services for, persons with disabilities.

The evaluation noted that while UNDP had taken positive steps towards leaving no one behind, it had yet to develop a comprehensive approach to disability inclusion in its support to partner countries. It could also more effectively leverage its role as a trusted convener, knowledge broker, technical advisor and facilitator of dialogue to partner governments to help them meet their obligations under the UN Convention on the CRDP.

The evaluation also considered UNDP's internal practices and concluded that conditions of recruitment, hiring and employment presented barriers for persons with disabilities, and UNDP had not taken the necessary steps to ensure that its facilities were accessible. The evaluation recommended ways to improve disability-inclusive programming and country-based services at UNDP, and suggested changes to UNDP internal culture and procedures.

Strengthening disability-inclusive programming through specific guidance, results frameworks and funding targets

UNDP management welcomed the evaluation and detailed the actions it intended to take to enhance disability-inclusive development. Since the evaluation, UNDP has updated its policy framework, with the Strategic Plan 2018–2021 promising an increase in support for effective, accountable and inclusive governance, with particular attention to the inclusion of women, youth, persons with disabilities and other traditionally excluded groups. The Plan supports the mainstreaming of the needs of persons with disabilities in the organisation's Country Programme Documents. An associated "Integrated Results and Resources Framework" sets targets and outputs, as well as outcome and output indicators, in some cases disaggregated by disability.

UNDP will launch updated guidance on disability-inclusive development in December 2018 highlighting the mutually inclusive link of this work to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the overall aim to leave no one behind. UNDP has developed guidance to better align employment and livelihoods' programming with the CRPD and has set a goal of having at least 10% of programme resources/funds dedicated to employment and livelihoods support reach the disability community.

A notable effort with respect to employment opportunities has been the development of a Talent Programme for Young Professionals with Disabilities, sponsored by UNDP and UN Volunteers. This is designed to build a talent pipeline of highly qualified professionals with disabilities who can contribute to the attainment of the SDGs at national and global levels.

With respect to its internal culture and procedures, in 2017 UNDP launched a survey of its offices to collect information and review existing accessibility practices and opportunities. A funding mechanism is being developed to enable UNDP offices to cover costs related to the reasonable accommodation of needs of persons with disabilities, including those related to the accessibility of UNDP premises and facilities, processes, systems and information.

Evaluation helps draw attention to an organisation's objectives and improve results

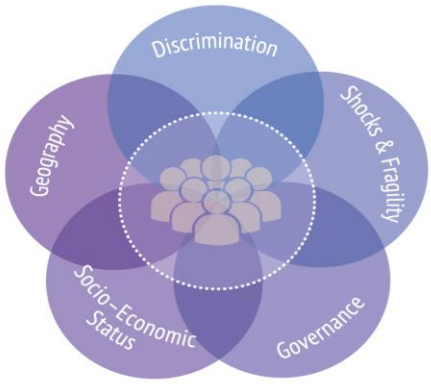
The UNDP approach to disability inclusion has advanced within the twin frameworks of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the SDGs. Evaluation has contributed to this process. The Independent Evaluation Office drew attention to gaps in UNDP development support to persons with disabilities, and management responded with specific actions that, together with other UNDP initiatives, hold out the promise of greater achievement in leaving no one behind.

What next?

A recent UNDP discussion paper and framework pose the question "What does it mean to leave no one behind?"[3] The paper emphasises the need to identify and address the intersecting disadvantages faced by persons with disabilities (among others) across the five key factors captured in Figure 23.1. UNDP is developing new programming to encourage, enable and support in-country action to:

- Examine who is being left behind and why.
- Help give a voice to, and enable meaningful participation for, those being left behind; and
- Enact inclusive, catalytic and accountable strategies, policies and budgets.

Figure 23.1. Who is being left behind and why: five key factors



Source: Authors.

UNDP's disability marker to support the principle to leave no one behind

UNDP has built a robust system of data collection from all country and regional offices on project interventions and project beneficiaries. In 2018, as part of that process several project level 'markers' have been introduced which will enable UNDP to monitor and report on its contributions to the SDG's principle to leave no one behind and specifically to include a monitoring and analysis tool which will elaborate on 'who' is being supported in its development efforts.

One such marker is for persons with disabilities. In each country context UNDP will be able to mark which projects have persons with disabilities as their project beneficiaries. This significantly improves how UNDP will be able to monitor the proportion of its programming that is supporting persons with disabilities including expenditures. It will also allow an analysis of trends at country, regional and global level in terms of this support.

Notes

[1] http://web.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/thematic/disability.shtml.

[2] www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/democratic-governance-and-peacebuilding/rule-of-law--justice--security-and-human-rights/disability-inclusive-development.html.

[3] www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Sustainable%20Development/2030%20Agenda/Discussion_Paper_LNOB_EN_lres.pdf.

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24. The OECD Inclusive Growth Framework

By Romina Boarini, Žiga Zarnic and Sam Mealy, OECD Inclusive Growth Initiative

While the global economy is recovering, multidimensional inequality is on the rise

The global economy is finally recovering from the crisis of 2007-08 and the subsequent Great Recession, with growth rates comparable to the pre-crisis period. But focusing narrowly on GDP growth hides the fact that income and wealth inequality is at its highest point for 30 years in many OECD countries. Some government policies and business actions have fuelled a "winner-takes-most" system. Today, the average disposable income of the richest 10% of the population is now around 10 times that of the poorest 10% across the OECD, up from seven since the mid-1980s. The picture is even more troubling in terms of wealth: the richest 10% in wealth terms own around 50% of all household assets, while the bottom 40% own barely 3%.

These inequalities extend beyond income and wealth and permeate just about every area of life, whether it is education, life expectancy or employment prospects. Gender, age and the places where people live have a strong influence on people's socio-economic status and future prospects. Looking across OECD countries, for example, it takes four to five generations for children of families in the bottom earnings decile to attain the mean earnings level. The rise of multidimensional inequalities hampers social mobility, undermines economic performance and worsens social divisions. Trust in governments is being eroded and people are lashing out against globalisation and the established political and economic order as populism and protectionism return in many countries.

The OECD Inclusive Growth (IG) Initiative[1] champions *"economic growth that creates opportunities for all groups of the population and distributes the dividends of increased prosperity, both in monetary and non-monetary terms, fairly across society."* Policies that focus on inclusiveness and well-being not only reduce inequalities, but can also put our economies back on a more sustainable growth path.

A framework for action on inclusive growth to bring everyone along

The OECD Inclusive Growth Initiative has developed a **Framework for Action on Inclusive Growth** to guide policy action that "brings everyone along" (and thus leave no one behind) and aims to reduce multi-dimensional inequalities and empower people to live happy, healthy and productive lives. The Framework provides countries with broad guidance on how to design and implement integrated policy packages to promote inclusive growth. The OECD has also developed a dashboard of 24 inclusive growth indicators to monitor progress over time. The Framework helps governments sustain and more equitably share the benefits of growth by promoting dynamics in three key areas:

- **Establishing equal opportunities for all** by investing in early childhood education, care and lifelong learning; promoting regional catching up; and investing in communities' well-being and social capital.
- **Enabling strong, inclusive markets** that prepare people and firms for the future of work by promoting inclusive labour markets, updating social protection systems and boosting productivity growth and business dynamism.
- **Re-building trust in government** by embedding inclusiveness in policy making and using data and digital technologies to design citizen-centred policies.

The Framework is a blueprint for action, drawing from cutting-edge analyses and international best practices on Inclusive Growth. It enables governments to identify issues within their own national and local contexts and tailor their inclusive growth strategies to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. Citizens are able to follow progress too, comparing their country's performance with other countries and regions.

A comprehensive approach to inclusive growth policy making and monitoring

The Framework was launched in May 2018 and represents the third phase of the OECD Inclusive Growth Initiative. The first phase involved the development of a measurement framework (multi-dimensional living standards) and simplified policy framework. The second phase involved applying inclusive growth analysis to different policy areas (education, labour markets, governance, entrepreneurship, taxation, etc.). The Framework is the culmination of these different phases of work, integrating policy recommendations across sectors with the measurement framework to provide a coherent approach to inclusive growth policy making and monitoring. It also recognises the importance of partnerships in achieving the IG vision and integrates the private sector perspective in the Framework.

What next?

The OECD is rolling out the Framework through Inclusive Growth Country Reviews. These reviews are intended to provide an in-depth exploration and analysis of trends in multi-dimensional inequalities at the national level and help guide countries through designing and implementing a comprehensive inclusive growth agenda. Additionally, the Framework will identify knowledge gaps and advance OECD analysis in several areas, including expanding the scope of the work to developing and emerging economies.

The Framework is also being used to deepen the OECD's engagement with the private sector to accelerate action on the inclusive growth and sustainable development agendas. As part of the OECD Business for Inclusive Growth platform, the OECD will map complimentary business actions with public policies under the pillars of the Framework, with the aim of shaping policies to incentivise business actions conducive to inclusive growth.

The Framework will be mainstreamed across a range of OECD work streams and used to guide the Inclusive Growth thinking of other international fora such as the G20 and G7, and APEC.

Figure 24.1. The OECD Inclusive Growth Framework

Source: The OECD Inclusive Growth Initiative.

Notes

[1] More information is available here: http://www.oecd.org/inclusive-growth/.

25. Responsible business conduct: Leaving no one behind in global supply chains

By Tyler Gillard, Head of Sector Projects and Legal Advisor, Responsible Business Conduct Unit, OECD

Informal workers risk exclusion in supply chain reform

Around the world, the poorest and most vulnerable workers often earn their livelihoods in those industries with the most severe risks (OECD, 2015[1]).Workers in the informal sector face particularly high risks to their human and labour rights, often having to accept low wages, unsafe working conditions, and other disadvantages. On the other hand, efforts to reform supply chains and eliminate these risks may have the end result of excluding these workers altogether. Constructive engagement with the informal sector requires a multi-pronged approach that promotes the formalisation of informal workers alongside skills upgrading, access to social services, and social dialogue.

Promoting responsible supply chains that include informal workers

The *OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises* are recommendations addressed to enterprises, on responsible business conduct, developed by governments (OECD, 2011[2]). The Guidelines acknowledge the positive contributions that business can make to economic, environmental and social progress, but also recognise that business activities can have adverse impact related to labour rights, human rights, the environment, consumers and governance. They recommend that businesses carry out risk-based due diligence in their supply chains to avoid and mitigate such adverse impacts associated with their operations, their supply chains and other business relationships.

The Guidelines warn, however, that observing these recommendations without appropriate safeguards could exclude informal workers and suppliers from global supply chains, as the informal sector lacks capacity and resources to meet high social and environmental standards. They thus encourage enterprises to consider the social and economic impacts of responsible supply chain management, pairing due diligence with support for local capacity, human capital, and the transfer of technologies and know-how (OECD, 2015[3]).

Specific guidance on due diligence, industry by industry

The OECD has worked with governments, businesses, workers and civil society to support the implementation of supply chain due diligence for responsible business conduct in specific industries. As part of these activities, the OECD promotes the formalisation of informal workers in various sectors, including the extractives, garment and footwear and agricultural sectors. When engaging with high-risk sectors, due diligence is undertaken with a view to progressive improvement, constructive engagement with suppliers, and building partnerships with financial institutions to

improve suppliers' access to finance and technology. Such diligence is critical to ensure that vulnerable communities can respond to expectations and not be marginalised from global supply chains.

Avoiding disengagement: artisanal and small-scale miners in high-risk areas

The implementation programme of the *OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict Affected and High-Risk Areas* aims to create the right conditions for the development, formalisation and legalisation of artisanal and small-scale miners. The Minerals Due Diligence Guidance only recommends disengagement except in the most harmful circumstances and instead focuses on providing strategies to create economic and development opportunities for informal miners in conflict-affected and high-risk contexts (OECD, 2016[4]). Over the course of eight years of implementing the programme, market access for artisanal miners has been improved with better prices, better conditions, and more secure long-term commercial opportunities. One industry initiative in 3Ts (tin, tungsten and tantalum) estimates that on-the-ground responsible sourcing programmes are providing market access to 80 000 miners, in turn providing support for as many as 400 000 dependents (ITRI, 2016[5]). In 2018, the OECD actively contributed to the development of the CRAFT Code, which aims at enabling informal workers to access formal supply chains (ARM, 2018[6]).

Promoting inclusive business models for smallholder farmers

The *OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains* aims to enable investors and enterprises in the agricultural supply chain to effectively and positively engage with smallholder farmers (OECD and FAO, 2017[7]). For example, it recommends that enterprises consider feasible alternative investments to avoid or, when avoidance is not possible, minimise the physical and/or economic displacement of legitimate tenure right holders. The guidance recognises that large enterprises can develop inclusive business models involving smallholder farmers, such as contract farming, management schemes, out-grower schemes or joint ventures. Smallholder farmers and local communities benefit from such schemes by having more stable livelihood options and a fairer distribution of the business-linked benefits, which include tailored know-how and technology transfer, local capacity building, and more inclusive decision processes.

Protecting homeworkers in the garment and footwear supply chains

In many countries, homeworkers are an integral component of the garment and footwear supply chain. However, homeworkers are particularly vulnerable to low wages and poor working conditions. The *OECD Guidance for Responsible Garment and Footwear Supply Chains* provides recommendations for applying due diligence to homeworkers working in the garment and footwear sector (OECD, 2018[8]). These include identifying local initiatives that promote the formalisation of homeworkers and protect them against exploitation; supporting the establishment and accessibility of a grievance mechanism that alerts enterprise and/or government authorities of adverse impacts; and engaging with local and national governments to extend laws to informal workers, address underlying causes of informality, and improve access to health care and education for informal workers, including homeworkers (ILO, 2014[9]).

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OECD and FAO (2017), *OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains*, OECD Publishing, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264251052-en. [7]

26. Promoting sustainable, resilient and inclusive cities in Myanmar

By Asuka Tsuboike, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

If not planned carefully, the speed and size of urbanisation processes put people and areas at risk of being left behind

It is projected that more than two-thirds of the world's population will be living in urban areas by 2030. The unprecedented speed, size and impact of urbanisation has been observed globally. Amid this, unplanned urbanisation can often leave behind certain areas or people. Considerations of affordability and accessibility - such as setting affordable fees for basic infrastructure services like public transport, water and electricity - are necessary for inclusive urban development. It is, moreover, crucial to ensure the sustainability and resilience of cities in order to ensure that urbanisation leaves no one behind.

The Development Cooperation Charter of Japan aims to realise quality growth and poverty eradication that is inclusive, sustainable and resilient. This notion of inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience shares the same approach as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the concept of leaving no one behind. Inclusiveness is not excluding certain groups; sustainability is the responsibility we share to protect the planet; resilience is empowering the vulnerable against natural hazards and economic crises. Japan's approach, based on the concept of "human security", focuses on individuals, along with the SDGs, and is a powerful force to realise a world where no one is left behind.

A master plan for sustainable and inclusive urban development in Yangon City

Responding to the rapidly changing circumstances around urban areas, as stated above, JICA strives to achieve the objective of realising sustainable cities spelled out in SDG 11. For this purpose, JICA is supporting the development of urban foundations, both through construction of infrastructure and capacity development. Together with partner countries, it is also following innovative approaches to ensure that no one will be left behind.

An example of one of JICA's interventions is the Urban Development Master Plan in Greater Yangon.[1] JICA supported the Yangon Region and the Yangon City Development Committee in drawing up a future vision and developing the Master Plan for 2040. Under the Master Plan, JICA has further supported infrastructure development, institutional capacity development and human resource development.

During the Master Plan development phase, JICA, through discussions with the Government of Myanmar, elaborated a vision of the future city and proposed a land use plan, a city development plan and a transport plan.[2] Based on the Master Plan, JICA financed the improvement of the Yangon Circular Railway, the provision of a water supply network,[3] and the construction of multiple bridges.[4] In addition, in collaboration

with UN-Habitat, JICA supported the provision of affordable housing and water supply to residents of slum areas.[5] However, supporting infrastructure investment was not sufficient to realise the future vision of Yangon City. JICA therefore provided additional capacity development support in the areas of institutional setup, law and regulation, mapping, and human resource development. For example, JICA helped strengthen urban development management capacity through the establishment of development permission systems based on land use plans; supported improvement of the bus service system and network;[6] strengthened management capacities of the water supply system; and promoted increased resilience in flood management.

Coupling investment in infrastructure, capacity development and lessons from the past

In order to accelerate dynamic and sustainable city growth, JICA supported both infrastructure investment and capacity development. The Urban Development Master Plan in Greater Yangon shows that the Master Plan approach can contribute to avoiding uncontrolled development, and it can also lead a city into urban transit-oriented development - maximising the amount of residential, business and leisure space within walking distance of public transport - that can ensure accessibility and affordability for every resident. It can enable all residents to access public transport, reduce costs and energy use, and ensure the sustainability of a city in the long term. For the project in Yangon, JICA reinforced these points by utilising Japan's own experiences of rapid urbanisation and of solving its related problems.

What next?

JICA continues to support the formulation of Urban Development Master Plans around the world. For urban development, new tools such as information and communications technologies and artificial intelligence are becoming more effective. For example, these can be applied to the provision of information on real traffic situations, reducing the need for traffic counts and manually developed simulation models and helping to reduce project costs. JICA aims to introduce such technologies in order to further increase the quality of life of all urban residents.

Notes

[1] http://open_jicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/12122511.pdf.

[2] https://www.jica.go.jp/myanmar/english/office/topics/140514.html.

[3] https://www.jica.go.jp/myanmar/english/office/topics/press180510.html.

[4] https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2014/140610_01.html.

[5] https://unhabitat.org/japan-hands-over-houses-for-the-poor-to-un-habitat/.

[6] https://www.jica.go.jp/myanmar/office/information/press/180207.html.

27. A programme-based approach for maternal and child health at the district level in Malawi

By Erla Hlín Hjálmarsdóttir, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Iceland

After decentralisation, Malawi's districts had to work on how to best deliver core public services to their communities

Development challenges remain enormous in Malawi, with the country ranking 171 in the United Nations Development Programme's 2018 Human Development Index (UNDP, 2018[1]). Malawi records some of the highest poverty, child marriage and child-bearing rates in the world making these issues a core concern for development. Adolescent pregnancies represent a quarter of all pregnancies in Malawi, and 29% of youth aged 15-19 have had a baby. The associated health burden is substantial, as adolescent pregnancies account for 20% of maternal deaths, and the rate of obstetric fistula among this group is significant.

Malawi has been one of Iceland's main development partners for almost 30 years (since 1989) where it had started out investing in the Lake Malawi fisheries sector. By the turn of the Millennium, Iceland's approach shifted significantly as Malawi decentralised political powers and resources to subnational governments. Decentralisation in Malawi left its 28 districts with increased responsibilities in providing core services such as health, education, water and social services. In this new context, Iceland was faced with a dilemma of maximising its proportionally modest levels of development aid to combat extreme poverty and health challenges, while adhering to best practices for effective development co-operation. Iceland's close co-operation with district authorities in Mangochi grew from fisheries to support in other sectors.

Supporting Mangochi District Council deliver public health services to its communities

Initially, Iceland, using a conventional project approach, ventured into the health sector in fishing communities in Mangochi District by building health infrastructure and offering outreach activities. It also provided training to medical staff, community-based distribution agents and health surveillance assistants. In addition to a number of fisheries projects, Iceland also participated in projects in the district, including water and sanitation, education, adult literacy and life-skills training for the rural poor.

In 2012, following the creation of Mangochi Basic Services Programme (MBSP)[1] Iceland's support evolved into a district level programme-based approach. A pro-poor focus and emphasis on marginalised groups, gender equality and human rights have long been Iceland's primary development themes, and this has continued throughout the MBSP. With a focus on water and sanitation, public health and primary education, the MBSP closely follows the Mangochi District Development Plans, thus adhering to one of the key principles of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation: ensuring that ownership of development priorities rests with the recipient country. The district's institutions and systems are used, including its

procurement system, which serves to strengthen the financial management capacity of the district government and public services locally. Moreover, through close co-operation with district authorities Iceland could help ensure that support reaches the poorest and most vulnerable people, aligning with the call of the Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs") to leave no one behind.

Focus on a single district with good co-ordination and understanding of the local context to maximise the impact of a small donor

This Mangochi Basic Services Programme has several advantages for development partners. Evaluations indicate that district level programme based approaches are suitable for Iceland as a small donor. Given the small size of Iceland's development contribution, concentrating resources within one district facilitated project/programme co-ordination by a small team of staff, enhanced harmonisation with greater insights on the local context. Results achieved were more tangible while Iceland could maximise the development impact of its relatively modest overall development budget.

Iceland's partnership in public health in Mangochi District has contributed to more expectant mothers attending prenatal and antenatal care and delivering their babies at health centres leading to a decline in maternal mortality and increased access to emergency obstetric care. And while the number of stillbirths has remained roughly constant over the past few years, a recent evaluation suggests that this is due to better recording.

What next?

In the Mangochi District, there is increasing focus on delivering SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals) to streamline and enhance the overall efficiency of support of different partners within the district. There is scope for more donor harmonisation and for complementary public health contributions to have greater impact on sustainable development. As an example, Iceland is teaming up with the United Nations Population Fund ("UNFPA") to offer family planning services, which includes addressing the physical and emotional consequences of gender-based violence. Furthermore, Iceland and UNFPA will have a joint obstetric fistula programme through UNFPA's centre at the Mangochi District Hospital.

Notes

[1] www.stjornarradid.is/lisalib/getfile.aspx?itemid=9d3e44f3-842e-11e8-942c-005056bc530c.

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UNDP (2018), *Human Development Indices and Indicators, 2018 Statistical Update*, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf. [1]

28. A scholarship programme for vulnerable religious minorities in fragile contexts

By Péter Bálint Tóth, Prime Minister's Office, Hungary

Access to education is a challenge for religious minorities

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognises that minorities, which include religious minorities, risk being left behind across the world. This risk is particularly high in fragile contexts where discriminatory policies and growing persecution and violence reduce the well-being and security of minorities, including Christian minorities. For example, many Christians are leaving the Middle East because of the general atmosphere of violence and economic malaise, while others worry about persecution (The Economist, January 2, 2016[1]).

This case study shares Hungary's experience - through its humanitarian and development co-operation policy - in increasing access to higher education for Christian minorities in Hungarian universities. The objective of the Scholarship Programme for Christian Young People (SCYP) is to enable economic, social and inclusive development for scholarship holders and their communities through higher education and building the scholars international networks. The trained professionals and scholars will, in turn, contribute to development and education for youth when they return to their local communities and countries.

Matching demand and supply: a wide choice of courses to build-up medical, economic and engineering skills

The Scholarship Programme for Christian Young People started in 2017 with 265 applicants. Demand is growing fast. In 2018, the number of applicants increased fivefold to more than 1 500 with an increasing number of candidates from students and young people in fragile contexts in the Middle East. The programme prioritises young people living in areas where freedom of religion and belief is under threat or regularly violated. It aims to support, in particular, Christian communities that suffer persecution from extremist military groups such as the so-called Islamic State.

Within the framework of the Scholarship Programme for Christian Young People (SCYP), Hungary offers scholarships to young people as future leaders and professionals in their communities. The aim is to establish a sustainable education programme which capitalises on and transfers expertise and knowledge to scholarship holders and their communities from Hungarian universities and academic institutions.

The programme seeks to understand and respond to the education and professional needs of local communities. Scholarship applicants are thus free to choose the programmes they apply for, according to the labour market value of the different study programmes and the most-needed knowledge and skills to achieve sustainable development in their

communities. According to the current (2018) applications, the most sought-after study programmes (MA, BA, BSc, MSc) are in medicine - medical doctors and nurses - and economic study programmes. Engineering programmes are also in high demand.

Humanities is another important subject in the SCYP as the communities and students seek to bolster their cultural heritage and preserve the historical memory and traditions of communities that risk being left behind. Consultative meetings are organised between scholarship holders and their communities to sustain close connections and understand the communities' needs.

Evolving to demand from scholarship holders and Hungarian students

In terms of next steps, Hungary is planning to integrate a tutorial system into the SCYP. The objectives are to: i) raise awareness between Hungarian students and scholarship participants about social and development problems affecting religious minorities; ii) build professional and social networks for SCYP participants and Hungarians; iii) help students settle into a new environment; and iv) enable future economic and cultural co-operation between Hungary and the communities of scholarship alumni.

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The Economist (January 2, 2016), *And then there were none*, https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2016/01/02/and-then-there-were-none.. [1]

29. Building a movement to end child marriage

By Girls Not Brides: The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage

A human rights violation that leaves girls behind

Every year, 12 million girls are married before the age of 18 (UNCF, 2018[1]). Rooted in gender inequality, child marriage[1] is a gross human rights violation that continues to leave girls behind - especially those from poor, rural, vulnerable and disadvantaged populations. It denies girls their rights to health, education and opportunity, while undermining the achievement of half of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and holding back economies (Wodon et al., 2017[2]). Yet until recently child marriage was widely considered taboo, and there were limited efforts to tackle it.

Partnering to break the silence around child marriage

Child marriage has complex and varied drivers and consequences. A multi-stakeholder, multi-sector approach is thus required to address it. This is one of the reasons why, in 2011, The Elders launched *Girls Not Brides* as a global civil society partnership to end child marriage and help girls achieve their full potential (Girls not Brides, 2016[3]). Today, Girls Not Brides counts over 1 000 members from 96 countries.

Working together with UN agencies, donors and governments, Girls Not Brides members have broken the silence. Child marriage was the theme of the first International Day of the Girl Child in 2012; it is included in the SDGs; and it is the focus of three UN resolutions[2] co-sponsored by over 100 countries. There is now an African Union campaign focused on ending child marriage, commitments from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and progress within the Commonwealth and the Francophonie.

As of mid-2017, over 30 countries in Africa and Asia had or were developing a national strategy or action plan to end child marriage, and 17 countries had established 18 years as the legal age of marriage without exception (Girls not Brides, 2017[4]). In many of these countries, Girls Not Brides National Partnerships have helped this progress.[3] For example, members in Nepal were supported in policy analysis, advocacy and strategic planning to end child marriage. The group then worked with the government of Nepal on the development of a National Strategy to End Child Marriage, and became instrumental in supporting its implementation planning at national and sub-national levels.

Girls Not Brides has also worked to create a common understanding of how to end child marriage. In 2014, 150 members and partners came together to develop a Theory of Change[4] which outlines the elements of an effective and context-specific response. These elements include support at the level of the girl herself, comprehensive services for adolescent girls, initiatives to change attitudes and behaviours of families and communities, and effective laws and policies. Girls Not Brides is now focusing on how to

best support the work of community-based organisations, which have a unique ability to reach the most marginalised girls, but are often ignored in global development discussions.[5]

Building on the strengths of partners and learning how to best work together

Girls Not Brides operates through diversity, partnership and collective action. The progress achieved so far has resulted from collaborative efforts between international, national and local civil society organisations; girls already married or at risk of being married; boys, men, parents, elders, community and religious leaders; governments; media; donors; and inter-governmental agencies. Most Girls Not Brides members are local or national organisations, and more than a third are youth-led.

The National Partnerships have developed effective, context-specific governance and management structures with support from the Secretariat. Their experience shows that it is critical to invest in building trust and cohesion amongst partners, and ensure that youth, smaller women's rights organisations, and activists from all levels and background are able to work together respectfully.

There is no silver bullet to end the long-standing practice of child marriage - it requires tackling deeply rooted gender norms, and takes time, especially to meet the needs of the most vulnerable girls. While the evidence on what works, especially at scale, is still limited, Girls Not Brides continues to encourage learning around effective approaches, working with researchers to identify and fill knowledge gaps, and ensuring that evidence informs policies and programmes.

What next?

An estimated 25 million child marriages were averted over the past decade (UNCF, 2018[1]). This is a testament to concerted efforts by community activists, national governments, donors and UN agencies. However, major challenges could derail or even reverse progress. More funding is still needed. Countries must ensure that they are delivering on their commitments by resourcing and implementing comprehensive strategies. Ending child marriage needs to be integrated across sectors, including health and education. Partners need to better reach girls in conflict-affected contexts, where pressure to marry early can be high.

Worryingly, in many places, shrinking civic space has significantly hampered the work of Girls Not Brides members. But the momentum of collective action is only growing. A 2018 Girls Not Brides Global Meeting (Girls not Brides, 2018[5]) provided an opportunity for 500 activists to discuss challenges, identify opportunities, and renew their commitments to work together so that every girl, everywhere, has the opportunity to live free of child marriage and shape her own future.

Notes

[1] Child marriage is any formal marriage or informal union in which at least one of the parties is under 18 years of age. Joint general recommendation No. 31 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; General comment No. 18 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on harmful practices.

[2] At the UN Human Rights Council (https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/human-rights-council-adopts-resolution-to-end-child-early-and-forced-marriage/) and UN General Assembly in 2014 (http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/156) and 2016 (http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/71/175&referer=http://www.un.org/en/ga/71/resolutions.shtml&Lang=E).

[3] For more information, see: https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/about-girls-not-brides/national-partnerships/.

[4] For more information on the theory of change, see: https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Girls-Not-Brides-Theory-of-Change-on-Child-Marriage-1.pdf.

[5] For success stories and programmatic case studies from Girls Not Brides members, see Girls Not Brides' Girls Voices page and online Resource Centre.

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30. Reinventing donor co-ordination to beat neglected tropical diseases

By the UK Department for International Development (DFID), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Neglected tropical diseases disproportionately impact the extremely poor, preventing their escape from poverty

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) are a diverse group of diseases that threaten 1.5 billion people worldwide and thrive in conditions of extreme poverty. While NTDs account for about 170 000 deaths a year, they contribute more significantly to blindness, severe disfigurement, disability, stigma and discrimination - often making it impossible for those affected to escape poverty. By keeping children out of school and adults out of work, and excluding the diseased from society, NTDs deprive families, communities and nations from reaching their social and economic potential. These diseases persist despite proven, low-cost solutions for prevention and treatment.

In 2012, a coalition of pharmaceutical companies, donors, countries and non-governmental organisations signed the London Declaration on Neglected Tropical Diseases. This ambitious commitment spurred a dramatic increase in political momentum and raised awareness of these diseases. Partners nevertheless faced a huge challenge: success hinged on rapidly reaching 1.5 billion people with high-quality, sustainable treatment. This meant not simply investing more but investing smarter.

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Gates Foundation), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the UK Department for International Development (DFID) took this challenge as an opportunity to redefine partnership among donors.

Improving donor co-ordination to achieve a common goal by building on individual strengths and leveraging synergies

The collaboration among the Gates Foundation, USAID and DFID stemmed from a desire to avoid replicating efforts on NTDs. However, it soon became clear that simply avoiding duplication would be a missed opportunity. By working in partnership, the three organisations could pinpoint the most urgent challenges and maximise the impact of their collective investment.

The group initially agreed on the most pressing priorities and the focus of each donor's activities. This co-ordination of individual priorities and funding then evolved into a working relationship between partners around a shared goal. By leveraging their individual strengths, partners have been able to sustain and bolster efforts to eliminate NTDs in countries where they are endemic. Over time, a level of trust and understanding developed that allowed partners to work jointly to achieve more with their investments.

The new approach supported the 2013 launch of Nigeria's national plan for NTDs. DFID and USAID carried out a joint scoping visit and established complementary programmes. Other funders, including the Gates Foundation, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation and other private funders, made additional contributions to complement USAID and DFID anchor funding.

The partners' first major joint venture was the Coalition for Operational Research on NTDs (COR-NTD).1 This coalition of researchers, programme implementers and country stakeholders seeks to identify and tackle the key research questions needed to optimise progress to the elimination of NTDs. By pooling operational challenges and leveraging synergies across research, COR-NTD has made rapid progress on technical issues and has made national NTD programmes more effective.

The partnership, in addition to closing gaps in research and knowledge, has continued to evolve and expand its portfolio, exploring ways to accelerate delivery of NTD treatments. The Gates Foundation, USAID and DFID, as core members of the cross-sectoral partnership catalysed by the London Declaration, work together to facilitate collaboration on NTDs and to seek strategic opportunities to advance global progress.

Investing in relationships, building trust and enhancing communication make for effective partnership

The success of this partnership offers two critical lessons:

- Nothing is more important than investing in relationships. From the beginning, regular communication and a willingness by all parties to invest in the relationship built deep levels of trust and laid the groundwork for effective co-operation. In particular, frank, honest dialogue enabled resources to be deployed rapidly and effectively. For example, when political circumstances required a donor to withdraw from a country partners quickly engaged the END Fund to fill the gap through private philanthropic donations.
- Starting with a small group with clear goals can lay the groundwork for greater successes. Very few donors support efforts to eliminate NTDs. Launching the partnership with a small, core group facilitated communication and quickly built trusting relationships. Strengthening and aligning the core group made it easy to welcome new partners and sustain co-ordination, an important factor in accelerating progress on NTDs on many fronts.

The Expanded Special Project for Elimination of NTDs (ESPEN) - a World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Africa (AFRO) programme offering technical and fundraising support to African countries on NTDs - was launched in May 2016 with seed funding from USAID, DFID and the Gates Foundation. ESPEN is building crucially important capacity to eliminate NTDs in countries with limited resources that might otherwise be unable to fund and run NTD programmes.

What next?

While incredible progress has been made, the 2020 targets set out in the London Declaration and WHO Roadmap[2] will not be reached. Ongoing co-operation will be essential to reducing the global burden of NTDs.

One billion people received NTD treatment in 2016 but 500 million people are still out of reach. The Gates Foundation, USAID and DFID are committed to fostering stronger relationships among donors - as well as among all those working to eliminate NTDs - to ensure that no one anywhere is disabled, disfigured, trapped in poverty or dies from diseases that can easily be prevented or treated.

Notes

[1] https://www.ntdsupport.org/cor-ntd.

[2] See https://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/NTD_RoadMap_2012_Fullversion.pdf.

31. A European partnership to mitigate the impact of forced displacement in the Middle East

By Karin Eriksen, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

Protracted displacement makes individuals and groups more likely to be left behind

Protracted displacement can exacerbate the risk of being left behind - not only for the displaced, but also for vulnerable people in the host communities. Early in the Syrian displacement crisis it was evident that the local communities in the Syrian Arab Republic's ("Syria") neighbouring countries could not sustain the enormous socio-economic burden of offering protection to millions of Syrian refugees. The scale of displacement from Syria challenged already fragile systems to deliver basic services and equally fragile social contracts between state authorities and communities. International humanitarian interventions would therefore need to target not only the Syrian refugees, but also vulnerable Lebanese, Iraqis and Jordanians. Moreover, humanitarian interventions would have to be combined with a longer-term development response to address the negative socio-economic impact in neighbouring countries as well as the development needs of the displacement-affected communities.

A partnership to mitigate the impact of forced displacement on refugees and host communities through a humanitarian–development approach

In 2014, eight European donors joined forces to establish the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) for the Middle East (Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq) - see Box 31.1. The aim of the programme is to support host governments in understanding and mitigating the impact of forced displacement. Through partnerships with governments, civil society, non-government organisations and United Nations agencies, the programme seeks to enhance protection for displacement-affected communities and support their socio-economic development. It operates through a humanitarian–development nexus approach and aims to reach those at risk of being left behind, whether refugees or host populations. Three key features have defined the engagements of the RDPP: localisation, integrated approach to protection and livelihoods, and support for evidence-based advocacy.

The commitment to localisation - partnering at local level to reach and protect those at risk - has been core in addressing 'leave no one behind'. Establishing partnerships with local actors already engaged in the communities, and supporting their capacity to provide protection to marginalised host communities and refugees, has enabled projects to reach groups at particular risk, such as children engaged in the labour market or survivors of gender-based violence.

A key feature of the Regional Development and Protection Programme has also been its integrated approach to address the need for protection and for socio-economic development. Targeting vulnerable women, children and people with disabilities has also

revealed the challenges in supporting people at risk of being left behind to access sufficient and sustainable socio-economic opportunities. Achieving this requires significant time and dedicated resources to engage key actors, including host governments and private sector partners, in addressing the structural and market barriers preventing vulnerable and marginalised groups from being included in socio-economic development.

To address the need for policy dialogue, a central feature of the RDPP has been the earmarked funding for research and evidence-based advocacy to partners engaged in lobbying for policy change. This support has allowed partners to utilise the lessons learnt from their work to influence national policy change, address inequalities, and improve evidence-based practice. For example, targeted advocacy support to Abaad - a Lebanese civil society organisation working with victims of sexual and gender-based violence - has helped them to influence legal reform leading to the repeal of Lebanon's "rape law".

Box 31.1. The Regional Development and Protection Programme for the Middle East

The Regional Development and Protection Programme for the Middle East is a European multi-donor initiative focusing on four thematic areas: protection; livelihoods; research; political dialogue and advocacy. During the first phase from 2014 to 2018, it was supported by the European Commission, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Denmark has been leading programme implementation on behalf of the eight donors.

Joint efforts, long-term investment and flexibility are key to sustainable change

With the purpose of extracting lessons learnt, the eight participating European donors conducted an evaluation of the RDPP from September to December 2017.[1]

Three key lessons emerged from the evaluation:

1. Longer, multi-year timeframes are required when developing programmes that span the humanitarian–development nexus and for building the capacity of partners and local institutions. Short timeframes are not conducive for sustainable change and building partnerships.
2. In order to adapt to a rapidly evolving context such as the Syrian displacement crisis, flexibility and the ability to learn from practice should be integrated already in the design of the programme.
3. A key driver of success has been the RDPP's efforts to get multiple stakeholders to join forces. By engaging a wide spectrum of actors including donors, host governments, the private sector and civil society, the partnership is able to cultivate a broader understanding of the efforts necessary to leave no one behind, leading to better outcomes. Delivering on the Grand Bargain commitment to localisation through the partnership approach has in turn proven essential in building sustained efforts towards leaving no one behind.

What next?

Based on the positive results and lessons learnt from the first phase of the RDPP, a second phase of the programme have been developed. This phase will operate from October 2018 until December 2021.

Notes

[1] The final report is available at: http://um.dk/en/danida-en/results/eval/Eval_reports/publicationdisplaypage/?publicationID=AAA865AA-7AD5-4733-9354-B60D8ED95A06&sc_mode=normal&sc_debug=0&sc_trace=0&sc_prof=0&sc_ri=0&sc_rb=0

32. South-South co-operation to leave no one behind: What it will take?

By Paulo Esteves, Alexandra Teixeira, Camila dos Santos and Camila Amorim Jardim, BRICS Policy Center[1]

South-South co-operation needs to adopt and embed the leave no one behind pledge

Leaving no one behind is an essential approach for lifting people furthest behind from extreme poverty, as well as for tackling inequality and its multiple sources - including disadvantages based on gender, race, disability or age. The leave no one behind approach has the potential to bring about normative changes in the way South-South co-operation is conducted, giving priority to disadvantaged groups and particularly to those suffering from the intersections of different sources of disadvantage. However, to fulfil its promises, leave no one behind must be embedded in South-South practices and thoroughly adopted by partners.

A dialogue to foster mutual learning on leave no one behind

Embracing this challenge, the BRICS Policy Center and the Network of Southern Think Tanks - Latin America (NeST-AL), in collaboration with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, organised the second annual "Dialogues on International Development Cooperation" around the topic of South-South co-operation contributions to leaving no one behind.[2] The organisers decided to focus on this topic in 2018 with three aims: to foster mutual learning and knowledge sharing to reach a clear understanding of what addressing leave no one behind entails; to share leave no one behind-oriented experiences; and to contribute to setting an agenda on leave no one behind for South-South co-operation which could be addressed at the Second High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (known as the BAPA+40 Conference). Fifty-one representatives of governments, civil society organisations, think tanks and academia, from 11 countries, gathered to discuss the topic.

Participants suggested that adopting a leave no one behind approach in South-South co-operation requires five steps:

1. Identifying those furthest behind as preferential beneficiaries of projects.
2. Building mutually beneficial, multi-stakeholder partnerships, including the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in the whole project cycle. In this context, capacity development is critical to help partners identify the drivers of inequalities and ways to address them.
3. Developing instruments and establishing venues for knowledge sharing as a way to learn from successes and failures, disseminate findings, empower those furthest behind, and mainstream the leave no one behind approach among partners.
4. Formulating evidence-based policies and strategies to act against structural inequalities.

5. Adopting leave no one behind as a supplementary approach to implementing South-South co-operation principles. The BAPA+40 Conference seems to be an essential opportunity to discuss synergies between approaches to leaving no one behind and the principle of demand-driven co-operation.

Sharing success factors in engagement, evidence and principled partnerships

As a universal commitment, participants to the dialogue found that the focus on leave no one behind could serve as a platform to share and value lessons and best practices across the global South and North. Triangular co-operation could play a useful bridging role in this regard. In both triangular and South-South co-operation taking a leave no one behind approach can be an opportunity to find new, innovative and inclusive ways to engage different stakeholders. International organisations can also play a crucial role in convening and facilitating knowledge sharing between transnational policy networks.

Participants to the dialogue recognised that South-South co-operation projects can stress leave no one behind objectives and components all along the project cycle, from design to implementation, monitoring and impact assessment by targeting and empowering vulnerable groups. There was a consensus around the need to address challenges related to data gaps and quality, including the need to have disaggregated data that better capture official development assistance flows and South-South initiatives directed to those left behind.

Finally, South-South co-operation could support the design and implementation of leave no one behind-oriented national policies - given the consent and interest of partner countries. The principle of non-interference into internal affairs guides South-South co-operation, similar to the way ownership guides development co-operation by Development Assistance Committee members. At the same time, these principles might seem contradictory to answering the pledge to leave no one behind - a fine balance must be found to reconcile principles of non-interference and ownership with prioritising the needs of those furthest behind.

What next?

South-South and triangular co-operation can be effective instruments for tackling structural and intersectional inequalities that contribute to excluding people. There is strong and sufficient evidence and lessons learned among partners in the South to integrate a leave no one behind agenda in South-South co-operation.

This agenda encompasses normative and operational components. The normative component requires understanding South-South principles, from non-interference to being demand-driven, through the lens of leaving no one behind. The operational component involves mainstreaming the commitment to leave no one behind into co-operation guidelines and practices. The BAPA+40 Conference which will take place in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 2019 has adopted 'South-South Co-operation and the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda' as its overarching theme. It is an excellent opportunity to both embed the leave no one behind approach into South-South principles and to establish the instruments and venues to build and strengthen an inclusive agenda.

Notes

[1] Rather than being an official report of the dialogues, this is an authored case study, and does not express the official position of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, nor that of any of the individuals who have actively participated in the dialogues or the institutions they represent. The "Dialogues on International Development Cooperation" were also supported by the Seoul Policy Center, DFID and BMZ.

[2] *Inter alia*. For more information see www.bricspolicycenter.org/en/projetos/south-south-cooperation-dialogues.

33. Strengthening treatment of congenital heart disease in Bolivia through triangular co-operation between Argentina, Bolivia and Germany

By Natalie Bartelt and Ekatherine Murillo, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

A high incidence of heart diseases among new-borns in the highlands of Bolivia leads to a high infant mortality rate

Congenital heart disease is the most common birth defect, with an incidence ranging from 19 to 75 per 1000 live births (Mendis, Puska and Norrving, 2011[1]). This incidence is more important in the highland regions of Bolivia, a fact that affects infant mortality in the country. In Bolivia, 24 babies out of every 1000 live births die before the age of one, giving the country one of the highest infant mortality rates in Latin America.

Reducing infant mortality is a priority of Bolivia's 2016-2020 National Economic and Social Development Plan and Sector Health Plan. So far, Bolivia has focused on the prevention and care of traditional medical threats, such as infectious diseases. Significant advances have been made, but the anticipated results are yet to be achieved.

A triangular co-operation project to share Argentina's expertise in detecting and treating heart diseases

The triangular co-operation project aims to strengthen the healthcare network and decentralised health services in Bolivia and reduce infant mortality by focusing on paediatric cardiology. It is aimed at the population with the fewest economic resources and no access to healthcare, following the 'leave no one behind' principle of the 2030 Agenda.

This project sits within the framework of the Regional Fund for Triangular Cooperation in Latin America, which was set up by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in 2010.[1] In this case, Argentina is the South provider, Germany is the traditional provider and Bolivia is the beneficiary. The countries are jointly involved, complementing each other with their experiences and competencies to achieve a shared goal. Argentina has advanced furthest in the detection and treatment of heart disease and now shares its technical expertise and experience with other countries in the region. Germany is co-operating bilaterally with Bolivia in governance, decentralisation and health issues and is assisting with processes and project implementation.

The following results have been achieved or are expected:

- The project partners have written and validated a Congenital Heart Disease Care Guide for timely detection of the disease. A range of national, departmental and municipal institutions are actively involved, including the Ministry of Health, Departmental Health Services-SEDES, relevant national scientific societies,

Hospital de Niños of La Paz, specialists in paediatrics, neonatology and paediatric cardiology, cardiovascular surgeons, intensive care neonatologists and primary healthcare physicians.

- More than 100 health professionals have received theoretical and practical training in awareness and detection of congenital heart diseases.
- The project identified and helped overcome infrastructure and equipment deficiencies in hospitals in prioritised areas.
- A technical study is being developed to provide the Bolivian Ministry of Health with general guidelines for designing and implementing a national congenital heart disease programme.
- The project will help establish a departmental registry of congenital heart diseases that provides systematic and reliable information on the incidence of heart disease.

High commitment and ownership by a broad range of actors is key to success

An overarching success factor of this project was the determined participation and ownership of the broad range of actors involved, from the Bolivian Ministry of Health to health organisations at the departmental and municipal level.

The project partners, working with the Bolivian Ministry of Health, the Hospital del Niño of La Paz and other Bolivian, Argentinian and German stakeholders, developed a training plan to help health personnel develop competency in detecting congenital heart disease. Staff of the Hospital del Niño led the theoretical-practical training process, which was based on the Care Guide mentioned above. Interactions between healthcare personnel and different healthcare and specialisation levels strengthened the reference and counter-reference system between the specialised establishments and less specialised healthcare centres.

Combining capacity development with the provision of equipment to health facilities in two prioritised areas gave the trained health professionals the necessary tools to apply their newly acquired knowledge for the timely detection of congenital heart disease.

What next?

The triangular co-operation project will conduct a second phase of training for health professionals who carry out home visits. This should increase the early detection of congenital heart disease in newly born children from low-income homes. Furthermore, the project will initiate a process of registering patients to establish a database of accurate information on the incidence and prevalence of heart disease. There are also plans to finalise the technical study that will establish general guidelines for a national programme to tackle congenital heart diseases.

When the project ends in 2019, an external evaluation will assess the results achieved and their sustainability.

Notes

[1] More information about the Regional Fund for Triangular Co-operation in Latin America and the Caribbean is available here: www.giz.de/en/worldwide/11821.html

References

Mendis, S., P. Puska and B. Norrving (2011), *Global atlas on cardiovascular disease prevention and control*, http://www.who.int/cardiovascular_diseases/publications/atlas. [1]

34. The 2018 Global Disability Summit - towards a step-change in disability inclusion

By Penny Innes, Department for International Development, UK

People with disabilities have often been overlooked by development policies

At the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals is the concept that development occurs only when it includes everyone, leaving no one behind.

Although inclusion as a development principle is uncontentious, relatively few governments and development agencies have made deliberate, concrete commitments to identify, support and involve people with disabilities in development - even though 15% of the world's population have a disability. This situation reflects a historical absence of political will and the kind of persistent invisibility that advocates of gender equality described decades ago.

A summit to raise awareness and political commitment to disability inclusion

The lack of inclusion of people with disabilities is a complex problem with no single or straightforward solution. However, it was clear that to achieve a global step-change on disability inclusion, greater awareness (Figure 34.1), political will and engagement with people with disabilities would be vital first steps.

The Global Disability Summit[1] was conceived in mid-2017 as a means of moving the international community to act to support people with disabilities in developing countries. The Summit took place in July 2018 at London's Olympic Park, and was a unique moment that generated hundreds of new commitments from governments and organisations around the world.

Figure 34.1. Dickson Juma marches in a deaf awareness march in Kapsabet, Kenya

Note: The deaf awareness march was co-organised with British volunteers who spent three months working with the rural deaf community in Nandi county, Kenya, training them in Kenyan sign language.
Source: Credit - Jeffrey DeKock/VSO ICS.

Broad involvement of different stakeholders, strong commitment and focus on action as a key to success

The Summit's success ultimately depends on the rate at which existing and new commitments translate into action in the coming months and years.

Nevertheless, as a catalytic policy moment, the Summit was a success. It was attended by around 1 200 delegates from around the world, representing 67 countries. This included the President of Ecuador, the Vice-President of Argentina, the CEO of Unilever, five heads of UN agencies, several UK Cabinet Ministers and more than 40 developing country government ministers. Our success factors included:

A "living our values" approach

The Summit was co-hosted by the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID) with the Government of Kenya and the International Disability Alliance. This reflected our collective ambition that the Summit planning, content and logistics put people with disabilities at the heart of the event; all people chairing sessions and a high proportion of speakers had disabilities. This approach set new benchmarks in terms of the inclusion, atmosphere and accessibility of a high-level event.[2]

Catalysing political will

Almost every senior leader at the Summit brought tangible commitments to improving disability inclusion. A key feature of this was direct policy engagement with Kenya (as official co-host) and many more developing countries. United Kingdom staff helped build coalitions in each of these countries and several - including Zimbabwe, Kenya, Pakistan and Uganda - organised their own mini-summits.

Focusing on action

Our communications and influencing strategy - supported by Secretary of State speeches, articles and the first-ever sign language speech[3] in the United Kingdom Parliament - revolved around the move from rhetoric to action.

Engaging new voices

Our approach to planning was to ensure new voices were at the heart of the Summit - youth advocates, civil society representatives and private sector leaders all had prominent speaking roles. Summit policy content was also developed by thematic working groups whose members were drawn from the full spectrum of civil society (including disabled people's organisations) and academia.

Ultimately, among the key results of our approach were:

- 170 ambitious commitments[4] from all over the world (including the United Kingdom) to take action on stigma and discrimination;
- More than 300 organisations and governments signed the Charter for Change[5] an action plan to implement the UN International Convention on Disability; and
- Ten developing countries will use the Washington Group[6] questions on disability status in upcoming national censuses or surveys - a vital step in making people with disabilities visible.

Overall, success was underpinned by a mutual commitment by all stakeholders to work together in partnership and, above all, a focus on action. There is initial interest in the Summit approach being adopted in other countries.

What next?

- **Tracking commitments**: In the 12 months after the Summit, we will publish all commitments on a website managed by the International Disability Alliance where progress against the commitments will be tracked. During this time, a Partnership Forum has been tasked to design a long-term approach to managing and monitoring commitments.
- **Learning**: A "one year on" report will be produced to see how far we have come, and to document good practice and lessons from across the world.
- **Better programmes**: DFID is scaling up its approach to disability inclusion and announced a set of ambitious commitments at the summit including a new GBP 37 million Disability Inclusive Development evidence and research programme to strengthen access for people with disabilities to education, jobs and healthcare. Many country offices are already undertaking audits of their programmes and developing action plans. By the end of 2018, DFID will publish a new Disability Inclusion Strategy which will set out plans to mainstream disability inclusion across the organisation.

Notes

[1] See gov.uk/globaldisabilitysummit.

[2] Read the summit programme (pdf) at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/726440/GDS_Printed_Programme.pdf

[3] See www.youtube.com/watch?v=eULaVqEGLJM.

[4] See www.gov.uk/government/collections/global-disability-summit-commitments.

[5] See https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/725336/Global-Disability-Summit-charter-easy-read2.pdf.

[6] See www.washingtongroup-disability.com/.

35. Cities that Work: Building partnerships to improve urban policy making in developing countries

By Astrid R.N. Haas, International Growth Centre, Cities that Work initiative[1]

Rapid urbanisation must be met with effective, evidence-based policy making in order to leave no one behind

Urbanisation will undoubtedly be a defining feature of the 21st century - particularly among developing countries, where many cities are growing at unprecedented speeds. So far, much urbanisation in developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, has proceeded without the commensurate gains in productivity and poverty reduction that have been seen in other contexts. Instead, concentrated populations have created major challenges for critical infrastructure and services such as housing, employment, health, education and safety. This places policy makers across the developing world at a critical juncture, where inaction could obstruct growth, leaving millions behind in the development process; or where well-implemented, evidence-based urban policies could unlock sustainable and inclusive development.

Improvements in economic research and data are consistently enhancing our understanding of the factors that shape the urbanisation process, but there are significant challenges in bringing these findings to bear on policies and practices that could improve outcomes. A key part of bridging this gap is ensuring that policy makers have clear, consistent and credible information to guide their decisions.

Structuring evidence to meet the needs of urban policy makers

In 2017, the International Growth Centre launched the Cities that Work initiative, a long-term collaborative programme to provide evidence-based support for urban policy making. The initiative is guided by the priorities of developing cities, with close feedback and direction from a committed network of researchers, policy makers and urban practitioners. The content produced is backed by rigorous research in urban economics, presented in a way that is accessible to those who must draw upon and implement it.

Acknowledging that different policies are needed in different contexts, the initiative guides decision-makers with a menu of policy options and associated trade-offs. Cutting-edge economic research is synthesised with the practical knowledge of policy makers and practitioners, and structured around practical decisions in four key areas: urban land use; urban infrastructure, housing and public services; firms and employment in cities; and municipal finance and urban governance.

Key outputs include:

- Research synthesis papers that reflect and inform the experiences of policy makers and practitioners.

- Case studies that outline the successes and challenges of various policy experiences to facilitate cross-city learning.
- Workshops that offer space for policy makers to internalise and provide feedback, as well as for peer-to-peer knowledge exchange.

Building partnerships for more effective urban policy making

Cities that Work owes its success to strong partnerships between researchers and policy makers and within policy partnerships. The programme is led by a diverse council of leading policy makers, practitioners and academics, who provide strategic leadership and direction for the initiative as well as contributions to research.[2] These and other partnerships have enabled Cities that Work to publish widely and have significant impact on development priorities for government and civil society. Having established itself as a source of evidence and analysis, the programme has convened many more top researchers and city leaders through high-profile events.

In one example of partnership, Cities that Work partnered with the city of Hargeisa, the capital of self-declared Somaliland, after Cities that Work manager, Astrid Haas was invited to co-chair Hargeisa's municipal finance task force and help establish reforms in the city administration. As part of this, Cities that Work organised a workshop on municipal finances and land and property taxes along with the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), sharing Kampala's successes in reforming local revenue administration. In 2018, Jennifer Musisi, the KCCA Executive Director and another Council member, also presented this success in the opening Urban Talk at the UN World Urban Forum.

Opportunities for future growth

Cities that Work is continuing to expand into other regions where it can add value and draw on the experiences of a wider set of countries. For example, it is currently partnering with UN-Habitat and the UK Built Environment Advisory Group on the design phase of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office Global Future Cities Programme in 19 cities around Asia, Africa and Latin America, providing the evidence base for the programme design.

The programme is meanwhile committed to producing new, tailored content in response to specific demands from policy makers. For instance, it has given tailored research support to the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Kabul on the topics of informal settlements, city governance and civil service reform.

Building on its content, the programme is also developing an intensive executive training course to be held at the Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford in 2019. The course will equip policy makers with the necessary frameworks for evidence-based decision making and deepen their understanding of interrelated areas in urban policy and how these can be co-ordinated. The ambition is to franchise this course globally to public policy schools.

Notes

[1] www.theigc.org/research-themes/cities/cities-that-work.

[2] The current composition of the Council is Ed Glaeser (Harvard University) as chair, Paul Collier (Oxford University), Patricia de Lille (Mayor, Cape Town), Astrid Haas (Manager, Cities that Work), Nasir Javed (Urban Unit Pakistan), Jonanthan Leape (Executive Director, International Growth Centre), Jennifer Musisi (Executive Director, Kampala Capital City Authority), Naison Mutiza-Mangiza (Director for Africa, UN-Habitat) and Tony Venables (Oxford University).

36. Fourth Sector Development Initiative - multi-stakeholder collaboration to create an enabling ecosystem for For-Benefit Enterprises

By Heerad Sabeti, Fourth Sector Group[1]

While private sector growth can be positive for development, it can also generate negative social and environmental externalities

One of the aims of development co-operation is to foster private sector growth, typically measured by more and larger for-profit businesses in an economy. This, it is assumed, creates jobs, reduces poverty, enhances quality-of-life through the products and services firms provide, and generates the tax base and philanthropic resources needed by the public and nonprofit sectors respectively. However, while private sector growth can produce these benefits, it also generates significant harmful social and environmental externalities. The Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs") are essentially an attempt to course correct from this unsustainable model of development, which has become the global norm.

Most of the challenges addressed by the SDGs are downstream consequences of this "business-as-usual" approach whose roots date back to the industrial age when human rights and the welfare of the planet were not prevalent concerns. Responding to the scale, urgency and complexity of our global challenges demands that we fundamentally upgrade how we do business, bringing the interests of people and the planet to its core.

A fourth sector is growing, driving solutions to social and environmental challenges while making profits

Most economies comprise three-sector systems: public, private and social sectors (government, for-profit businesses, and non-profit organisations). This landscape has been changing, with many for-profit firms embracing social and environmental aims, and many non-profits and governmental organisations adopting market-based approaches. At the same time, a new *fourth* sector has emerged, consisting of for-benefit organisations that advance societal benefit as their primary purpose (like non-profits), and generate income from business activities (like for-profits). These organisations often have values-driven features like inclusive ownership and governance, fair compensation standards, and commitment to environmental responsibility.

The fourth sector might already account for 10% of GDP and nearly twice the job-growth rate as traditional for-profits in the United States and Europe. And it is poised to grow rapidly, with significant demand among consumers, investors and employees, and more than ten million for-benefit startups launched globally each year.

Incorporating the fourth sector into national economic development plans can positively disrupt the business-as-usual model of development co-operation. Fostering more inclusive, sustainable businesses, such as for-benefits, will achieve more inclusive,

sustainable economies that leave no one behind. Growing the fourth sector can also help fill the so-called "billions to trillions" gap in achieving the SDGs by promoting scalable, market-based solutions across all SDGs while reducing counterproductive harmful externalities typically associated with growth.

To succeed, for-benefits need a tailored ecosystem - purpose-driven financial markets, enabling policy and regulation, integrated assessment and reporting standards, specialised technical assistance and training, and other mechanisms that make a market function.

The Fourth Sector Development Initiative (FSDI) - an initiative of the Fourth Sector Group in association with the World Economic Forum's System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Economic Progress - fosters multi-stakeholder collaboration to create an enabling ecosystem for the fourth sector to flourish. Founding partners include Unilever, Philips, Salesforce, CARE, Oxfam, the Ibero-American General Secretariat, United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank, among others. FSDI partners work globally to: enhance knowledge and raise awareness; develop enabling policy and regulatory environments; promote new business and investment models; increase educational and training opportunities; mobilise resources toward ecosystem development; and develop local and regional hubs.

Building a supportive ecosystem for fourth sector growth requires a holistic, co-ordinated approach

Key success factors in building the fourth sector's ecosystem include:

- **Co-ordination and collaboration**: Policy makers, companies, consumers, media and faith communities: all have important roles to play to support growth of for-benefits. Platforms that support multi-stakeholder engagement will be critical.
- **Don't reinvent:** A nascent ecosystem for the fourth sector has been developing through decades of innovations in finance, policy, measurement and other domains. Further development should build on existing efforts.
- **Holistic approach**: For-benefits can only be as strong as the weakest element of their ecosystem. It will be essential to take a comprehensive, systems approach, rather than a narrowly focused, piecemeal strategy (such as relying on metrics alone).
- **Integrity and accountability:** Measures must be taken to maintain integrity and accountability in for-benefits as they scale. Otherwise, the "green washing" seen in the sustainability movement is likely to occur here, as well.
- **Investments**: To grow the sector at the scale and pace required to achieve the SDGs, significant resources need to be invested and deployed in ecosystem development efforts in every country.
- **Rapid prototyping:** Because it is distinct, new policy and regulatory frameworks, financial structures, and other ecosystem innovations can be rapidly piloted and scaled in the fourth sector without directly affecting existing organisations in other sectors.

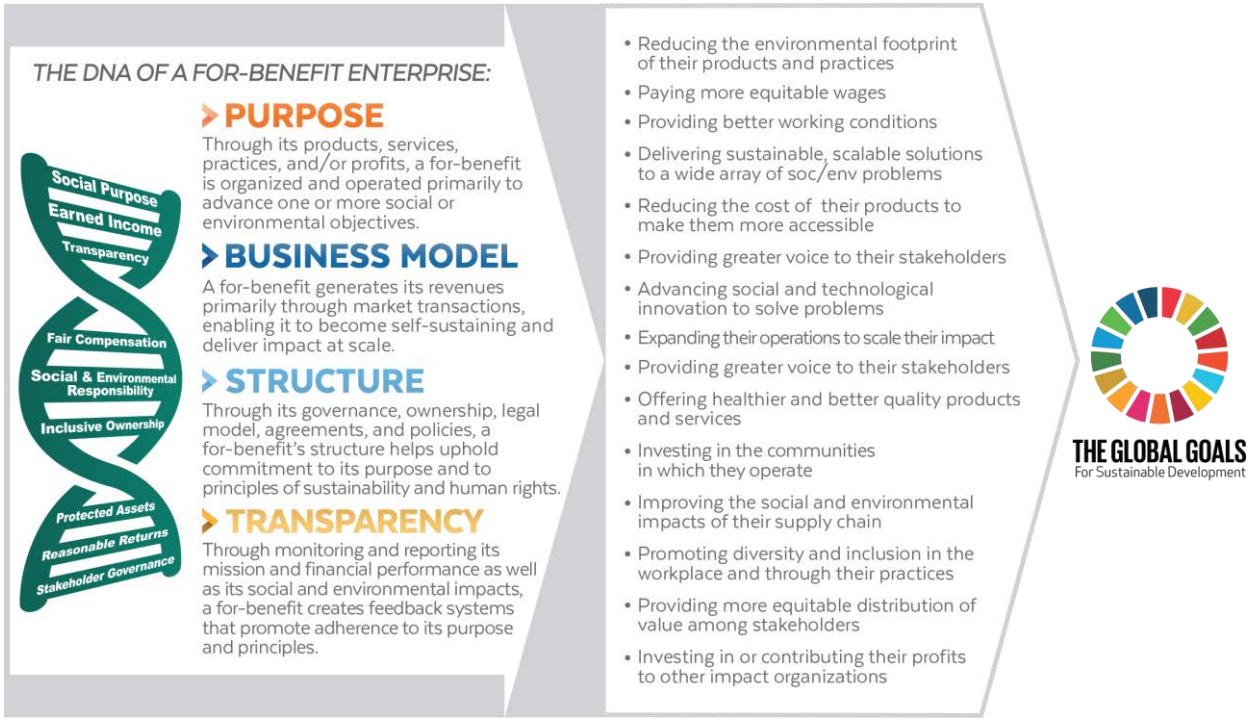
What next?

The next two years are critical for building a solid foundation that enables the fourth sector to scale exponentially. The Fourth Sector Development Initiative is bringing together stakeholders from public, private and philanthropic institutions to collaborate on a mutually reinforcing set of market-building activities, including:

- **Mapping** the fourth sector in each country to establish a baseline, identify opportunities and gaps, and support data-driven policy and decision making.
- **Developing a comprehensive fourth sector policy framework** that can be adapted for different countries.
- Identifying and promoting **effective for-benefit structures, models, and practices**.
- Identifying and promoting **investment models** needed to finance for-benefit enterprises.
- Establishing **platforms and hubs** in each country to co-ordinate and accelerate the efforts of stakeholders and serve as innovation laboratories.

Figure 36.1. Fourth sector development: delivering on the SDGs

Purpose, Business Model, Structure, and Transparency are mutually reinforcing features of a for-benefit enterprise that allow it to deliver positive impacts across multiple SDGs. To do so, for-benefits need a strong and supportive ecosystem.



Source: Authors.

Notes

[1] www.fourthsector.org

37. Improving early warning system capacity in least developed countries and small island developing states

By Arnaut Rayar, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, France

Climate-related hazards put lives at risks in least developed countries and small island developing states

In least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS), increasing numbers of people are at risk of losing their lives as a result of weather- and climate-related hazardous events. This trend can, in part, be attributed to a low or basic capacity to use risk information and to provide early warning. LDCs and SIDS are prioritising improvements to early warning systems for climate change adaptation, as reflected in their Nationally Determined Contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Although investment to strengthen climate services has increased, these countries' funding needs remain unmet. Closing the funding gap requires building on existing investments, leveraging additional funds, and improving effectiveness.

An initiative to help countries improve their early warning system capacity

Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems (CREWS) is an initiative steered by a committee of Australia, France, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands with seven additional observers.[1] It supports LDCs and SIDS to significantly increase their capacity to generate and communicate effective, impact-based, multi-hazard, gender-informed early warnings to protect lives, livelihoods and assets.

The CREWS initiative responds to the urgent need to develop and strengthen early warning systems expressed by LDCs and SIDS. Its objective is to bring meteorological data to exposed populations, in order to strengthen their awareness, save lives, and significantly reduce the economic impact of disasters related to extreme climate events. This is based on the recognition that without early warning systems, adaptation to climate change is unlikely at best.

Tailoring the technical expertise of different partners to specific country contexts

In 2017, the CREWS initiative helped countries improve their early warning system capacities so that warnings will reach all those who need them with targeted risk information that enables people to take action. The initiative assisted 19 governments in the Pacific and in Africa to fulfil their populations' most critical early warning needs. These activities are presented in the first CREWS Annual Report.[2]

The CREWS initiative has achieved these concrete results because it aligns the technical expertise of its implementing partners - the World Meteorological Organization, the World Bank and its Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, and the

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction - to offer technical services tailored to each specific context.

In 2017 the CREWS initiative approved and funded seven projects, and a total of USD 17 million disbursed for implementation. The initial inputs under CREWS have allowed countries to leverage wider investments from other donors, such as the Green Climate Fund and Global Environment Fund. USD 106 million in such additional funds were leveraged in 2017.

What next?

The number of projects implemented under CREWS continues to rise, and reach an extended range of countries. In 2018, another nine countries were approved to receive support from the initiative to build more effective early warning systems.

Furthermore, the initiative is exploring co-operation possibilities with other initiatives for coping with disaster risk management, such as *Insuresilience*.[3] This partnership has the potential to help developing countries access better insurance solutions in case of extreme weather- or climate-related disaster.

Notes

[1] http://www.crews-initiative.org/en.

[2] https://www.crews-initiative.org/en/about-us/crews-2017-annual-report.

[3] https://www.insuresilience.org/.

38. Analysis to understand the multidimensional nature of poverty at Sida

By Susanna Gable, Chief Economist, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

Fighting poverty requires a better understanding of all its dimensions

Achieving the overall objective of Swedish development co-operation, "to create preconditions for better living conditions for people living in poverty and under oppression", requires understanding of who is living in poverty, how that poverty is experienced and the underlying direct and indirect causes. The 2030 Agenda pledges to "leave no one behind" and recognises that poverty is multidimensional. However, Sida lacked a framework and practical tool for better targeting the poor, better understanding what main constraints they face, and better directing policies and projects at all levels.

Developing a framework for multidimensional poverty analysis

Sida has developed a framework for multidimensional poverty analysis (MDPA).[1] The framework has been used mainly to analyse country-specific constraints to reducing poverty, but has also been used to assess links between the causes of poverty for a country portfolio or a global programme. Analysis is based on three entry points: **Who** is poor? **How** does poverty manifest itself? And **why**?

Sida defines poverty in four dimensions (**how**), as illustrated in Figure 38.1:

1. **Resources** (income and non-income, material and non-material, for example income, physical assets, health, education).
2. **Opportunities and choice** (possibilities for developing and/or using resources to move out of poverty, for example access to markets, access to education, access to employment).
3. **Power and voice** (ability to articulate concerns, needs and rights in an informed way, and to take part in decision making affecting those concerns, for example absence of discrimination based on gender, age, caste, class, religion, ethnicity or sexual identity).
4. **Human security** (absence of violence, domestic or national, and insecurity that would prevent people from moving out of poverty).

Multiple causes interact to keep people in poverty or push those who have escaped poverty back into it. There are no one-dimensional policy solutions. Apart from the dimensions of poverty that reinforce each other, the outer circle of the framework covers the main elements that help explain country-specific opportunities and constraints to inclusive, sustainable development and poverty reduction (**why**). The **economic and social contexts**, the **political and institutional contexts**, the **peace and conflict contexts**

and the **environmental contexts** are interlinked and affect the different dimensions of poverty.

The framework puts the poor at the centre of the analysis (**who**). The **who** and **how** are assessed from the perspective of the people living in poverty. The key to MDPA is characterising the different groups of poor, where they live, their income-generating activities, gender and skills. MDPA assesses constraints in the development context for the country in general but in particular for specific groups of poor people. This approach does not imply exclusively focusing on the direct, local causes of poverty but also considering indirect constraints, or constraints at the national or global level, in terms of how they affect the ability of people to move out of and stay out of poverty.

Focus on participation in defining the concept, analysis by the country team and support from management

Keys to the success of the MDPA framework and associated Poverty Toolbox[2] as practical ways to put poverty in focus are:

1. **Broad agreement on the MDPA concept**. The MDPA was developed in a very participatory way, which led to broad ownership and a willingness to use and improve the framework and toolbox. The Poverty Toolbox is still evolving. A number of pilots ensure the tool is feasible and relevant in practice. Most importantly, interdisciplinary discussions have become much more productive and provide clarity on the common goal.
2. **Analysis should preferably be done by the country team.** Where time and resources are lacking, one of the main benefits of the MDPA is that it stimulates discussions within teams (when possible together with other organisations) that encourage understanding of all the dimensions of poverty and allow trade-offs and joint prioritising. Flexibility - in the depth of analysis, the areas covered and the format of deliverables - has been key to success.
3. **Support from management.** Throughout the process of developing MDPA, support from higher management has been crucial. Formal guidance and instruction have been incorporated gradually in country strategy processes, along with clear goals for annual work plans. Where country teams have been fully supported by the leadership there is a clear difference in the quality and usefulness of the results of MDPA.

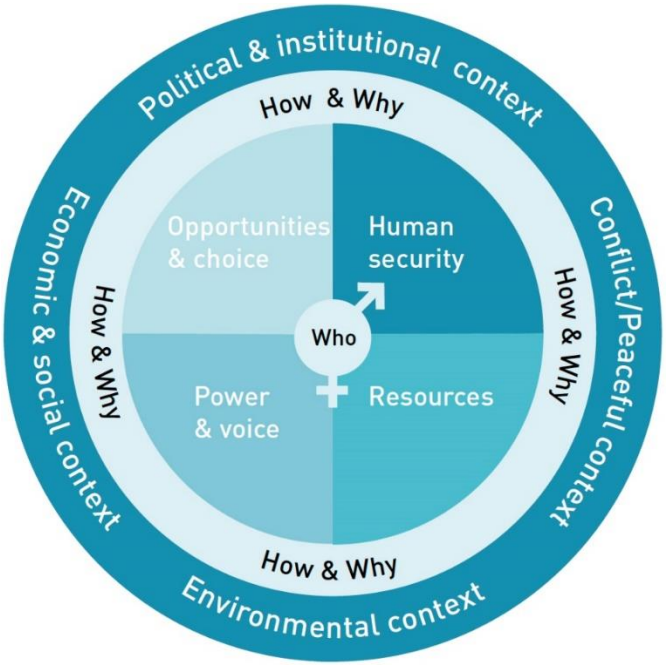
What next?

MDPA differs from other multidimensional poverty approaches as it takes country analytics as its starting point. Other approaches start by measuring multidimensional poverty (often creating indices), including sub-dimensions of resources, such as education, health and physical assets. The comprehensive country analytics (or diagnostics) approach means that - depending on the context - there will be areas with limited or no data or knowledge. Rather than ignoring these areas, the need for better knowledge becomes part of the conclusions. Hence, multidimensional poverty country analytics and multidimensional poverty indices complement and feed off each other.

Throughout the development and roll out of the MDPA, there has been dialogue with other partners, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI), the World Bank

Group, UK Department for International Development (DFID), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). This dialogue has been crucial to the development of the concept, framework and toolbox. Going forward, such partnerships, and the discussions they involve, will be crucial for the impact of MDPA.

Figure 38.1. The Sida Multidimensional Poverty Analysis model



Notes

[1] A short video is available here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ARsYRIXWb0U&feature=youtu.be.

[2] Poverty Toolbox: https://www.sida.se/English/partners/resources-for-all-partners/methodological-materials/poverty-toolbox/.

39. Enabling universal access to the Philippines' social pension programme through better data use and analysis

By Emily Beridico, Executive Director, Coalition of Services of the Elderly, the Philippines and Alex Mihnovits, Global AgeWatch and Data Manager, HelpAge International

Reaching the poorest older people through social pension programmes needs an effective targeting system

In 2011, the Philippines introduced a means-tested social pension. The programme is restricted to older people who have disabilities, are frail or in poor health, who have no regular source of income, no pension and no regular support from family. This has left millions of older Filipinos barred from enrolling in the programme.

Four years after the social pension was launched, an assessment[1] of the programme by HelpAge global network member Coalition of Services of the Elderly (COSE), HelpAge International, and the Demographic Research and Development Foundation found that while the social pension had a meaningful impact on the income and expenditure of recipients, there were still major issues concerning eligibility.

Strict criteria meant that only a person aged 77 or over who was disabled or frail and who had no income or support from family was eligible. A flawed targeting system, which calculated wealth as accumulated household assets, measured whether a person qualified as poor or not. This meant that some of the poorest, oldest people were left out, as the method did not consider current income. And although the criteria were narrow, they were not specific enough to avoid high levels of subjectivity and politicisation, where individuals at the local level were identifying those who were eligible.

A study of additional existing data aims to assess and expand the reach of the Philippines' pension programme

In 2015, COSE and HelpAge International initiated a feasibility study[2] on expanding the current means-tested social pension programme into a universal social pension programme that would ensure no one was left behind. The study found that openly accessible data on older people were scarce. They were not well disaggregated, and often related to only a single age cohort of 60+ or 65+. The statistics were insufficient to effectively study income in later life.

The solution was to use existing datasets and mine them further. The Coalition of Services of the Elderly and HelpAge purchased national datasets from the Government of the Philippines, and local and international experts were commissioned to produce and analyse a more detailed dataset disaggregated at intersections of age, gender, disability and location.

The analysis revealed that:

- More than 70% of older people do not receive a contributory pension, and benefits are particularly low for women.
- The employment rate for older people falls sharply after the age of 60, primarily due to ill health and, for women, family responsibilities.
- Most older people cannot depend on their adult children as their main source of support; the adequacy and regularity of financial assistance from children is limited.

By making the pension programme universal, the Government of the Philippines could:

- Reduce the national poverty rate by up to 3 percentage points (a 9% reduction).
- Lift over 3 million Filipinos out of poverty.
- Have greater impact than that achieved through a means-tested scheme.
- Have an immediate impact on reducing levels of inequality.

HelpAge and COSE took these findings and designed a campaign on universal social pensions to inform and build public support using, for example, an infographic[3] and a video.[4] The Coalition of Services of the Elderly identified champions within the Congress of the Philippines who were committed to amending the current policy. It worked closely with these Congress members to draft a bill that supports all older people without contributory pensions. This was filed on 15 February 2017, and by February 2018 140 representatives signed up as co-authors and a technical working group was created to further develop the bill.

Existing datasets can be improved, analysed and used as a basis for better policy making

The research carried out by COSE and HelpAge shows that experiences of ageing are diverse and that there are inequalities within older populations. In promoting a more inclusive pension policy, the two organisations have argued that data must be granular - it should not be reported as a single age cohort of 60+, as circumstances differ hugely as people age. Data need to be disaggregated in five-year bands and at intersections of age, gender, disability, and location.

Experience so far shows that it is possible to make better use of existing datasets by analysing them further, ensuring open access to data, and having commitment and resources to undertake the research and publish it. Various stakeholders, such as national statistical offices, decision makers, media, civil society and older people, can and should work together to ensure evidence is used in policy and advocacy, and in empowering older people.

What next?

While the Philippines' bill on a universal pensions scheme is expected to be passed by the end of 2019, the advocacy, data and evidence shaping the policy change are having an impact now. In particular, they were instrumental in informing the design of the recently signed tax reform law, which includes pensioners as beneficiaries of the tax reform subsidy.[5]

Lobbying with Congress and the Department of Social Welfare and Development has led to 200 000 additional people being added to the social pension programme in 2018, bringing the total to 3 million. In addition, the proposed pension amount has doubled to 1 000 Philippine pesos (USD 19).

Notes

[1] http://www.helpage.org/download/56e195e41b33a.

[2] http://www.helpage.org/download/58a47ac164722.

[3] http://www.helpage.org/download/58c13ef520223.

[4] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pfSgShvyeF0&t=13s.

[5] https://www.rappler.com/nation/193668-philippines-poor-families-tax-reform-subsidy-january-2018.

40. Leaving no one behind in Cambodia: The IDPoor poverty identification mechanism

By the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany

Successful poverty reduction programmes need to effectively identify the most vulnerable

Approximately one in five Cambodians lives in poverty, with up to 50% defined as multi-dimensionally poor or vulnerable. While market liberalisation in the late 1990s led to rapid economic expansion, not all Cambodians benefited. Numerous social protection programmes for the poor were set up, including free health care and school scholarships. However, each programme and implementing organisation had its own criteria and process to identify beneficiaries. This was inefficient, confusing, and often did not reach the most vulnerable. Increasing labour migration, whether abroad or between urban and rural work, added complexity to attempts to identify and provide access to benefits for poor households. A tailor-made and locally relevant package is required to ensure that these households, and their most vulnerable members, are not left behind in the development agenda.

A mechanism to identify and target those most in need

The German and Australian governments, through Germany's Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), have supported the Cambodian Ministry of Planning to create and implement an overarching poverty identification mechanism. The resulting programme, called Identification of Poor Households or IDPoor,[1] initially targeted rural areas - where 80% of Cambodians live - and uses a hybrid model to combine the objectivity of a proxy means test with a participatory community-based selection process.

Government agencies and organisations that provide programmes for the poor now use IDPoor to target their beneficiaries, as required by a 2011 government decree. In this way, IDPoor is making a significant contribution in ensuring that those most in need are identified for poverty reduction interventions.

The IDPoor database contains close to 8 million household records including over 500 000 currently active IDPoor households (representing over 2 million people, close to 15% of the population). Each of Cambodia's provinces is re-assessed every three years in an effort to prevent the "data deprivation" that the World Bank has identified as a hindrance to many poverty reduction efforts. The programme achieved full rural coverage for the first time in 2013. Full national coverage is expected in 2019, thanks to an adapted IDPoor process for urban settings launched in 2017.

A participatory selection process, capacity development and a focus on sustainability

IDPoor was designed collaboratively by the Cambodian government and key stakeholders, who focused on three important aspects: the participatory nature of the selection process, capacity development, and sustainability.

Over 30 000 people play a role in implementing IDPoor, from provincial administrators down to Village Representative Group (VRG) volunteers who conduct household interviews. About 1.6 million villagers annually take part in selecting their VRG. Between 2012 and 2014, villages elected 31% female VRG members, which not only helps to build women's status in rural areas, but also brings their insights to identifying poor households that may otherwise be overlooked - such as female-headed households. This participatory design means IDPoor is effective in identifying the poor and is widely trusted.

IDPoor also focuses on capacity development, with successful investments in human resource development as well as institution building and legislative recognition. Finally, the German, Australian and Cambodian partners agreed from the start that IDPoor's financing would progressively shift from donors to the Cambodian government. By 2015, Cambodia was fully financing rural IDPoor implementation, and urban implementation will follow in 2019.

IDPoor has, furthermore, evolved in response to critical challenges. Defining and assessing poverty is a complex issue, but it needed to be boiled down to a simplified questionnaire administered to villagers. That is why stakeholder involvement, as well as recurring training, are key factors to the programme's success. The questionnaire also had to be adapted to different identifiers of poverty between rural and urban settings. In order to increase data use, and thus IDPoor's impact, much effort has been put into making the data accessible online.

While the three-year cycle is impressive for a poverty survey in this setting, households that miss the IDPoor round in their village still had to wait until the next cycle to be evaluated for eligibility. Given migration and the rapid cycle of some households in and out of poverty, IDPoor needed a way to allow households to apply between rounds. Therefore, an "On-Demand" IDPoor mechanism was piloted during 2018. This included a mobile interface to directly input household data for quicker turnaround.

What next?

The vision of Cambodia's 2017 National Social Protection Policy Framework is for IDPoor to develop into a single registry that contains data on poor households, information about all available social protection programmes, and records of which households are beneficiaries of each. This will help ensure no one is left behind, as it will further harmonise the identification of the poor and provide information on benefit programmes. The changes needed to make this a reality are under way, including a better identification code that will work across systems nationwide. As part of the database upgrades begun in 2017, an Application Programme Interface (API) layer is being added to allow interoperability and data exchange with data users' systems so that, ultimately, more programmes can efficiently offer services and benefits to those who need them most.

Notes

[1] For more information : http://www.idpoor.gov.kh/; https://health.bmz.de/ghpc/case-studies/leave-no-one-behind/; https://youtu.be/k3VrKkTQB2Y

41. The Individual Deprivation Measure

By Joanne Crawford and Julia Nicholson (International Women's Development Agency); Sharon Bessell and Janet Hunt (Australian National University); and Sharon McIvor, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia

Effective policy making for poverty reduction requires information reflecting the different dimensions of poverty

Poverty data are incomplete. For example, despite increased recognition of the gender–poverty nexus within global development discourse, the conceptualisation and measurement of poverty remains insensitive to gender. The extensive evidence that speaks to the gendered nature of poverty is not yet reflected in global or comparable national data. UN Women's *Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016* report noted that while "women's socio-economic disadvantage is reflected in pervasive gender inequalities in earned income, property ownership, access to services and time use … [t]he absence of sex disaggregated data makes it difficult to establish if women are, across the board, more likely to live in poverty than men" (UN Women, 2015, p. 44[1]). It remains a challenge to turn evidence from the lived experience of individuals into the kind of information required at key decision-making tables, such as government budget committees. In allocating finite resources for greatest impact, decision makers require information that clearly captures and conveys:

- Who is poor, in what ways, and to what extent;
- How factors such as gender, age, ability/disability and rural/urban location influence circumstances; and
- How these aspects interact to deepen deprivation.

Current poverty measures are limited in their ability to provide this information. A number of factors influence this, including the predominant focus on income or consumption and measurement at the household level. When multidimensional measures move beyond income, they still tend to be centred on a limited range of dimensions, such as health or education, and remain focused at the household level. These limitations matter because estimates indicate that around one-third of all inequality is within rather than between households (Kanbur, 2016[2]). While money is important, participatory research with people living in poverty indicates there are many other dimensions of life (social, environmental, etc.) that keep them poor and that should be included in a measure of multidimensional poverty (Wisor et al., 2014[3]).

Analyses of available household-level data offer important additional insights but are insufficient. Goal 1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), "To end poverty in all its forms everywhere", and the overall commitment of the 2030 Agenda to "leave no one behind", requires multidimensional poverty data about individuals to enable policy-relevant analysis of intersectional disadvantage.

A measure of poverty at an individual level enabling disaggregation and analysis of intersections between different disadvantages

The Australian Government is funding the further development of the Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM)[1] through a partnership between the Australian National University and the International Women's Development Agency. The Measure assesses 15 dimensions of poverty at the individual level, enabling disaggregation by sex, age, disability and geography (Figure 41.1). It also enables an analysis of intersections to reveal overlapping disadvantages. The IDM collects primary data to show how individuals in a household experience deprivation or poverty, including deprivation in access to food, health, shelter, education and decision making, and experience of violence. Dimension selection was informed by participatory research with people living in poverty.

The IDM also offers new insights into the intensity of poverty, by measuring it on a 0–4 scale. This scale along with measures across 15 dimensions provide a more nuanced picture, which is gender-sensitive and enables disaggregation by disability. The measure can enable more effective targeting and monitoring of the impact of policies and programmes.

The IDM comprises three main technical elements:

1. A validated survey tool;
2. A data collection method in which multiple adults in a household are asked the same questions, enabling analysis of within-household differences across the IDM's 15 dimensions;
3. A standardised system of indicator coding, dimension scoring and composite index construction, enabling comparative analysis.

Strong engagement with experts across different disciplines and strong testing as a key to success

Participatory research across six countries and close engagement with poverty measurement, feminist, and gender and development debates ensured the IDM's strong conceptual foundation as a gender-sensitive, multidimensional measure. Early piloting demonstrated its feasibility and potential to reveal intersections of demographic factors, and between dimensions. Early use also raised various technical issues and questions, highlighting the importance of further refinement and testing as progress is made towards scale up.

Development of the IDM has confirmed the importance of cross-disciplinary, multi-stakeholder partnerships, mixed method research, and sustained engagement by champions across the innovation cycle. These factors have supported IDM partners to develop the measure while maintaining coherence with the foundational, participatory research and focus on credibility, robustness, resourcing and pathways to use.

Other key lessons so far include: building a measure that overcomes the limitations of current, gender-blind poverty measurement is technically demanding; constructing a composite index comprising economic, social and environmental dimensions is challenging; and we need to move from a focus on disaggregating to measuring what matters to tackle poverty and inequality.

Next steps

The Individual Deprivation Measure is being tested in a range of contexts to be ready to be scaled up for global use by 2020. Investment in technology, visualisation, curriculum development and training will support IDM data collection and use by a range of actors. By engaging with other initiatives and institutions there will be scope to align with other measures and to enable data interoperability. The IDM partners continue to work with diverse stakeholders so that they can contribute to realising the SDGs, and the commitment to leave no one behind.

Figure 41.1. The fifteen dimensions of the Individual Deprivation Measure

Source: The Individual Deprivation Measure's website: http://www.individualdeprivationmeasure.org/idm/methodology/.

Notes

[1] See Individualdeprivationmeasure.org.

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Kanbur, R. (2016), *"Intra-Household Inequality and Overall Inequality"*, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2893072. [2]

UN Women (2015), *Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016: Transforming economies, realizing rights*, UN Women, New York, http://progress.unwomen.org/en/2015/pdf/UNW_progressreport.pdf. [1]

Wisor, S. et al. (2014), *"Individual Deprivation Measure – a gender sensitive approach to poverty measurement"*, International Women's Development Agency, Melbourne. [3]

42. Expanding access to family planning services to the poorest women and girls[1]

By Fiona Clark, UK Department for International Development and Erik Munroe, Marie Stopes International

Expanding access to sexual and reproductive health services to the poorest requires effective targeting

Empowering women and girls, particularly the most marginalised, is key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Delaying first pregnancies and enabling women to choose how to plan their families means they can gain the education and skills they need to live healthy lives. This also allows families to invest more fully in their children.

The 2012 Family Planning Summit generated a global commitment to scaling up family planning services; specifically, to reach an additional 120 million girls and women across the world's poorest countries by 2020, through the Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) partnership. Reaching the poor and young adolescents is key to achieving this goal. It is also central to increasing the prevalence of contraception, improving health outcomes and reducing maternal and child mortality.

The UK Department for International Development (DFID) has been supporting Marie Stopes International (MSI) for the past seven years through the Preventing Maternal Deaths Programme to deliver on the FP2020 targets by extending lifesaving safe abortion and family planning services to women across 19 countries. This programme is 100% financed by official development assistance and DFID has been working with MSI to ensure the programme reaches the poorest and previously most underserved women and girls, especially since 2015.

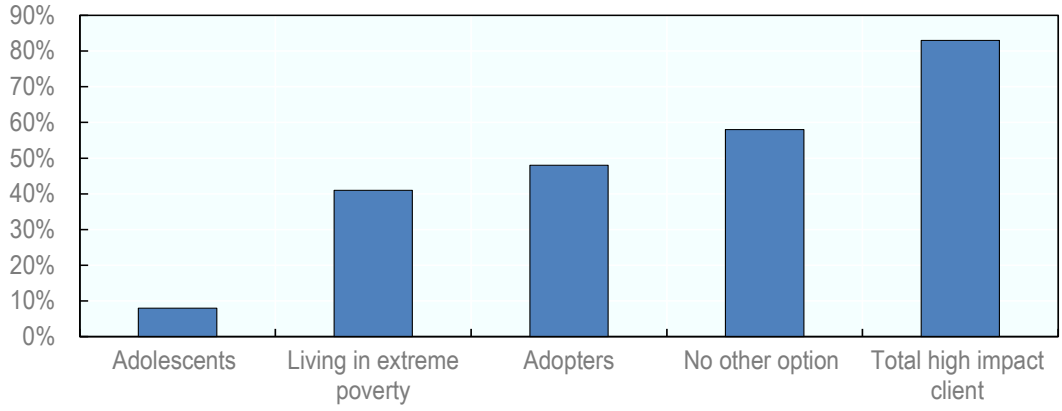
But historically, one of the factors limiting the programme's reach to poor clients has been how to assess their poverty status. Unlike age or marital status, wealth (and thus poverty) cannot readily be assessed with a single question. Instead, various sets of questions are needed to reveal a client's socio-economic status, and this is commonly limited to survey-based data collection.

Better targeting through analysing clients' poverty profiles, and raising awareness to increase service demand

Marie Stopes International classifies underserved women into different categories of "High Impact Clients": adolescents, women living in extreme poverty, adopters, and those without access to any other family planning service. In recent years, Marie Stopes International has improved its targeting by using the Poverty Probability Index tool2 to analyse the poverty profiles of its clients. Exit interviews are conducted once a year on a representative sample of clients and facilities and provide a snapshot of client profiles across different groups and countries. In 2016 these showed that clients living in extreme

poverty (<USD 1.25/day) represented less than the national poverty head count and in some cases the percentage of poor clients was decreasing. In 2017, people living in extreme poverty represented 41% of clients (Figure 42.1).

Figure 42.1. Categories of high-impact clients - 2017 client exit interviews



Note: Adolescents - age 15-19; Living in extreme poverty < USD1.25/day ppp; Adopters - those who are new to accessing family planning services; No other option - those who would not otherwise have been able to access services if MSI had not provided them.
Source: Authors.

In order to reach more poor clients, Marie Stopes International has reconfigured its mobile outreach services, introduced geospatial mapping of its intervention sites against poverty data, and provided vouchers and free services to reduce cost barriers for poor clients, especially extremely poor women who lack control over family finances.

However, exit interviews provide only a limited snapshot of client profiles. To make operations more responsive to emerging trends and demands, a new approach was piloted that uses 1–2 question subsets in its routine collection of client data. This allows the programme to track its reach to poor clients month on month.

In 2016, Marie Stopes International introduced a geo-tracker system for more efficient management of its fleet of vehicles and outreach teams. This system has also proven useful in mapping service delivery and combining with geospatial poverty data to identify and close gaps in service delivery to the poorest. Making use of the fleet system for multiple purposes increases value for money, and contributes to reaching the highest possible proportion of poor women.

Complementing this work, teams have worked to increase service demand by:

- Employing teams of male and female community-based mobilisers and engaging more *MS ladies*[3] where appropriate.
- Mobilising women working in the informal sector (in markets, street vendors etc.).
- Working in collaboration with, and to complement, public sector health facilities.
- Raising awareness in schools to ensure young adolescent women are making informed choices about their own fertility and family planning.

- Engaging men and boys as community leaders and community-based mobilisers, and targeting them for discussion on the advantages of safe family planning.

Understanding poor clients' needs and adapting modalities accordingly are key to success

The model piloted through the Preventing Maternal Deaths Programme has proved the following:

- The model is very effective in increasing understanding of poor clients' needs, and preferences and barriers in accessing family planning services. It has greatly expanded the reach to poor clients across all pilot countries covered by the Preventing Maternal Deaths Programme.
- Family planning service providers can scientifically measure the poverty profile of their clients and document their contribution towards FP2020 goals.
- Programmes must be designed to actively focus on service delivery to the poor.
- Organisations *must* operate at scale in rural areas and need to focus on those with low levels of literacy.
- Mobile outreach clinics reach poor clients more effectively than do static and social franchise clinics.
- To reach those living on less than USD 1.90 per day, it is important to link service delivery to existing healthcare contacts.

What next?

DFID's new flagship family planning programme, Women's Integrated Sexual Health, will work across 24 African and three Asian countries to ensure women are able to safely plan their pregnancies and improve their sexual and reproductive health. In order to leave no one behind, this programme has introduced payment-based performance indicators which require service providers to at least equal the national proportion of extreme poor for their client base in each country, and to ensure at least 15% of clients are under the age of 20. The programme also supports disability inclusion and focused work with men and boys.

Notes

[1] The information contained in this case study is drawn from Marie Stopes International (www.mariestopes.org) lessons learned reports on poverty targeting and outreach provided to DFID for the Preventing Maternal Deaths Programme Report. This work will be published by MSI in detail in 2019.

[2] Previously referred to as the Progress out of Poverty https://www.povertyindex.org/about-ppi.

[3] Community outreach women and men who serve women door to door often in remote or underserved communities, including the urban poor.

43. Formulating a relevant and measurable concept of social cohesion for South Africa

By Anda David and Felipe Korreales, Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

Promoting social cohesion requires an agreed understanding of its meaning

In 2016, AFD, the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation and the University of Cape Town's Poverty and Inequality Initiative commenced work on a research project which aimed to answer three questions: What is the relationship between social cohesion and economic inequality? What kinds of institutional change do we need in order to promote social cohesion and reduce inequality? And how do we bridge the growing inter-generational divide?

Promoting social cohesion is one of the most difficult, yet one of the most important, challenges facing South Africa. While there is widespread agreement that social cohesion influences economic and social development, and that nurturing a more cohesive society is an important policy goal in itself, little progress has been made in trying to measure it and track progress in this domain over time. One of the most severe limitations to this progress is the lack of consensus on how to define the term. If social cohesion does represent a phenomenon which is important and valuable, then it is worth making the attempt to pin down a precise sense of the term around which there can be some agreement. Without a clear definition, it becomes difficult to assess whether social cohesion has improved or worsened, which in turn makes it difficult to formulate policies to improve social cohesion. Furthermore, once a definition is agreed upon, it is crucial to propose a measure allowing stakeholders to observe and analyse its evolution over time and link it with broader trends.

Establishing an operational definition and a social cohesion index

In South Africa, the concept of *ubuntu* has, for many, become synonymous with social cohesion, nation-building, and efforts to bridge the cultural and racial divides of the past.[1] As such, the researchers reflected on the extent to which the proposed definition would resonate with the notion of *ubuntu*.

Nkonko Kamwangamalu (1999[1]) writes that *ubuntu* is a Nguni term, and a *"multidimensional concept which represents the core values of African ontologies: respect for any human being, for human dignity and for human life, collective shared-ness, obedience, humility, solidarity, caring, hospitality, interdependence, communalism, to list but a few."*

Having considered the existing definitions and approaches to measuring social cohesion, the project proposed to define social cohesion as the extent to which people are co-operative, within and across group boundaries, without coercion or purely self-interested motivation.

This uncoerced, non-self-interested co-operativity across society, which tends to generate peace and prosperity, can conceivably be realised in many different ways. The organisation of a society into sub-groups, relations between those sub-groups, and attitudes of members of sub-groups and members of society as a whole towards one another, can take numerous forms while still exhibiting uncoerced, non-self-interested co-operativity.

Using this definition of social cohesion and nationally representative data available in South Africa, the researchers endeavoured to operationalise it in a first-ever social cohesion index. Results suggest that social cohesion in South Africa increased between 2008 and 2011, although the trend thereafter is less clear.[2]

Finally, the team analysed the link between social cohesion and inequality. Results showed that inequality, both objective and perceived, negatively affects social cohesion, providing new evidence that social inclusion is crucial to social cohesion.

Describing what social cohesion is, separately from its effects

The project's simple understanding of social cohesion is nonetheless useful and substantial. It avoids the tendency to define social cohesion on the basis of what a cohesive society would do, or the qualities that would characterise such a society, or the hypothesised causes or effects of social cohesion. It avoids specific normative commitments or empirical hypotheses on which there can be reasonable disagreement. Instead, it acknowledges that the question of what social cohesion *is* is different to questions about the values a society should strive to realise along with cohesion or questions about forms of social cohesion that are conceivable and achievable given human constraints: all these questions need further investigation.

What next?

The definitions of social cohesion adopted by international organisations and governance bodies highlight what a cohesive society would do, but do not define what constitutes social cohesion itself. Some proposed understandings of social cohesion have integrated hypothesised causes or effects of social cohesion into its very definition, which creates conceptual confusion (Green, Janmaat and Cheng, 2011, p. 3[2]).[3] Our research project has proposed a different route for arriving at a definition of social cohesion. Further research must be done to dig deeper into the concept in order to arrive at a better understanding and better policies.

Notes

[1] For example, *ubuntu* features in the final clause of the 1993 Interim Constitution and informed the approach of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. However, while *ubuntu* has been described and analysed in a wide range of texts, much like social cohesion there appears to be no universally accepted definition.

[2] For more information and details, please visit: https://www.afd.fr/en/conceptualizing-and-analyzing-inequality-and-social-cohesion-south-africa?origin=/en/recherche?query=*&page=research&view=map

[3] Green, A., G. Janmaat and H. Cheng (2011[2]) note this shortcoming of much work on reaching a definition of social cohesion.

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Case Studies on Leaving No One Behind

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These case studies complement the *2018 Development Co-operation Report*: Joining forces to leave no one behind. Case study contributors share knowledge and lessons on what it takes to answer the pledge of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind through national and sub-national policies, strategies and programmes as well as international development co-operation projects, programmes and partnerships. The insights, good practices and lessons shared in these case studies were provided by diverse actors. These include official development co-operation ministries and agencies from members of the OECD and the Development Assistance Committee, international organisations, developing country governments, civil society organisations, business, and research bodies.

The case studies highlight experiences from projects and programmes in leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind. They are organised and presented under two broad categories:

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2. The enabling role of international co-operation: policies, partnerships and data.

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