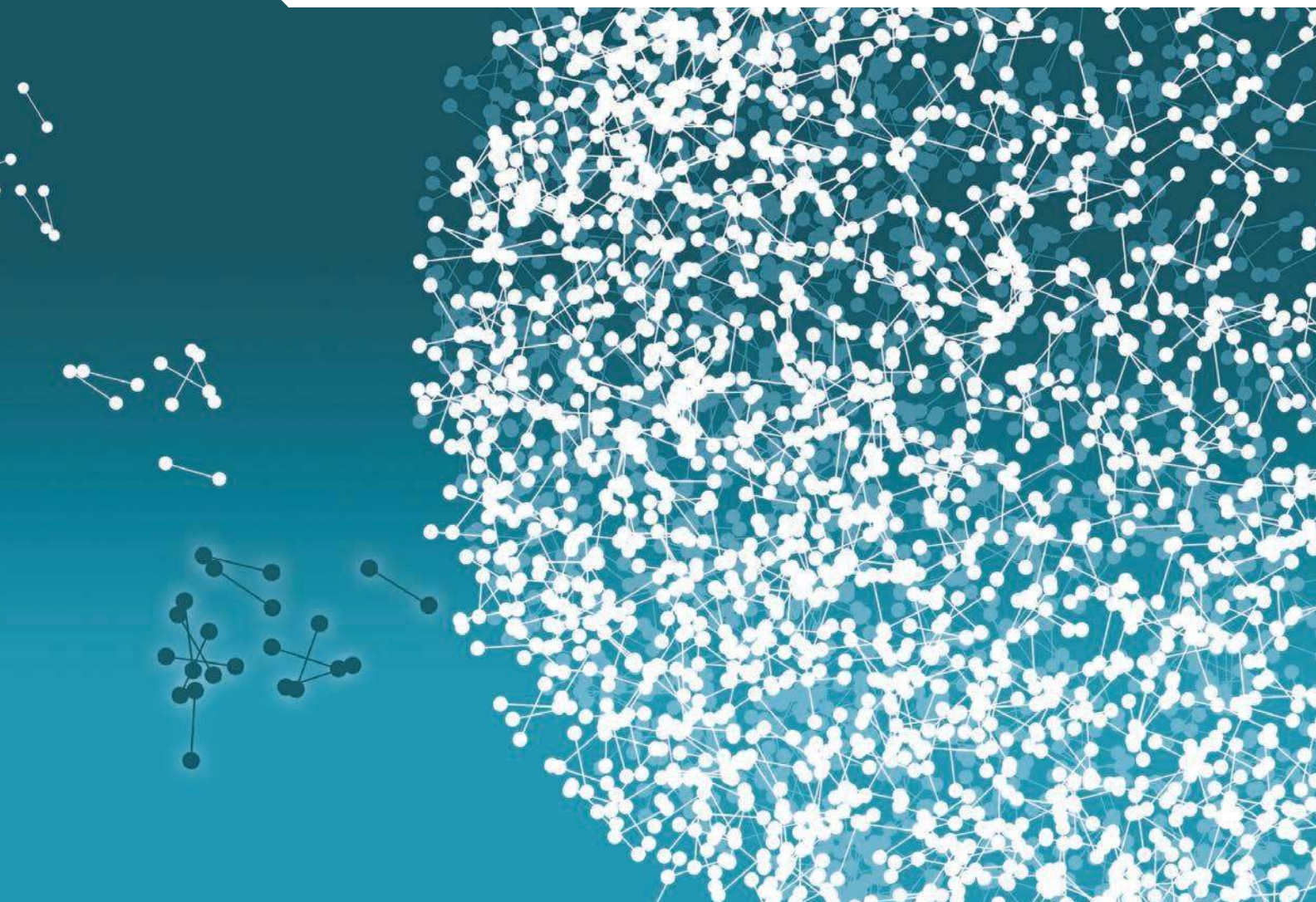


EXCERPTED VERSION



# Case Studies on Leaving No One Behind

A COMPANION VOLUME TO THE DEVELOPMENT  
CO-OPERATION REPORT 2018



The Development Assistance Committee: Enabling effective development

# Case Studies on Leaving No One Behind

A COMPANION VOLUME TO THE DEVELOPMENT  
CO-OPERATION REPORT  
2018

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

**Please cite this publication as:**

OECD (2018), *Case Studies on Leaving No One Behind: A companion volume to the Development Co-operation Report 2018*, OECD Publishing, Paris.  
<https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264309333-en>

ISBN 978-92-64-30932-6 (print)  
ISBN 978-92-64-30933-3 (pdf)  
ISBN 978-92-64-30934-0 (HTML)  
ISBN 978-92-64-30935-7 (epub)

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

**Photo credits:** Some elements of the cover artwork created by Vilmosvarga-freepik.com

Corrigenda to OECD publications may be found on line at: [www.oecd.org/publishing/corrigenda](http://www.oecd.org/publishing/corrigenda).

© OECD 2018

---

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgement of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to [rights@oecd.org](mailto:rights@oecd.org). Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at [info@copyright.com](mailto:info@copyright.com) or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at [contact@cfcopies.com](mailto:contact@cfcopies.com).

---

## *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.

The case studies were copy-edited by Scriptoria ([scriptoria.co.uk](http://scriptoria.co.uk)).

Stacey Bradbury, Claudio Cerabino, Christelle Comair, Stephanie Coic and Katia Grosheva provided support for communications, outreach, publishing and administration.

We extend our sincere gratitude to every organisation and individual that contributed a case study on leaving no one behind.

## *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.

## *Table of contents*

<b>Foreword .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Executive summary .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Table of contents.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Part I. Reaching and including people and places.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>1. Enhancing social and economic opportunities of the poorest in Latin America through graduation programmes .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2. Helping poor and vulnerable populations in Viet Nam build resilience to negative consequences of climate change .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>3. Bringing healthcare to people living in rural areas in Liberia.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>4. Bringing affordable and accessible maternal healthcare to the poorest districts of India .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>5. India’s pathway to universal electrification.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>6. Using technology to bridge access gaps in the Pacific .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>7. A holistic approach to tackling malnutrition and its consequences in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>8. Helping blind children and young people to become valued adults and citizens in Guinea-Bissau.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>9. A better chance in life for the most vulnerable adolescent girls and boys in Tanzania .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>10. Helping young people in South Africa bridge the gap between intention and behaviour in their search for work.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>11. Meeting the needs of women and girls in the Rohingya crisis.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>12. Promoting economic and social empowerment among rural women in south-eastern Serbia.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>13. Strengthening the system for preventing domestic violence and protecting victims in Georgia .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>14. Addressing gender-based violence and supporting sexual and reproductive health and rights for persons with disabilities .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>15. Success factors for integrating people with disabilities in Lebanese society .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>16. Joining forces to fight stigma against people with albinism in Mali.....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>17. Supporting people-centred reform of mental healthcare in Egypt.....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>18. Countering social exclusion of the elderly through entertainment: The Zrenjanin Gerontology Center case.....</b>	<b>59</b>

19. Ending tuberculosis through low-cost and effective detection .....	61
<b>Part II. The enabling role of international co-operation: Policies, partnerships and data.....</b>	<b>63</b>
20. Institutional guidance for leaving no one behind from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation .....	65
21. The “100% social link” commitment of Agence Française de Développement .....	67
22. Due diligence for the inclusion of indigenous peoples .....	69
23. Spurring UNDP action on disability-inclusive development .....	73
24. The OECD Inclusive Growth Framework .....	77
25. Responsible business conduct: Leaving no one behind in global supply chains .....	81
26. Promoting sustainable, resilient and inclusive cities in Myanmar .....	85
27. A programme-based approach for maternal and child health at the district level in Malawi.....	87
28. A scholarship programme for vulnerable religious minorities in fragile contexts .....	89
29. Building a movement to end child marriage .....	91
30. Reinventing donor co-ordination to beat neglected tropical diseases.....	95
31. A European partnership to mitigate the impact of forced displacement in the Middle East. 99	
32. South-South co-operation to leave no one behind: What it will take?.....	103
33. Strengthening treatment of congenital heart disease in Bolivia through triangular co-operation between Argentina, Bolivia and Germany.....	107
34. The 2018 Global Disability Summit - towards a step-change in disability inclusion .....	111
35. Cities that Work: Building partnerships to improve urban policy making in developing countries .....	115
36. Fourth Sector Development Initiative - multi-stakeholder collaboration to create an enabling ecosystem for For-Benefit Enterprises.....	119
37. Improving early warning system capacity in least developed countries and small island developing states .....	123
38. Analysis to understand the multidimensional nature of poverty at Sida .....	125
39. Enabling universal access to the Philippines’ social pension programme through better data use and analysis.....	129
40. Leaving no one behind in Cambodia: The IDPoor poverty identification mechanism.....	133
<b>41. The Individual Deprivation Measure .....</b>	<b>137</b>
42. Expanding access to family planning services to the poorest women and girls .....	141
43. Formulating a relevant and measurable concept of social cohesion for South Africa .....	145



## Tables

Table 2.1. Policy coherence for indigenous peoples in developing countries.....	70
---	----

## Figures

Figure 1.1. The graduation into sustainable livelihoods approach .....	15
Figure 4.1. CareMother solution .....	25
Figure 5.1. Population without access to electricity in India, 2000-17 .....	29
Figure 23.1. Who is being left behind and why: five key factors.....	75
Figure 19.1. The OECD Inclusive Growth Framework .....	79
Figure 34.1. Dickson Juma marches in a deaf awareness march in Kapsabet, Kenya .....	111
Figure 36.1. Fourth sector development: delivering on the SDGs .....	121
Figure 38.1. The Sida Multidimensional Poverty Analysis model.....	127
Figure 41.1. The fifteen dimensions of the Individual Deprivation Measure.....	139
Figure 42.1. Categories of high-impact clients - 2017 client exit interviews.....	142

## Boxes

Box 31.1. The Regional Development and Protection Programme for the Middle East.....	100
--	-----

### Follow OECD Publications on:



[http://twitter.com/OECD\\_Pubs](http://twitter.com/OECD_Pubs)



<http://www.facebook.com/OECDPublications>



<http://www.linkedin.com/groups/OECD-Publications-4645871>



<http://www.youtube.com/oecdilibrary>



<http://www.oecd.org/oecddirect/>

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

## 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<sub>[1]</sub>). 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<sub>[2]</sub>). 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<sub>[3]</sub>).

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)<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> See [Individualdeprivationmeasure.org](http://www.individualdeprivationmeasure.org).

## References

- Kanbur, R. (2016), "Intra-Household Inequality and Overall Inequality", [2]  
[https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2893072](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2893072).
- UN Women (2015), *Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016: Transforming economies, realizing rights*, UN Women, New York, [1]  
[http://progress.unwomen.org/en/2015/pdf/UNW\\_progressreport.pdf](http://progress.unwomen.org/en/2015/pdf/UNW_progressreport.pdf).
- Wisor, S. et al. (2014), "Individual Deprivation Measure – a gender sensitive approach to poverty measurement", International Women's Development Agency, Melbourne. [3]

## **ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

The OECD is a unique forum where governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Union takes part in the work of the OECD.

OECD Publishing disseminates widely the results of the Organisation's statistics gathering and research on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as the conventions, guidelines and standards agreed by its members.

# Case Studies on Leaving No One Behind

## A COMPANION VOLUME TO THE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION REPORT 2018

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:

1. Reaching and including people and places;
2. The enabling role of international co-operation: policies, partnerships and data.

Consult this publication on line at <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264309333-en>.

This work is published on the OECD iLibrary, which gathers all OECD books, periodicals and statistical databases. Visit [www.oecd-ilibrary.org](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org) for more information.

