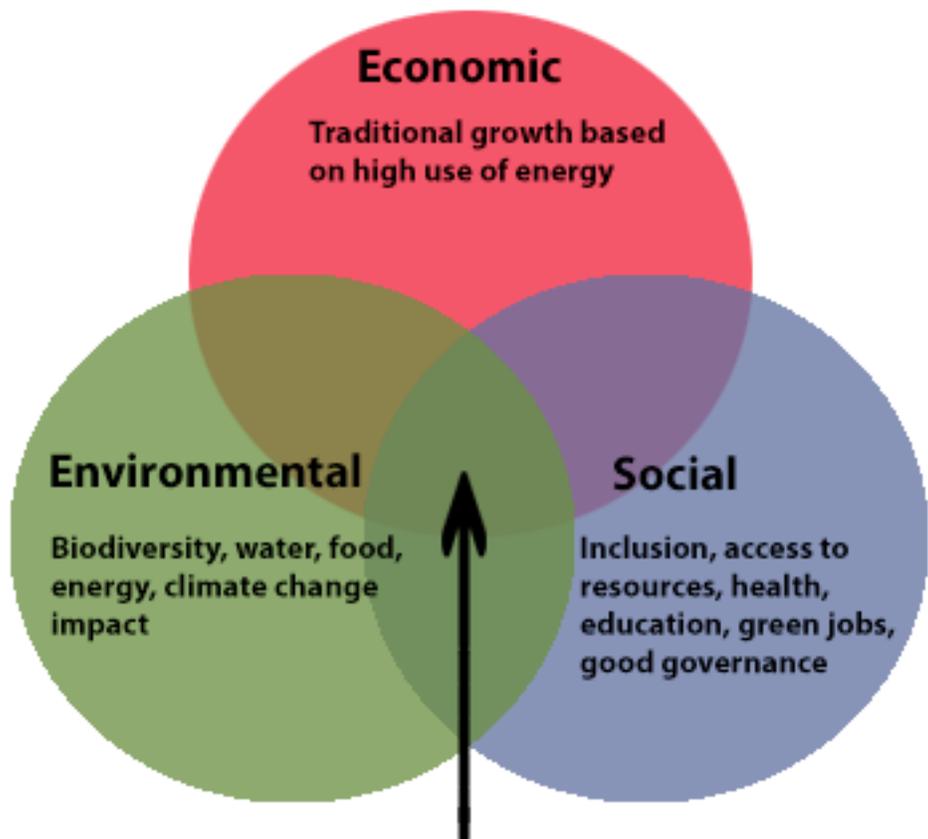# THE 2030 AGENDA - Reaching the most vulnerable families

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2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The three "pillars" of sustainable development

Economic
Traditional growth based on high use of energy

Environmental
Biodiversity, water, food, energy, climate change impact

Social
Inclusion, access to resources, health, education, green jobs, good governance

Solutions that are compatible across all three strands

The 2030 Agenda is 'indivisible' – countries should avoid 'cherry picking' goals. It is important to assess the interlinkages across goals and targets.

The considered 'sweet spot' areas are limited. Countries need to carefully assess **the 'trade-offs' across goals/targets**.

SDGs - 17 goals, 169 targets: a 'Forest of Christmas trees'

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	**Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries**
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	**Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	**Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	**Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	**Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	**Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	**Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	**Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	

2030 AGENDA AND THE SDGS

UNIVERSALITY

- **Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors.**
- Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation (What can each country contribute?)

INTEGRATION

Global Issues in Balance

- **Policy integration means balancing all three SD dimensions:** social, economic growth and environmental protection
- An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets

'NO ONE LEFT BEHIND'

- **The principle of 'no one left behind'** advocates countries to go beyond averages.
- The SDGs should benefit all – eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities.
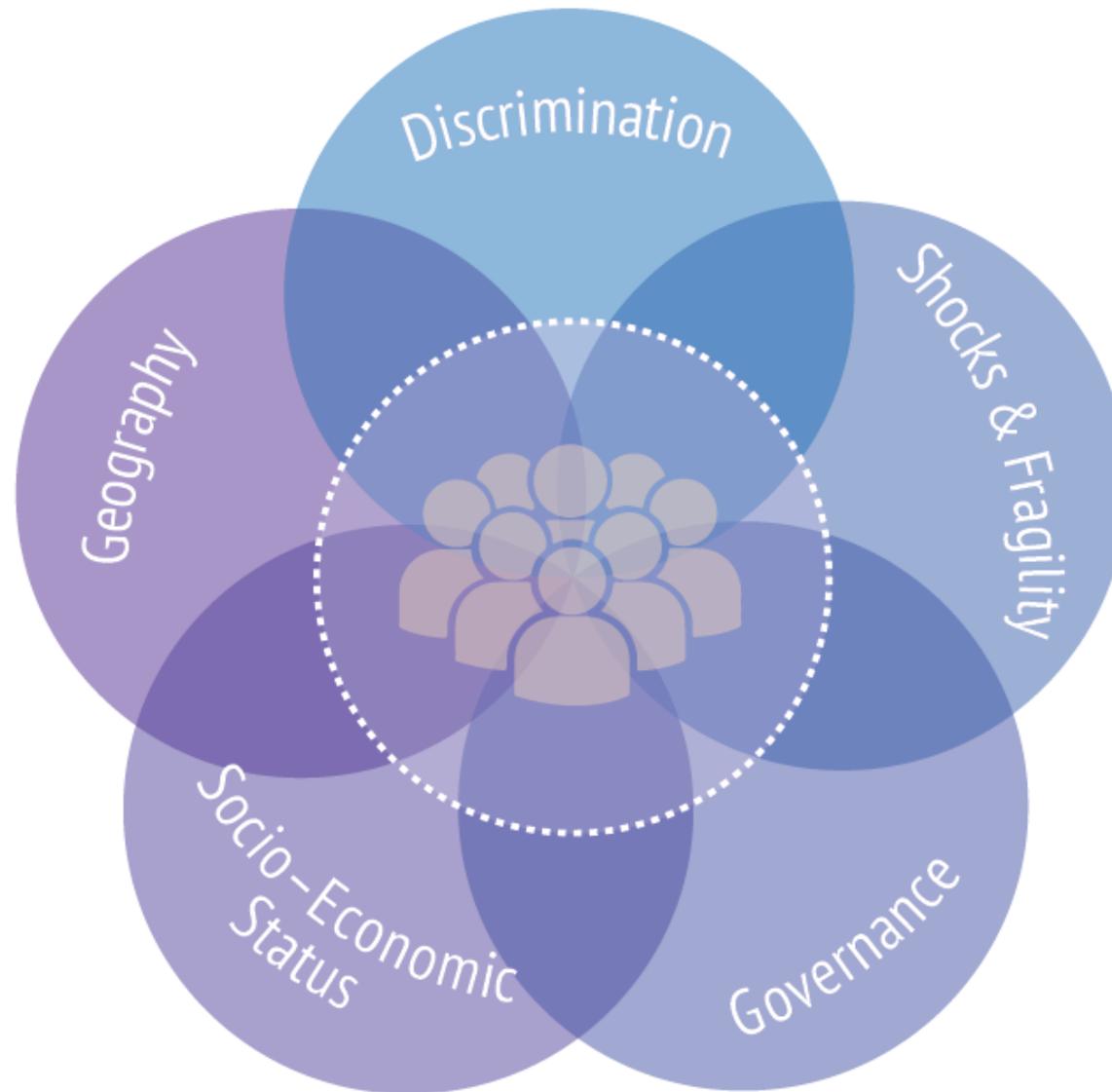- Promotion and use of disaggregated data is key

ACCELERATING SDG PROGRESS

> Not all goals can be pursued equally and at the same time

> Pursuit of catalytic actions with impacts across multiple SDG targets

- Inspiring cross-sectoral collaboration, **breaking down silos.**
- **Identifying and investing in 'accelerators' –** intervention areas that can yield multiple dividends (women and girls' empowerment, energy access, water access)
- Identifying the **bottlenecks** limiting progress of development interventions
- **Institutional context analysis** to identify viable policy scenarios
- **Adapting innovative acceleration solutions** across countries, i.e. working with "combos" in a multidimensional approach for action and investment

People at the intersection of these factors face reinforcing and compounding disadvantage and deprivation, making them likely among the furthest behind.

Intersectionality

Available data across 16 countries found that the most likely to be left behind are women and girls in rural areas who are born to poor families and belong to a minority ethnic group (ODI)

This population has had

- the fewest years of education,

- the highest under-five child mortality rates and

- the least progress in human development over the last few decades.

In this case, three factors intersect to generate reinforcing deprivations and disadvantages:

- geography (rural),

- socio-economic status (income poor families) and

- identity/discrimination (gender and ethnic minority)

Realizing the opportunity to leave no one behind

To deliver on the commitment to the 2030 Agenda, countries should take an integrated approach, drawing on three mutually reinforcing "levers" *to examine, empower and enact change:*

i) Examine: disaggregated and people driven data and information;
ii) Empower: civic engagement and voice; and
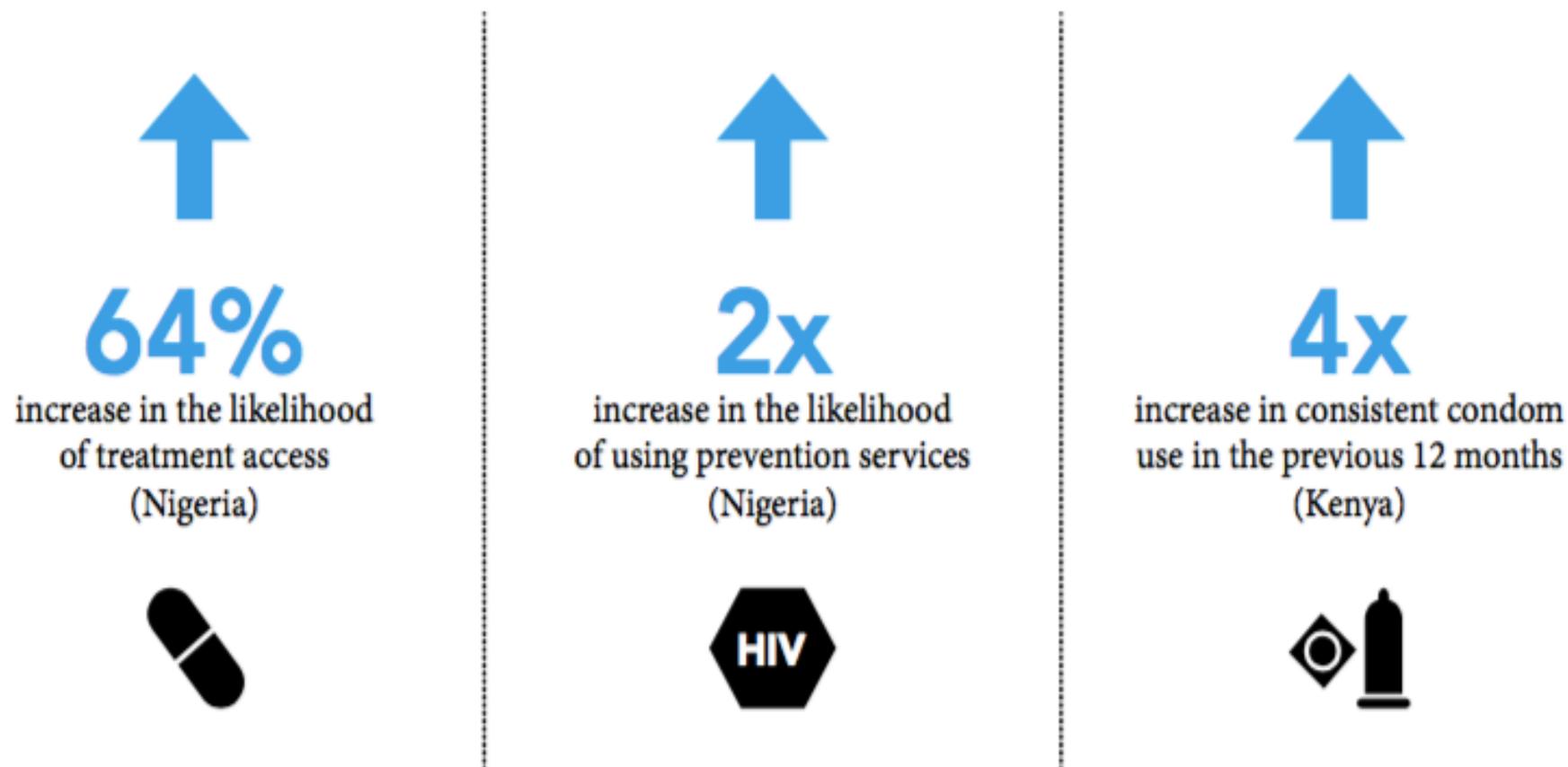iii) Enact: integrated, equity-focused SDG policies, interventions and budgets.

2030 Agenda 2030 calls on all countries to identify who is left behind across income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location

Community engagement matters

Figure 2. **Community engagement leads to greater access to treatment and prevention**

(Increase for each community-based organization created per 100 000 people, Nigeria and Kenya)

64%
increase in the likelihood
of treatment access
(Nigeria)

2x
increase in the likelihood
of using prevention services
(Nigeria)

HIV

4x
increase in consistent condom
use in the previous 12 months
(Kenya)

Source:Rodriguez-Garcia R, Bonnel R, Wilson D, N'Jie N. Investing in communities achieves results:
findings from an evaluation of community responses to HIV and AIDS. Washington DC: World Bank; 2013.

Some questions

- Poverty is both a cause and consequence of poor health – so Universal Health Coverage as a driver?

- What narrative should we use? universal, inequities, justice, human and health security, economic development, human capital

- Without explicitly changing course, the furthest behind are likely to continue to be locked out of global progress and unable to benefit from or participate in innovation, new technologies or the global economy.

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