

# Leaving no one behind



**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM  
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

# Leaving no one behind (LNOB)

The concept of leaving no one behind is central to the 2030 Agenda

The voluntary national reviews need to go beyond the enunciation of the principle

As per review of VNR countries presentations:

- Focus mostly on social protection, little or no mention of economic and environmental dimensions
- Little indication of prioritizing LNOB in national policies
- Little mention of concrete participatory mechanisms and their effectiveness

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# Leaving no one behind (LNOB)

- Approaches to ensuring that no one is being left behind:
  - (i) focus on universal policies and programmes that ensure basic services for all;
  - (ii) targeted policies and measures to support specific vulnerable groups
  - (iii) specific inclusion mechanisms
  - (iv) disaggregated data

# Some good examples

Enshrining rights of groups at risk to be left behind in constitutions and laws

Clear and actionable steps set for each SDG

Coordination between the benefits system and the tax system to improve benefits for vulnerable groups

Effective judicial system to process any violations that put vulnerable people at risk (children living in poverty, violence against women, trafficked persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, forced labor)

Using incentives to have children at school, sports activities, employing vulnerable groups (disabled, youth, elderly, women, migrants)

Complimentary reporting to different conventions and synchronized implementation of recommendations

# Guiding approaches

- Human rights-based approach
- Non-discrimination
- Ending extreme poverty in all its forms
- Reducing inequalities among individuals (vertical) and groups (horizontal).

# Analysis of barriers

- Lack of meaningful consultation / engagement (no voice)
- Discriminatory laws and/or unequal application of the law
- Cultural norms / practices
- Linguistic barriers
- Resources
- Inadequate targeting of policies

# Identifying vulnerable groups

## 2016 Vulnerability Baseline Assessment, Bhutan VNR 2017

1. The elderly in need of support
2. Orphans
3. People with disabilities
4. Out of school children
5. Unemployed youth
6. Children in conflict with the law
7. People who beg
8. Victims of domestic violence
9. Those working in vulnerable places like *Drayangs* (dance halls)
10. Single parents and their children
11. People affected by HIV/AIDS
12. Individuals engaging in risky sexual behaviour
13. People using drugs and alcohol
14. Vulnerable urban dwellers, particularly living in slums in and near urban centres.

# Thank you!

Irena Zubcevic,  
Chief Policy and Review  
Branch

Office of Intergovernmental  
Support and Coordination for  
Sustainable Development

UN DESA

([zubcevic@un.org](mailto:zubcevic@un.org))

