Leaving no one behind in the fight against poverty, exclusion and inequality

International Conference on Poverty, Gaborone, Botswana
March 20 – 21st 2018
Elizabeth Stuart
Head of Growth, Poverty, Inequality
ODI
@ElizStuart
How do we define ’leave no one behind’?

• Ending extreme poverty in all forms and ensuring those who have been left behind (in relative of absolute terms) can catch up.

• Stopping group based discrimination – with a particular focus on intersectionality.

• Prioritising and fast-tracking action for the furthest behind. ‘Progressive universalism’. 
Early action on ultra poverty is vital

Effort needed (%) to eliminate **ultra poverty** in sub-Saharan Africa by 2030 if governments start in:

- 2000: 5.4%
- 2015: 10.4%
- 2018: 12.9%
- 2021: 16.8%
- 2024: 24.1%
- 2027: 42.3%
- 2030: (not shown)
Focused investment on left-behind groups can accelerate progress
Countries making progress on leave no one behind

Leaving no one behind: what’s possible in 1,000 days?

**SENEGAL**

2010: Senegal targets 191 rural villages to improve access to electricity

Source: Peracod, 2012

2012: Number of people with access to electricity rises from 17,000 to over 90,000

#LeaveNoOneBehind developmentprogress.org/leave-no-one-behind
For any further questions or information please email:

e.stuart@odi.org.uk

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