

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Making Voices Heard and Count in Nepal: Youth-led SDG Monitoring

INITIATIVE IN BRIEF

SDGs/indicators SDGs 4, 5, 10, 13, 16 and 17
Primary Actors 6,000 marginalised community members

Intersectionalities based on caste, gender, and disability under marginalised communities.

Data generation methodologies Community Scorecard and Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues

Geography Four municipalities in two provinces (Karnali and Madhesh Province)

Consortium Members: ActionAid Nepal
 ADRA Nepal
 Beyond Beijing Committee
 CARE Nepal
 CBM Nepal
 Islamic Relief Nepal
 National Federation of the Disabled – Nepal (NFDN)
 Plan Nepal
 VSO Nepal
 World Vision Nepal
 WWF Nepal

Our Collaborators International Civil Society Centre
 Robert Bosch Stiftung
 SIDA



WHAT IS LNOB?

- Civil society platforms comprising of national and international CSOs
- Strengthen capacities of civil society organisations (CSOs) in Nepal
- Empowerment of community
- Engagement of duty bearer and community
- Multistakeholder engagement
- Generate inclusive data and evidence generation.

OBJECTIVES

- To strengthen capacities of civil society organisations (CSOs) in Nepal around inclusive data and evidence generation
- To influence government stakeholders for increased responsiveness on citizen engagement in SDG monitoring

DELIVERABLES

- Scope identification and survey development and design the LNOB advocacy strategy.
- Capacity development workshops for local youth groups and volunteers and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with representatives of most-marginalised communities
- Multi-stakeholder dialogues and provincial-level sharing.
- Sharing the findings at the national and international level.

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BACKGROUND

Nepal is the least developed country with a GDP per capita income of \$1071 (The World Bank, 2019). COVID 19 has created a more adverse effect on economics and has impacted more adversely on women. The country is ranked 106th out of 156 countries in terms of the Gender Gap Index (World Economic Forum, 2021). There is also inequality in terms of accessing education as the male literacy rate is 79% and the female literacy rate is 60% (The World Bank, 2018). Unfortunately, the country is ranked as the fourth adversely impacted country considering climate change vulnerability (UNDP Nepal, 2020).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a strategic development framework and it strongly believes in interconnectedness and inter-dependence of these goals. The 15th Plan (2019–2023) is also anchored on a vision to graduate the country from the least developed country to a middle-income country by 2030 that can be done with the alignment with SDG achievements and localisation of SDGs cannot be undermined (National Planning Commission, 2020).

Leaving no one behind (LNOB) has been a central overarching concern of the 2030 sustainable development agenda. The LNOB consortium in Nepal is a civil society platform that includes different national and international CSOs with a strong commitment to strengthening the capacities of civil society organisations (CSOs) in Nepal around inclusive data and evidence generation.

PROJECT CONTEXT

In the context of pre-dominance of inequality, the Leave No one Behind (LNOB) Partnership has emerged as a synergised option to reduce these gaps of unequal power relationships in development politics. Community-led monitoring has been an effective tool for empowering marginalised communities to hold duty bearers to account.

The LNOB Partnership is adopting methodologies of community-led monitoring (CLM) process, that allows citizens to take control of their own evidence and information and use it to exert influence over institutions that affect their lives.

LNOB Nepal consortium’s initiative on SDG monitoring adopting Community Score Card (CSC) focusing specific indicators under SDG goals 4, 5, 10, 13, 16, and 17 considering dire needs on improving progress on these goals.

By monitoring public policy and services, citizens can tell their own stories, from their own perspectives, about how they experience service provision and the impact it has on their functioning and life chances. It provides accessible tools that allow citizens to reflect on and analyse their own realities but support them to go further to demand rights and accountability from the state, service providers, and other powerful actors in society.

Community-led monitoring, therefore, is a demand-driven process where citizens track and monitor aspects of state and institutional performance and use that evidence to claim rights and demand change.

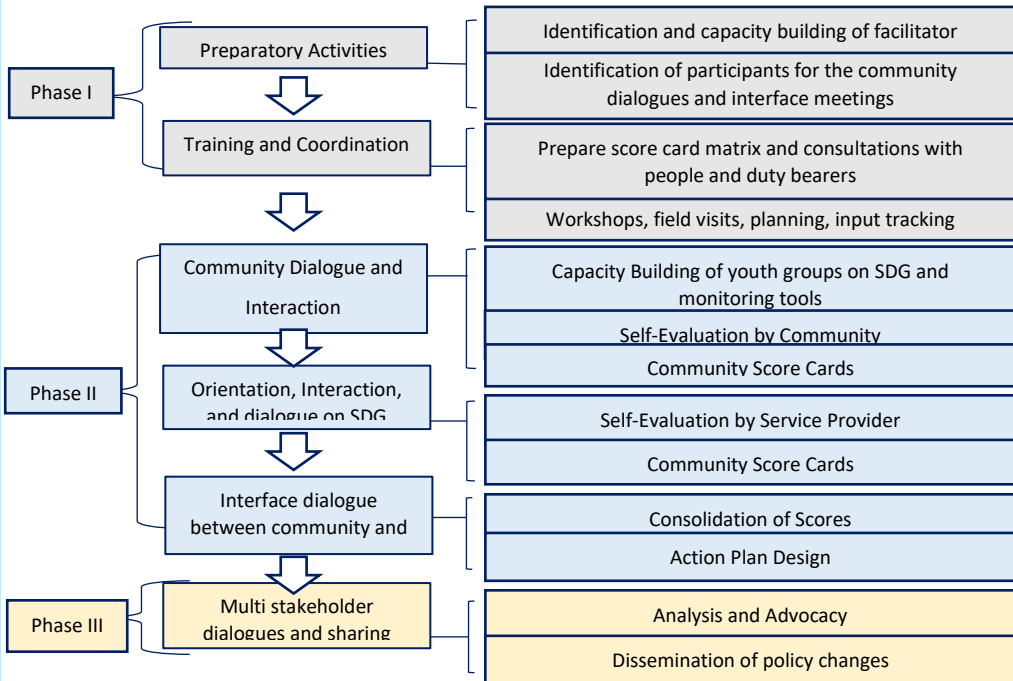
The initiative has trained youth from marginalized groups on community-generated data approaches and tools like community scorecards and interface meetings to collect data from communities. Based on the data, a report thus developed will serve as a tool to influence the policy and practices at various levels.

WHAT IT DOES?

- Use of Community Score Card tool for data collection
- Evidence based Advocacy
- Engagement with right holders and duty bearer
- Sharing of data and finding at the relevant spaces
- Dialogues in provincial and national level forum
- Policy recommendation

CONSORTIUM Members

Community-Led Monitoring on SDG indicators using Community Score Cards Process



INTERSECTIONALITIES

Dalit, women, and people with disability are three main groups which are marginalised in many ways. Data of this group are reviewed in all SDG goals that this project aims to focus on. Through this project, it aims to reach 50% women, 3% of people with and 15% Dalit out of total six thousand direct people reached.

It has been evidenced that the interaction of multiple factors, such as disability, age, gender, caste, economic class can create multiple layers of discriminations. Therefore, the Intersectionalities of these youth will be considered while engaging them as change agents for SDG monitoring.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

- Enhance capacities of national CSOs and local civil society for a meaningful engagement in an evidence-driven SDG monitoring, review and implementation.
- Strengthen existing participatory spaces and feedback mechanisms that give voice and agency to marginalised communities.
- Close knowledge gaps on drivers of marginalisation via community-driven data generation.

- Influence the revision and/or generation of meaningful policies and services to address the situation of marginalised groups.
- Foster an enabling political environment towards a more evidence-driven, inclusive, and participatory SDG implementation, based on the increased recognition and use of community-driven data.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



REFLECTIONS

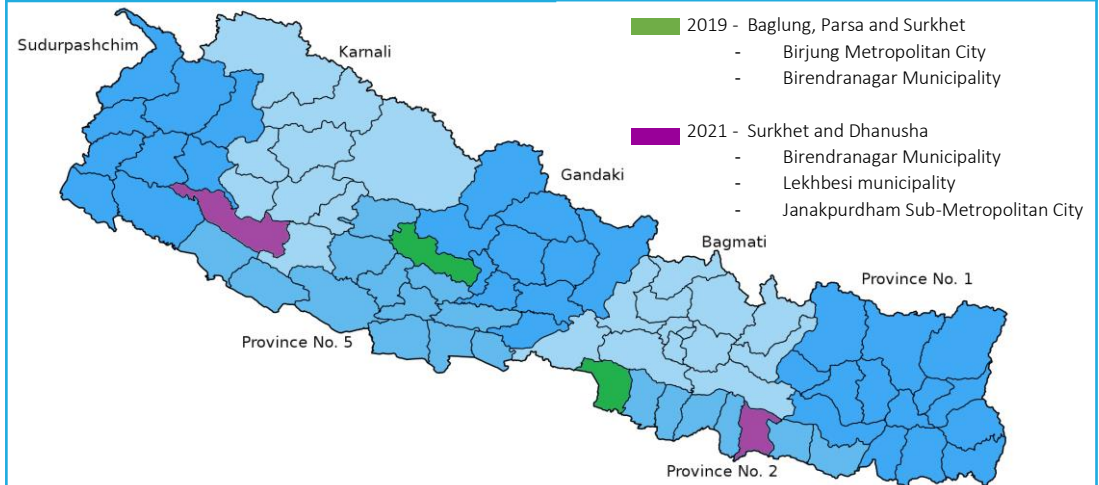
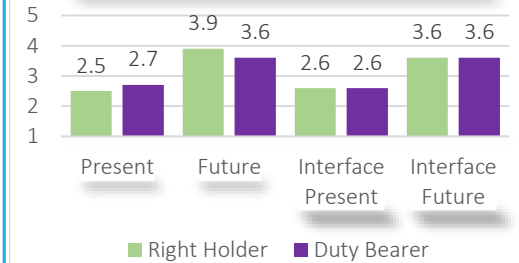
Marginalised community and duty bearers in a common platform to discuss status, community expectation and challenges of service providers

A safe place for oppressed people to express themselves and helped to break hierarchies to some extent.

Helped to understand the importance of SDG and their roles in achieving the SDG goals – localisation of SDGs.

FINDINGS

Average Scoring of 47 indicators from 2 municipalities



LNOB IN NEPAL

