the P20 Initiative: data to leave no one behind
The poorest 20% of the world’s population – the P20 – are not sharing the benefits of global progress. The P20 Initiative will track their progress over the next 15 years while working to improve data on their lives to make sure no one is left behind.
a new mindset for new goals

Existing statistics help us to track national averages, but to really understand who is included in global progress and who is left behind we need disaggregated and individual-level data.
Sharpening the lens

Aggregate data helped track the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but it is far too imprecise to measure progress towards the more ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**MDGs**
- Reduce world poverty by 50%
- We don’t need to see the detail to meet the target

**SDGs**
- Eliminate world poverty
- We can’t be sure no one is left behind unless we have data on an individual level
Leaving no one behind

Disaggregated and individual-level data allows us to understand the lives of people in the P20 and ensure that no one is left behind.

How maternal mortality is counted:

1. Counting people
2. Medical records are examined
3. Doctor or autopsy determines cause of death
4. Death and cause are recorded
5. Government and hospitals can accurately see trends and identify prevention measures
6. Guinea
7. Where?
8. Counting people
9. Calculating probabilities
10. Sister is randomly selected for household survey
11. Sister thinks death was related to pregnancy
12. Estimate of maternal deaths is calculated using survey sample, fertility rate and skilled birth attendant estimates, and GDP
13. Estimate is not detailed enough to identify causes or trends
measuring the progress of the P20

Currently, there is a huge disparity between people in the P20 and the rest of the population.

- The P20 are 20% of the global population…
  - 20% of the world’s growth

- but receive only 1% of the world’s growth
  - 1%

- account for 46% of all new cases of stunting
  - 46%

- and have 55% of all unregistered births
  - 55%
Where do the P20 live?

More than half of the poorest 20% of the population live in four countries. The other half are spread across more than 100 countries.

490m India
113m Nigeria
84m China
68m Indonesia
> 100 other countries
Current projections

Projections indicate that the gap between people in the P20 and the rest of the world is growing.
The path to progress

Using three bellwether indicators, we can monitor the progress of people in the P20 to see whether they are becoming wealthier, better nourished, and are being counted by their governments.
making the invisible, visible

While we must put existing data to good use, we must also urgently invest in better data and better ways to count people: we need more disaggregated data and investment in civil registration.
Counting people

Civil registration is vital for people to access services, welfare and rights, and for governments to capture important information about their citizens for effective decision-making.

**Not registered**
- No medical records, healthcare difficult to access
- Unable to open a bank account and unable to own land
- No right to vote
- No rights to inheritance or protection of property
- No access to social security or official support
- Death not recorded, no learnings to improve treatment or care for the future

**Registered**
- Medical records on file, access to healthcare
- Opens bank account and buys land
- Votes in local and national elections
- Property and inheritance rights
- Benefits from social security system
- Cause of death recorded, information fed into health system for monitoring and learning
Disaggregating for a better understanding
#1

National aggregates paint a very misleading picture when you look at subnational level data on poverty.

More detailed data can uncover pockets of poverty within affluent regions.
Disaggregating for a better understanding

Disaggregated data – by income quintile, geography, gender, age and disability as a minimum – is vital to gain insights into the lives of people in the P20, however it is not universally available.

Percentage of Ugandan population with no education

- National average: 30% Female, 12% Male
- Districts:
  - Central 1: 22% F, 13% M
  - Central 2: 21% F, 8% M
  - East Central: 27% F, 13% M
  - Eastern: 27% F, 10% M
  - Kampala: 4% F, 2% M
  - Karamoja: 70% F, 51% M
  - North: 37% F, 8% M
  - Southwest: 39% F, 15% M
  - West-Nile: 41% F, 11% M
  - Western: 33% F, 12% M
Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation working on the use of data to drive poverty eradication and sustainable development. Our vision is a world without poverty that invests in human security and where everyone shares the benefits of opportunity and growth.

We work to ensure that decisions about the allocation of finance and resources result in an end to poverty, increase the resilience of the world’s most vulnerable people, and ensure no one is left behind.

Contact
P20i@devinit.org

To find out more about our work visit:
Twitter: @devinitorg
Email: info@devinit.org

www.devinit.org