## Session 10 – Individual Presentations

## Ethiopia

1. As SDGs are about mutual accountability it is apparent both government and civil societies need to be capacitated to implement the SDGs. Despite the ongoing capacity building initiatives for different government entities, how does the government ensure that CSOs have the required capacity in place to enhance implementation and monitoring of SDGs and the GTP?

2. Given the encouraging trend of the Ethiopian government planning to allocate 75% of its annual domestic resource to poverty oriented sectors such as agriculture, education, health, etc… how does the Ethiopian Government plan to reallocate budget to bring first those left furthest behind?

3. In order to leave no one behind, governments need to disaggregate data as what is counted will be accounted for. What mechanism is in place to ensure data disaggregation and how is capacity being built to enable the Central Statistics Agency and other government entities disaggregate data by gender, age, disability etc as stipulated in SDG 17? As well as the contribution of volunteers

## Honduras

1. Considering the restrictions in public investment for the fulfillment of social rights, such as education, health, housing, quality water and others, what are the budgetary measures the government is taking to increase the public investment to achieve the SDGs, and specifically the SDG4?
2. Are there any measures planned to ensure that working people have access to education, having in mind the plans to close night schools because of the violence? If not, many people will be left behind and they will not have the chance to improve skills for work and skills for life.
3. What are the plans to include marginalized groups (like women, youth, indigenous people, persons with disabilities) in all phases of the implementation of all SDGs?

## India

Q1. India’s slogan of inclusion, ‘Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas’ (translates as Collective effort, Inclusive Development) is only possible with active involvement of all, including marginalized social, economic and caste based groups, women and young people. Yet, the government is systematically shrinking space and stifling dissent.

This is evident by India’s continuous falling performance at various global transparency and inclusion ranking indicators. India has fallen a spot place in the Human Development Index from 130 in 2016 to 131 in 2017, and 3 places in the Press Freedom Index from 133 in 2016 to 136 in 2017. (will elaborate more in statement)

In addition, the Indian government believes that political parties and profit driven corporations should receive continuous unlimited foreign funding without any accountability framework, while it is cracking down on NGOs. This issue was also recently raised at the Human Rights Council meeting held on 4th of May 2017. (Will elaborate more in statement)We demand a safe environment for civil society organizations and all social/marginalized groups in India.

In the light of the above doing; How will the government of India take action to correct its course and ensure, a transparent, accountable, data driven active inclusion of the civil society (which includes CSOs, Women, Young People, People with Disability, Marginalized and Indigenous communities), in the implementation process to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030?

Q2. We acknowledge the efforts by Government of India to improve the agricultural productivity for food security and sovereignty as well as highlighted the importance of women employment and recognising gender’s unpaid work, though in limited spheres such as energy and firewood. However we want to remind that India is still at 97 in the hunger index that impacts the women most.

We are keen to know if the strategy in restructuring the rural economy to revive agriculture and enhance the measures taken towards social protection and dignity?

In the light of the alarming declining labor force particularly of women it is extremely important to know about any efforts made towards recognising women’s contribution to the national economy and growth and equitable access and control to resources such as land, forest and water.

Q3. 80% of healthcare in India is in the private sector. This causes a fundamental misalignment between a rights based healthcare system and corporate interests. This can be seen in the lancet report on Healthcare and equity in India, which highlights very specific examples. In addition, a report by PSI has highlighted cases and trends of corruption in PPPs in India.

The current trend makes the situation of health inequality worse and further jeopardizes the realization SDG 3.

We would like to know what are the plans is to tackle this universal dichotomy- that private models do not protect right to health for all, do not deliver public goods, and do not protect the collective commons.

 What implementation policies & framework building initiatives are being put up to increase the capacity of the public sector & align the existing unregulated private sector to rights based access to healthcare for all and other target & indicators of the of SDG3, specifically for maternal health and mental health, increase in the trends of wasting and AMR.

## Maldives

1. It is a fact that it is only possible to achieve sustainable development with meaningful involvement of all rights holder groups, including marginalized social, economic and caste based groups, women, older and young people, , persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, LGBTQI people, migrants and refugees. Given this background and the very well documented context of shrinking space, what steps have you taken to secure designated, accessible and well-resourced spaces for MGoS in the co-design, implementation and monitoring of national policies, including through people led data collection?
2. How is the Government of the Maldives ensuring efforts to collect disaggregated data on people in vulnerable situations and marginalized communities and groups to ensure realizing the 2030 Agenda for them? What groups do you include in this disaggregation?
3. SDGs calls for strengthening community-level institutions and participatory decision making including through improving capacity of different stakeholders and rightsholders at the national level. Are there institutional processes in place to engage different stakeholders at national level to engage in and validate the national reviews and follow up different aspects of the agenda on the basis of the findings? What efforts are underway at national level to follow up on the findings of these reviews?