## Session 2 – individual presentations

## Monaco

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 Monaco 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?

## Japan

**Question 1**

Thank you for giving us the floor. My name is Hirotaka Koike, speaking on behalf of the Japan Youth Platform for Sustainability as part of UN major group for children and youth and Japan Civil Society Network on SDGs.

We appreciate the Japanese government’s efforts to engage with stakeholders and to invest in young people. However, young people in Japan and across the globe are suffering from today’s challenges such as vast inequalities between the few and the many that result in exploitation and marginalization of the poor. We need to see a truly transformative implementation plans with concrete milestones that address root causes.

As such, we wonder if the government is ready to fulfil the unmet responsibility of current generation. If so, we are ready to work with you as partners for achieving SDGs. To actualize this partnership, we would like to ask Mr. Kishida how can you guarantee the institutionalised space where a meaningful engagement took place that ensures the voices of marginalized, including persons with disabilities, older persons, women and especially young people, are heard and reflected in implementation and policies?

Thank you.

**Question 2**

Thank you very much for your review and mentioning disability issues in some part. We, disabled persons' organizations (DPOs) acknowledge things are changing. However, there are still many things we must tackle with, not only on disability but also other issues.

We appreciate the Japanese government has applied to our domestic policies the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, such as rights-based approach, and the participation of stakeholders, under the motto "Nothing about us without us".

The formulation of the Act on the Elimination of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities in 2013 is one of the examples,

I think these examples in the disability field are very useful in achieving SDGs goals.

Unfortunately, discrimination and prejudice toward marginalized groups including women, LGBT, elderly and disabled people still exist in our society.

We would like to ask Mr. Kishida, if the government will encourage and secure the participations of those marginalized people in decision-making processes, such as government councils, in respective fields of the 17 goals of SDGs, besides The SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meetings.

**Question 3**

Although the global strategy of promoting gender equality through international cooperation is well addressed in the VNR, domestic gender inequality remains as an issue needs further efforts. Among the issues, gender based violence especially against young women are missing in the Report. The young women are prone to be victimized, but legislative protection is inadequate. Even the most recent amendment of criminal law is insufficient to guarantee their safety and dignity. In line with the implementation of SDGs, what concrete measures will Japan take to prevent and end gender based violence especially for young women?

## Indonesia

1. The processes of SDGs in Indonesia isn't yet inclusive of middle-lower income, marginalized communities and groups with lack of protection, such as person with disabilities, LGBTI community, migrant worker, indigenous peoples, adolescent girls, displaced people, and people living with HIV and AIDS. How can the government ensure they are part of development actors and partner in implementing SDGs in Indonesia?
2. Reproductive health (data): Unmet need data counting of family planning doesn't include unmarried people which proofed that Indonesia doesn't provide inclusive and universal access reproductive health for all. Furthermore , FGM is still ongoing in the community, moreover there are no data of FGM practices. How do you address these issue and ensure intersectoral partnership to take action toward these issues?
3. Accessibility: Building infrastructure is a national development priority in Indonesia, which in most cases excluded and displaced huge number of communities, including persons with disabilities. In addition to this, there are lack of accessibility standards and consultations for public spaces. How will the government ensure accessibility standards, financial aspects in the development sector, and ensure involvement of persons with disabilities?
4. Education: inclusive and universal 12 years compulsory education in Indonesia still not implemented yet, especially for deaf students and girls. How the government works to ensure all girls can gain education without drop-out with any reasons and ensure education for deaf students with also provide training for deaf teacher?
5. Learning from the Millennium Development Goals processes in the past, how government will set up monitoring, evaluation and reporting SDGs in national and subnational report, thus also ensure harmonization of intersectoral and CSO partnership to meet SDGs target?
6. Question; Given the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, it is not clear from your review that there was a clear and elaborate consideration of the issue of policy integration and coherence to ensure a balanced implementation of all the three dimensions of sustainable development; economic, environmental and social. Could you kindly delve a bit into whether policy coherence is being treated as important and what steps have been taken to include policy coherence in the review or that you plan to take to ensure this in the coming years.  Are there concrete tools or systemic initiatives such as policy gap analyses or revision of national indicators to include SDGs that have been conducted or are planned to be applied and what is the baseline for the reporting on the progress for the SDGs?