## Session 4 – Individual Presentations

## Chile

1. Actualmente en Chile, existe una profunda crisis que afecta el sistema de cuidados alternativos donde viven 13.500 niños y niñas. El 90 % de la oferta programática es ejecutada por instituciones colaboradoras del Estado. La subvención estatal  vigente fluctúa entre los 100 y 400 dólares por niño/a, es decir por debajo de la línea de la pobreza en el tramo más bajo y por debajo del salario mínimo en el tramo más alto. Esto afectando el ejercicio de derechos fundamentales de los niños y niñas. Considerando el problema planteado y considerando que este grupo representa un grupo abordable del 3% del total de la población infantil del país, que correcciones de política pública hará este gobierno antes de terminar su mandato, para asegurar el cumplimiento de la agenda 2030 para este grupo clave y no dejarlo atrás?
2. Considerando que existen factores de riesgo como la violencia, la pobreza, la drogadicción,  entre otros,  que afectan la capacidad de cuidado de las familias , ¿por qué  Chile, no ha avanzado en generar indicadores de midan  estos factores de riesgo en función de  las capacidades de cuidado de las familias, de modo de generar políticas que prevengan la pérdida del cuidado parental?
3. Considerando que Chile, es uno de los países con uno de los coeficientes de Gini más altos de la región y de los países que forman parte de la ODCE, y que la inequidad y la pobreza afectan de mayor manera a los niños, niñas y adolescentes, ¿ qué medidas de inversión y desarrollo adoptarán para que ningún niño se quede atrás hacia el 2030?

## Malaysia

**Question 1:**

We would like to take this opportunity to firstly congratulate the Malaysian government for participating in this Voluntary National Review and acknowledge the work undertaken over the years in addressing poverty from a multi-dimensional level.

One major area of concern in the VNR reporting is the lack of disaggregated data and the total lack of any reference to groups living in poverty, to ensure ‘no one is left behind’.

Our question is what commitment can Malaysia give pertaining to rectifying the lack of disaggregated data, free prior and informed consent relating to the bumiputera indigenous people, despite them being the most deprived under all the goals especially the Anak Negeri & Pemakai Menoa namely the natives of Sabah, Sarawak & Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia, urban poor especially the Bottom 40, women, disabled people, displaced plantation workers, refugees, asylum seekers, sexual and gender minorities and targeting such groups in the SDG implementation?

**Question 2:**

I take this opportunity to acknowledge that the Economic Planning Unit of the Malaysian Government has engaged with a section of Malaysian NGOs in the VNR process. However, we like to state that this engagement must not just be consultative for inputs but we must be genuine partners in sustainable development.

One aspect that we feel that is absent is the rising fundamentalism and extremism, impunity towards selected non-state actors, shrinking of democratic, inclusive spaces for dialogue which ultimately disempowers the voices of marginalized communities such as women, persons with disabilities, refugees, asylum seekers, ethnic and religious minorities and sexual and gender minorities.

Our question is, what guarantees can the government of Malaysia provide here to ensure that these trends are reversed in the future and that the space for meaningful engagement in SDG implementation will be enhanced in line with fundamental human rights principles and standards?

**Question 3:**

At the outset, I must acknowledge the effective strategies in addressing poverty in Malaysia and the data as provided in the NVR indicates the impressive track record.  However, our concern in the CSO community is that the measurement of poverty used is the Poverty Line Index set for the poorest countries of the world. However, if one uses the measurements of developed countries such as multi-dimensional indicators including median or medium income measurements, then a true picture of the Bottom 40% especially among the urban poor living in high rise flats highlights their experience of deprivation and powerless with rising inequalities in Malaysian society.

The question from the civil society community is how would the government address more effectively rising inequalities and exclusion of the urban poor including the informal sector through SDG which seek not only to improve socio-economic conditions but also their democratic rights for participation at the local levels to address these in a holistic way?