## Session 6 – Guatemala, Italy, Zimbabwe

We appreciate that the distinguished countries on the panel have volunteered to review their SDG implementation and given us the opportunity to ask some questions. We have compiled these questions on behalf of civil society groups and they are aimed at bringing the attention of these and other countries to key areas where more action is needed to achieve the goals and targets agreed in the SDGs.

1. Women and girls undertake a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, including caring for children and older persons. Such uneven distribution of responsibilities hinders women’s and girls’ completion of or progress in education and advancement in the paid labour market. For example, all three countries continue to have a low prevalence of women in the paid labour market. Given the commitment to eradicating poverty in all its forms and the commitment to gender equality, what policies and actions will you implement to increase the equitable meaningful employment of women, including those from marginalised communities, within paid labour markets?
2. SDG 1, 2 and 5 all include targets for improving land tenure rights and the agreed indicators specifically require the improvement of women’s land rights. Despite these commitments, around the world we see land grabs by corporate investors and increasing tenure insecurity for marginalised groups. For example, in Guatemala there is growing inequality in access to land and indigenous women and communities in the north are losing land to palm oil companies. The World Bank funded Land Administration Program for Guatemala has also failed to protect women's and indigenous people's land rights. Given this situation, what are Guatemala and the other countries on this panel doing to ensure women’s and collective land rights are improved, especially the land rights of women from indigenous and other vulnerable communities?
3. SDG 3 commits to ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages. However, many communities and populations, particularly those who are marginalized, experience significant barriers to quality healthcare as well as accessing programmes for the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases. Barriers to accessible healthcare severely impact those who are members of the LGBTQ, indigenous, refugee and disability communities in all three of the countries on the panel. Considering the commitment to ensuring health for all, what actions are being undertaken to ensure that public and private healthcare services, including preventative and treatment programmes for communicable diseases such as HIV, are accessible to all, especially the most marginalized populations?