## Session 8 – Individual presentations

**Belarus**

* 1. Is the Belarusian government planning to pass an anti-discrimination law that contains, but is not limited to, a clear definition of gender discrimination and envisions additional mechanisms for protection from discrimination and liability for gender discrimination, a specialized comprehensive law on prevention of domestic violence and to eliminate in full the list of professions prohibited to women?
  2. There are concerns on the prioritisation of constructing a nuclear power plant over renewable and sustainable energy production options.
     + Which measures has the government of Belarus taken to promote the use of renewable energy?
  3. Key to ensuring that VNR processes are inclusive are participation of independent civil society organisations and data collection which is broad and coherent. How is Belarus ensuring that every citizen enjoys the freedom to association and organisation and that independent civil society organisations representing persons with disabilities, youth, older persons and persons belonging to minorities can participate in national implementation, follow up and review of the Agenda for Sustainable Development.

**Portugal**

1. How has the government of Portugal been consulting with representatives of civil society organisations including organisations of youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, volunteer groups and indigenous persons in preparation of the Voluntary National Report?
2. Would the government of Portugal be able to provide information on data collection on combating poverty particularly in case of persons with disabilities and their families?
3. How are the most marginalised groups that are at risk of poverty and social exclusion experiencing multiple discrimination - such as immigrant women with disabilities and young LGBTI people – included in actions to achieve goals for sustainable development

**Uruguay**

1. **DATA, GENDER & PARTNERSHIPS**
2. In the spirit of leaving no one behind, we notice that most of the disaggregated data presented in the report--and in particular the one in relation to SRHR--is gathered and processed by civil society organizations.  Can the country explain​ how it is currently supporting these organisations that take upon this task?
3. And, given that SGD 5 is a cross cutting goal and that gender mainstreaming is fundamental to the achievement of the development agenda, how is the country’s making the concerns of women an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally?

**2. PARTICIPATION OF KEY POPULATIONS**

1. Can the country elaborate on how it plans to encourage and meaningfully engage civil society and, in particular, young people in the reporting process?

**3. AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND SDGs**

1. What we are witnessing lately in the country is an increase in the industrialization of agriculture which is actually undermining Goal 2 as there is less land available for peasant farming and land grabbing for industrial activities such as monoculture plantations like GM soy. For the Uruguayan government, what exactly is meant by ‘sustainable agriculture’ and how can incentives to expand industrial activity at the expense of people's livelihoods and rights can be avoided?
2. How is the government channeling efforts for achieving Goal 2? And how are you ensuring people benefit equally from your actions towards Goal 2?