

Stakeholders Worldwide Prepare for UNEA-2

A Comparative Analysis of Stakeholder Engagement Sessions in Three Global Capitals

Introduction

Stakeholder Forum (SF) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) held three meetings in the month of April 2016 in Geneva, New York and London to help stakeholders prepare for the second United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-2), which will take place in Nairobi at the end of May 2016. SF and UNEP delivered the meetings with the help of the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service in Geneva, CIVICUS in New York and the network of UK Stakeholders for Sustainable Development in London.

The meetings aimed to inform Major Groups and stakeholders with and without knowledge of UNEP and UNEA-2 about the importance of the meeting, the issues to be discussed, and the available methods of participation for civil society.

Each meeting was based on a similar structure which included presentations by experts on the main topics to arise at UNEA-2: the overarching theme 'Delivering the Environmental Dimension of the Sustainable Development Agenda', the topic of the Ministerial Policy-Review 'Healthy People, Healthy Environment', the subject of the multi-stakeholder dialogue 'Partnerships to Deliver Sustainable Development' and the two symposia 'Environment and Displacement' and 'Mobilising Resources for Sustainable Development'. There was also an item on stakeholder engagement to explain the principal means for involvement in the meeting.

Despite having a similar basic structure, the events naturally differed with regards to organisers, speakers present, particular topics discussed and audience members and numbers (see table below).

Whilst the events amounted to valuable instances of stakeholder engagement and input in locations outside Nairobi, we do not claim the report to be fully reflective of the participants' views, nor the events to be comprehensive in international non-governmental engagement, given the nature of their occurrence in the Global North. We would hope to extend our reach to the Global South given the possibility in a future project.

The sections that follow summarise the speaker and stakeholder input on each topic from each meeting, and offer analysis based on these discussions.



UNEP Representative



Jan Dusik, the Director of UNEP Regional Office for Europe, introduced both the Geneva and London sessions, whilst Elliot Harris, UN Assistant Secretary General and Director of the UNEP New York office, initiated at the New York event. In all three cases, a comprehensive overview of the events taking place during UNEA-2, opportunities for Major Groups and stakeholder engagement, and expected outcomes, were provided. Jan Dusik highlighted the timeliness of this year's UNEA, occurring in the midst of much positive international energy towards the sustainable development agenda, with the COP21 Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Addis Ababa Action Agenda having recently been adopted. Mr Harris underlined the importance of the new Sustainable Innovation Expo at UNEA-2 which will showcase private sector efforts in coming up with innovative methods to solve environmental problems.

Participants in all three locations were disappointed about the clash of dates between UNEA and the WHA, the World Health Assembly, given that the UNEA ministerial discussion was intended to provide an opportunity to unite the health and environment communities around a common agenda through the theme of its ministerial discussion, Healthy People, Healthy Environment. Mr Harris responded to these concerns by explaining that the report will be circulated to health and environment ministers at the same time at both Assemblies, so the discussion of the same issue simultaneously by participating experts should help to build momentum amongst both policy communities.

New York participants posed further questions about UNEP and the HLPF's (High Level Political Forum) structure to Mr Harris: how does UNEA feed into the HLPF? Several different processes are intended to feed into the HLPF but are not linked with each other - how can this produce a coherent integrated outcome?

Further statements from the Geneva audience directed to Jan Dusik included an underlining of the importance of a ministerial declaration for SDG delivery which could be used as a reference point for all sectors to ensure the implementation of the environmental dimension; a request for more ministerial roundtables at UNEA to increase ministerial participation; and a demand for the discussions at UNEA to be better linked with the proposed resolutions.

Delivering on the Environmental Dimension of the Sustainable Development Agenda



The overarching theme of UNEA-2 was discussed both in Geneva and London, by Mark Halle, European Representative of IISD and Trevor Hutchings, Head of UK and EU advocacy at WWF, respectively.

Both highlighted very similar points: they flagged the importance of 2015 as a significant watershed year for sustainable development, as Jan Dusik also mentioned, and hailed the indivisibility and integration of the Sustainable Development Agenda.

For implementation to occur, they affirmed the need for the full participation of all major group members and stakeholders, that partnerships were crucial for delivery, and Mr Halle added that these could be fostered using UNEP as a forum. Both speakers set out the necessity to align the interests of the private sector with the sustainable development agenda given the agenda's estimated costs of trillions of dollars. Mr Halle additionally stated the importance of UNEP's role in tracking, assessing and ensuring accountability with regards to the implementation of the environmental dimension of the SDGs.

As an example of how to implement the SDGs into a national plan, Mr Hutchings cited the UK example of the Welsh Future Generations Act, which transposed the agenda into national legislation. He further claimed that a huge shift was necessary in leadership and in day to day working methods in order to bring about 'business unusual', which is itself necessary to achieve sustainable development.

Partnerships to jointly deliver on the environmental dimension of Agenda 2030

Whilst our speakers agreed on the challenges and opportunities for implementing the environmental dimension of the Agenda 2030, a detailed discussion of one of the methods of implementation, building partnerships, brought out many conflicting arguments. The wide variety of experiences with partnerships stemmed from the differing perspectives of our speakers: from the Major Groups, a UN agency, business and the third sector. The speakers commented on their experience of the participation of the Major Groups, NGOs and the private sector in partnerships.



Norine Kennedy, Co-organising Partner for Business and Industry Major Group, shared her positive experience of partnerships formed under the auspices of UNEP in the Major Groups with the New York participants. She noted the excellent cooperative working spirit amongst Major Groups and praised UNEP for consistently fostering partnerships between Major Groups and stakeholders, but noted the lack of institutional infrastructure to build partnerships in the UN, despite the positive support the idea wins from civil society. Perhaps there could be a Partnerships and Environment thematic team at future UNEAs to ensure this happens, she proposed.

Public-private partnerships were an important issue in both cities. In London, Steve Kenzie of UN Global Compact claimed that businesses had great difficulties in building partnerships with the UN given its somewhat closed culture. In a report *The United Nations and the Private Sector: Working Together for Development*, it was found that 80% of UN agencies had received funding from the private sector, whilst only 30% of private sector engagement by UN agencies involved knowledge sharing. Mr Kenzie said that businesses typically seek balanced partnerships with the UN, which, he claimed, require equity, transparency, and mutual benefit, if they are to be successful. On the role of business in partnerships, Ms Kennedy also argued that business should not be called upon to merely support projects financially but that it is necessary to bring all parties to the table to deliver effective projects. A New York participant reminded the floor of the importance of the private sector's contribution towards soft technology options in partnerships, which are important for implementing policy.

Steve Waygood, Chief Responsible Investment Officer at Aviva Investors, disagreed with Mr Kenzie, however, citing his multiple experiences of working with UNEP on policy.

Speakers encouraged the participation of NGOs in partnerships in London and New York. The New York audience for example called for other configurations of collaboration amongst sectors since they always seemed to necessarily include the private sector. Jan-Gustav Strandenaes supported this argument and went further to argue that civil society was responsible for creating its own partnerships. Ms Kennedy added that partnerships can be helpful for mainstreaming the role of stakeholders who have an important job to deliver the joint projects.

In London, Sue Riddlestone, Chief Executive of Bioregional, shared her productive experience working with UNEP as the NGO focal point for SDG 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), thanks to the wealth of knowledge her organisation had gathered in this area, including building successful partnerships to achieve SCP. Ms Riddlestone proposed ways that the UN could better facilitate partnerships, including:

- Scaling up existing initiatives;
- Making it clear how people can get involved;
- Creating a UN logo showing an organisation’s support for the SDGs;
- Using advertising agencies working pro bono to publicise UNEP’s work;
- Allowing stakeholders to take governments to account through National Action Plans.

Reflecting on her run of extremely successful partnerships between third, private and public sectors, she gathered together some guidelines for best practice. These include:

- The objective must be simple;
- All partners must understand the objective;
- There must be a real reason for all parties to be involved;
- It must be easy for partners to become involved;
- The project must work financially in order to be sustainable;
- An action plan should be co-created with all stakeholders, including training, reporting and knowledge sharing.

She suggested that this is an ideal time to form partnerships with other parties in order to deliver on the sustainable development agenda.



In summary, there is a large appetite for partnerships from all sectors but there is a lack of infrastructure on the part of the UN to foster these and facilitate delivery. Business should not just be called upon to provide the funds, but also to offer their vast set of softer skills, knowledge and experience in equal partnerships.



Mobilising Resources for Sustainable Investments

The Geneva meeting and one speaker from the London panel on partnerships for sustainable development focussed on the topic of this year's symposium, Mobilising Resources for Sustainable Investments.

In Geneva, speakers responded to Iain Henderson's (G20 Green Finance Study Group Project Manager at UNEP Inquiry) overview of the findings of the UNEP Inquiry on the Design of Sustainable Finance Systems which will be presented at the symposium at UNEA-2. The findings included the prediction that financial corporate markets can be aligned with sustainable development and that a quiet revolution is already under way to do so through government policy.

The other panellists and moderator Hamish Jenkins, Head of the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service in Geneva, were sceptical of the extent of this quiet revolution and urged that our entire financial system needed a dramatic overhaul in order to align itself with sustainable development. Mr Jenkins called for the inclusive provision of long-term affordable credit, for raising public revenue for long-term public investments, and warned against the international investment agreements giving rise to investor-state dispute settlements, which could compromise the progress of sustainable development.

Stephanie Blankenburg, of Head of UNCTAD's Debt and Development Finance Branch, also found fault with the Inquiry for conveying "too much confidence, too little criticism". She agreed that systemic problems characterise the core features of the international finance system, including volatile private capital funds and the system's automatic tendency towards regular financial crisis. She also criticised the procyclical nature of the economy and the private sector's inability to assign liability in obstructing the achievement of a sustainable financial system.

Katharina Serafimova, Head of Financial Sector Engagement, WWF International, supported the concerns about the UNEP report: the quiet revolution described in the inquiry was "a bit too quiet". She remarked that a much greater shift was needed beyond the recommendations made in the report, in order to reach the less than 2 degrees target in the Paris agreement.



Meanwhile in London, Steve Waygood from Aviva Investors focussed on the contribution of large investors' portfolio flows in preventing the advancement of sustainable development. He praised the UNEP report as the first occasion he had seen a sophisticated inquiry on the topic of a sustainable financial system. However he proposed that the UN should have a dedicated agency for capital markets, or commission on sustainable finance, to continue the inquiry's work.

Mr Waygood announced that the sustainable development goals are market failures as they do not take the externality of planetary boundaries onto a company's cash flow: standards and incentives should be provided to ensure externalities become internalities. He suggested individuals take on responsibility themselves, including asking financial advisors to to invest your private wealth in ethical funds, or voting for green leaders at board meetings of companies in which you have shares.

Mr Waygood met with an animated audience following his presentation, with questions including: why is there no fossil free investment fund in the UK? How can we lobby to get university economics and business degrees to encompass sustainable finance? How can businesses be open about what kind of market mechanisms are required to encourage sustainable development? The Addis Ababa Action Agenda includes helpful guidance on sustainable financing, how can we translate these general statements into action?



Mr Waygood's answers to each question encouraged proactive stakeholder engagement: vote against funds with fossil fuel investments or file a resolution; students should demand what they want in their curricula, and league tables should include sustainability studies as part of their ranking criteria; businesses should join advocacy partnerships such as the Sustainable Markets Network to enable open conversations; organisations need to hold businesses to account through an SDG league table which is free for all to access.

This topic seemed to present the largest challenges of all to sustainable development, and was of correspondingly high interest to the audiences. Mr Waygood's practical recommendations were warmly welcomed in London, where this issue could be seen as most relevant to stakeholders.



Healthy People, Healthy Planet

Speakers from all three events dealt with the topic of this year's Ministerial Policy-Review Session. The discussions ranged from a presentation of the UNEP report with practical policy recommendations to a survey of ethical philosophy relating to the environment and a call for a paradigmatic shift in discussing health.

In London, Anthony Kessel, Director of International Public Health at Public Health England, opened the panel with a review of the philosophical background of this topic. Moral philosophy from Descartes through to Kant and John Stuart-Mill treated the environment as having an instrumental value to individuals rather than an inherent value for itself. Now that human life and the natural environment are understood to interact together in a single global ecosystem it is important that we all recognise the need to value and protect the environment as an integral part of our moral duty to one another, he argued; damaging the environment also damages the health and well-being of others.



In New York, Dr. Natalie Jeremijenko, Environmental Health Clinic and Associate Professor in Art of New York University, seemed to support Kessel's argument with a call for an entire paradigm shift in the field of health and the environment. A change from rhetoric around reducing negative harm to the environment, like degrading air quality, to a rhetoric of 'mutualism' (benefitting from association rather than competition) is required. She advocates small-scale paradigm shifts towards mutualism, like Pier2Pier or Farmacy, rather than relying solely on punitive government measures against harmful activities like pollution or overfishing. She suggested that health could be used as a proxy for common good, since no one is anti-health.

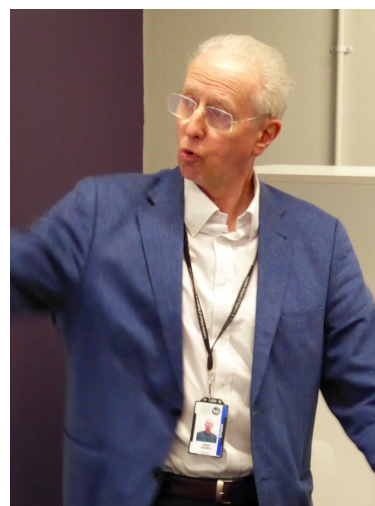
In Geneva and London, experts in the field offered practical policy suggestions referring to recent reports they had worked on to target linked health and environment problems.

In Geneva, Pierre Quiblier, Programme Officer at UNEP's Chemicals and Waste Branch, presented the Global Thematic Report 'Healthy Environment, Healthy People' which will be discussed during UNEA-2. Pierre hoped that the report would be a trigger for governments, policy-makers and stakeholders to come up with collaborative solutions and new policy options.

Annette Prüsse-Ustün, from WHO Public Health and the Environment, mentioned the findings of her department's report on health and environment linkages. She emphasised that the linkage explains 25% of diseases, with air pollution being the most significant cause, and that funds would therefore be more usefully allocated to preventing causes of ill health like pollution rather than focussing solely on treatment. She demanded that the real cost of goods should be taken into account since many products like oil weigh heavily on healthcare systems worldwide.

Bettina Borisch, Head of the Geneva Office’s World Federation of Public Health Association, introduced the findings of her own report, the Global Charter for the Public Health, which offers similar recommendations to UNEP’s report. It encourages cross-sectorial partnerships, systematic communication, multi-sectoral dialogue and the participation of civil society in advocacy, monitoring and campaigning. She commented that the UN and the WHO had been working over many years to unite the health and environment fields. What is lacking is a greater health and environmental consciousness by the “human mindset”.

Andy Haines from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine then presented his report with The Lancet on Planetary Health, which goes beyond the UNEP report in some areas. He mentioned certain environmental changes which were having important impacts on public health, including palm oil exploitation in Africa possibly influencing the emergence of ebola, and the loss of pollinators’ effect on food availability and quality. For him, the key challenges were imagination, knowledge and implementation. Implementation is prejudiced by dysfunctional systems like the economic and food systems. As Annette alluded to in her presentation, improving public health can have an enormous positive effect on the economy too. The SDGs now represent a major opportunity to address the driving forces towards an unsustainable future.



Laurence Carmichael, Head of the WHO Collaborating Centre for Healthy Urban Environments, then mentioned some key challenges and solutions that had arisen in her work, focussing on health problems in cities: deprived neighbourhoods suffer more from environmental factors, the built environment affects mental health and walking and cycling is positive for physical and mental health, as well as social capital. She advised that transsectoral approaches needed to be embraced, such as mainstreaming health into urban planning via health impact assessments, for example.

Across the three cities, respondents on the theme Health and Environment agreed on the enormous benefits of targeting health and environmental matters together. Cross-sectoral partnerships and dialogue recurred as necessary solutions to resolve health and environment-related issues. The cross-cutting benefits of solving these problems was emphasised, including having positive impacts on the economy, inequality and social capital too.



Environment and Displacement

Geneva was the only session at which this symposium topic could be discussed, due to the comparatively shorter length of the other meetings. Henrik Slotte, Head of UNEP's Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch, introduced the panel by stating that the upcoming symposium will discuss the topic from a number of angles, including both the causes and effects of environmentally linked displacement.

Michelle Yonetani, Senior Strategic Advisor from the Internal Displacement monitoring Centre, warned that the numbers of people facing internal displacement including disaster-related displacements are rising, and correspondingly the risk of disaster is increasing, with certain regions being repeatedly affected. She noted, however, the difficulty of disaggregating the causes of displacement between conflict and disaster, as environmental degradation and political instability can lead to clashes over resources and the subsequent departure of local residents.

Dina Ionesco, Head of the Migration, Environment and Climate Change division at IOM, agreed with Michelle on the multi-causality of the of migration and informed the Geneva audience of deeper complexities in the discussion including the lack of legal definition of environmental migrants, as well as the difference in policy lenses - migration and climate change - through which the issue can be seen.



Stakeholder Engagement at UNEP and UNEA

Some substantial issues regarding Major Groups and stakeholder engagement at UNEP and UNEA were provided by Stakeholder Forum expert Jan-Gustav Strandenaes, their Senior Policy Advisor on Governance, in the New York session and Farooq Ullah, Executive Director, in the London meeting. Further, Priscilla Achakpa, Executive Director of the Women Environmental Programme (Nigeria) and Co-Organising Partner for the Women's Major Group updated the New York participants on the discussions from the Expert Group Meeting on the HLPF (EGM) which had occurred the previous day in New York.

Mr Strandenaes' presentation centred on ways that the Major Groups and stakeholder engagement process at UNEA could be improved, whilst Mr Ullah gave practical directions to participants as to how best to influence the negotiations currently, and why.



Mr Strandenaes' recommendations stemmed from a recognition that governments at UNEP oppose the participation of NGOs and civil society (and he put forward that the stakeholder policy should not have been up for review in the first place). He proposed a partnership forum at UNEP, like the one in ECOSOC, to enable Major Groups to be part of the implementation process. His major proposal was for a meeting to occur in the UNEA off years for civil society and Major Groups - a GEM, or Global Environment Meeting - in order to encourage more dialogue amongst stakeholders, and force them to prepare their positions further in advance before UNEAs. A participant responded by calling for a GREM - a Global and Regional Environment Meeting - since more work was required by UNEP on the level of regional engagement.

Mr Ullah informed the London participants of the expected outcomes of UNEA-2 and the opportunities for Major Groups and stakeholder engagement. He advised stakeholders to contact cluster coordinators directly if they wished to influence the negotiations on the resolutions. This would be best carried out at the OECPR, when there is a higher likelihood of influence, as it would be too late to lobby during UNEA-2 itself. For this reason, he argued that UNEP should engage stakeholders between meetings, rather than merely at the Global Major Groups and Stakeholders Forum (GMGSF), which takes place two days before UNEA. Farooq mentioned that now was an opportune time to engage with UNEP as there are two upcoming UNEAs in succession, and because UNEA and the GMGSF are presently involved in defining a clearer future vision for themselves.

Ms Achakpa updated the New York participants on the discussion content of the previous day's EGM, and put forward some proposals for improvements within the Major Groups system. She stated that the national and global processes within the HLPF needed to be more closely linked since national teams were key for implementation. In turn, national best practices and consultations should feed back into the global level, for effective agenda setting. Ms Achakpa also expressed concern that governments valued the participation of some Major Groups over others, including business and science, which created an imbalance. She pointed participants towards the engagement process in Asia Pacific which was robust and should be learned from.

Further concerns were raised about stakeholder engagement by participants, including a question from New York on whether there would be an item at UNEA-2 to discuss stakeholder participation, and from Geneva, requesting UNEP to engage governments and stakeholders who are not physically present in Nairobi. A suggested solution was to establish The Group of Friends of UNEA in Geneva.



London participants were interested to find out how many UNEA-1 resolutions had been implemented, and how the private sector was represented at UNEA.

These events therefore demonstrated the demand for a more consistent and widespread stakeholder engagement agenda from UNEP, to include countries outside Nairobi and periods between UNEAs.

Conclusion and recommendations

The series of stakeholder engagement events across three international cities brought together 28 experts sharing thought-provoking and informative ideas on seven key topics with a total of 171 participating stakeholders. Attendees benefitted from briefings on what to expect at UNEA-2, how to get involved, and discussions of the key themes that would arise at the high-level meeting.

The three events addressed the same topics to a large extent (see table below), but subtle differences could be perceived in the focus and flavour of each meeting.

The Geneva meeting was most thorough in providing the background behind the symposia and policy-review sessions thanks to the high number of representatives present from UN institutions who had themselves taken part in preparing the reports or thinking behind the UNEA-2 events. This meant that participants had a very clear picture on the official content of the topics to be discussed at UNEA-2. The Geneva meeting covered the highest number of thematic topics but lacked a dedicated discussion on stakeholder engagement in UNEA-2, which the participants brought up in their questions to Jan Dusik.

New York however focussed most heavily on Major Groups and stakeholder engagement and partnerships thanks to its higher numbers of speakers from Major Groups (Norine Kennedy, Priscilla Achakpa and the chair Eleanor Blomstrom) as well as owing to Mr Strandenaes' passionate speech on civil society participation at UNEA-2. The meeting benefitted from the strong stakeholder and Major Group presence in New York, reinforced by the large numbers in town that week for the EGM conference and signing of the Paris Agreement. The session provided an open forum for discussion between participants and speakers about partnerships and increasing stakeholder activity in UNEA.

The London presentations were thorough on the thematic content for UNEA-2 and stakeholder engagement. The speakers gave particular attention to the theme of linking health and the environment and at the end Stakeholder Forum united comments on their forthcoming report on the links between health and the environment embodied within the SD Goals and targets. Audience participation was highest on the topic of sustainable financing, which is perhaps a particularly relevant issue to London-based stakeholders. Speakers and participants alike urged that more needed to be done by UNEP to engage the public about sustainable development and that in turn the public needed to understand why sustainable development applied to them.

For future Major Groups and stakeholder engagement sessions in UNEA-3 and beyond, the writers of this report would recommend delivering more of these, occurring further in advance of the Assembly, and in more places outside Nairobi where cities do not have a strong UN or UNEP presence; participants of the meetings proposed a 'Group of Friends of UNEA in Geneva' and a 'Global Environment Meeting' in UNEA 'off years' for example. Meetings would benefit from having a UNEP representative physically present, as well as experts familiar with all central topics to be discussed at the UNEA, including on stakeholder engagement. Regular regional or global meetings could offer a way for stakeholders to engage in a more consistent and effective manner in UNEP and UNEA, building on the momentum initiated by these three successful events.



Event Details

| | Geneva | New York | London |
|---|--|---|--|
| Organisers | UN-NGLS, UNEP, Geneva Environment Network | Stakeholder Forum, UNEP, CIVICUS | Stakeholder Forum, UNEP, UKSSD |
| Numbers in attendance | 84 | 57 | 30 |
| Chairperson | Felix Wertli, Head of the Global Affairs Section at the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (closing remarks - no Chairperson) | Eleanor Blomstrom, Programme Director, Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), Co-Organising partner for the Women's Major Group | Derek Osborn, President of Stakeholder Forum |
| UNEP Representative | Jan Dusik, Director of UNEP Regional Office for Europe | Elliot Harris, UN Assistant Secretary General and Director, UNEP NY office | Jan Dusik, via video message |
| Delivering on the Environmental Dimension | Mark Halle, IISD European Representative | | Trevor Hutchings, Head of UK and EU advocacy, WWF |
| Partnerships | | Norine Kennedy, Co-organising Partner for Business and Industry Major Group | Sue Riddlestone, Bioregional Chief Executive; Steve Kenzie, Executive Director of UN Global Compact |
| Mobilising Resources | Hamish Jenkins, Head of the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service, Geneva; Iain Henderson, G20 Green Finance Study Group Project Manager at UNEP Inquiry; Stephanie Blankenburg, Head of UNCTAD's Debt and Development Finance Branch; Katharina Serafimova, Head of Financial Sector Engagement, WWF International | | Steve Waygood, Chief Responsible Investment Officer at Aviva Investors |
| Healthy People, Healthy Planet | Pierre Qublier, Programme Officer at UNEP's Chemicals and Waste Branch; | Dr. Natalie Jeremijenko, Environmental Health Clinic and Associate Professor in Art, New York University | Anthony Kessel, Director of International Public Health, Public Health England; |

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|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | Annette Prüsse-Ustün, WHO Public Health and the Environment; Bettina Borisch, Head of the World Federation of Public Health Association, Geneva Office | | Andy Haines, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Laurence Carmichael, Head of the WHO Collaborating Centre for Healthy Urban Environments |
| Environment and Displacement | Henrik Slotte, Head of UNEP's Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch; Michelle Yonetani, Senior Strategic Advisor from the Internal Displacement monitoring Centre; Dina Ionesco, Head of the Migration, Environment and Climate Change division at IOM | | |
| Stakeholder Engagement | | Jan-Gustav Strandenaes, Senior Policy Advisor on Governance, Stakeholder Forum; Priscilla Achakpa Executive Director, Women Environmental Programme (Nigeria), Co-Organising Partner for the Women's Major Group | Farooq Ullah, Executive Director, Stakeholder Forum |