

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Multi-Stakeholder Consultation for Stockholm+50

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Meeting Overview

The Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Regional Multi-Stakeholder Consultation took place ahead of the Stockholm+50 conference, a high-level meeting that aims to commemorate the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment and celebrate 50 years of global environmental action. The LAC regional consultation is one in a series of five regional multi-stakeholder consultations taking place ahead of the Stockholm+50 conference, which will convene in Stockholm, Sweden, from 2-3 June 2022. The consultations seek to bring together regional stakeholders to, among other things, give voice to and facilitate engagement of as large a number of stakeholders as possible; ensure a bottom-up mapping of key elements and actions needed to safeguard the human environment in the 21st century in the context of each country's and each region's needs, including on policies and actions required in those economic sectors that are most critical for sustainable development; and review and assess how the human environment can be enhanced to help countries and regions attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The regional consultation was held on the theme, "Towards Stockholm+50: A Healthy Planet and Prosperity for All." Participants recognized the urgent need for concrete and immediate action to protect the planet. A key message that was repeated throughout the meeting was a call for solidarity and collaboration, ensuring that all groups, including youth, women, Indigenous Peoples, and other vulnerable groups, are fully engaged and involved not only in the discussions, but also in implementation efforts.

The LAC regional consultation took place from 5-6 April 2022 in a virtual format, with over 350 participants, and included two panels and six working groups.



Clockwise from left: **Cecilia Vaverka**, Deputy Director, Stockholm+50 Secretariat, Ministry of the Environment, Sweden; **Jacqueline Alvarez**, Regional Director and Representative, UNEP; Moderator **Piedad Martín**, Deputy Regional Director, UNEP; and **Carlos de Miguel**, UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Opening Remarks

Piedad Martín, Deputy Regional Director, UN Environment Programme (UNEP), highlighted that the LAC regional consultation aims to provide an opportunity for different stakeholders representing different constituencies to work outside their individual silos and shape a collective, tangible, and value-added deliverable that can renew our commitment, reimagine our common future, and rebalance our relationship with nature.

Cecilia Vaverka, Deputy Director, Stockholm+50 Secretariat, Ministry of the Environment, Sweden, underlined that, against the backdrop of the latest report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on "Mitigation of Climate Change," it is clear that the world needs to do more, faster. She said that Stockholm+50 aims to be an accelerator of commitments and actions in the run-up to the Summit of the Future in 2023. Emphasizing that healthy prosperity is one shared by all, she stressed the need for inclusive participation, including meaningful youth participation, and

interconnectedness of the various environmental agendas.

Carlos de Miguel, Head of the Policies for Sustainable Development Unit of the Division of Sustainable Development and Human Settlements, ECLAC, noted that there can be no economic growth without resulting growth in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. He highlighted that one of the biggest challenges in the region is balancing the need for continued economic growth, of about 4% per year, with the need to reduce GHG emissions. He emphasized that the current pattern of growth is at cross-purposes with the need to reduce emissions, and outlined opportunities to grow sustainably through, inter alia, sustainable transportation and bioeconomy. Underscoring the importance of multilateralism, he called for solid, peaceful institutions and structural changes in a bid to protect the environment.

Jacqueline Alvarez, Regional Director and Representative, UNEP, said at this critical moment, “we have a choice of breakthrough or breakdown.” She underlined that “we can either continue down the path of the last 50 years or we can collectively pause and move forward with solidarity and collective actions for a better future.” Noting this generation inherited an Earth with rich possibilities, fostered by innovation and technology, she called for all to raise their voices to share ideas, and to start building new narratives and the legacy that the region wants to offer to Stockholm+50.

Multi-Stakeholder Panel Discussions

Panel one: “Key messages and commitments for action”

Teresa Moll de Alba, UN Global Compact Latin America and the Caribbean, highlighted key areas where companies can concentrate to achieve sustainable development in the region. These, she said, include: implementing solid reporting systems so companies “feel” their commitments, and overcoming the idea that success is only based on financial aspects; reviewing supply chains involving suppliers and buyers; making sure small and medium-sized companies are included in the discussion; and requiring accountability of companies so they understand the weight of their own actions.

Tarcila Rivera Zea, Center for Indigenous Cultures of Peru (CHIRAPAQ), spoke about the need of urgent actions for non-state actors to sustain a healthy planet. She said the largest challenge is understanding each other and putting lessons



Tarcila Rivera Zea, CHIRAPAQ

learned into practice, reminding participants that many of the issues discussed now were the same 50 years ago. She recommended considering individual and collective rights with an intergenerational and intersectional view so young people continue using ancestral knowledge, and creating a dialogue among cultures.

Alejandro Luque, Stockholm+50 Youth Task Force, shared his constituency’s key messages for Stockholm+50. First, he said, education should be the main focus since it is the root of many of the current issues, and policy discussions should include youth. Second is to “work with what we have,” since many of the goals discussed 50 years ago are still “active,” and translated into many agreements that are not well implemented. Finally, he highlighted the breach between environmental rights and their application in the region, particularly considering that many young people are afraid of demanding a healthy environment because of violence against environmental defenders.

Carmen Capriles, Reacción Climática, focused on how to ensure that Stockholm+50 can renew the promise and optimism of 1972, stressing that the environmental scope should be strengthened in the development agenda, especially in the Latin American



Teresa Moll de Alba, UN Global Compact Latin America and the Caribbean



Carmen Capriles, Reacción Climática

region, where “extractivism” has reached levels never seen before. She said lessons learned have not been applied, and it is clear that the extraction of natural resources in the region has neither led to development, nor to sustainable development. Capriles called for a more harmonious relationship with nature, better protection of indigenous rights, and better understanding of the interconnected nature of environmental issues. She said the environmental agenda must be prioritized, and development focused on the extraction of resources must end.

Marylita Poma, Interfaith Rainforest Initiative, Peru, said there is a need for a positive global narrative to address environmental issues. She called for greater cooperation and care and a more holistic concept of development that provides for more healthy conditions for people and the environment. She said forest protection is an ethical issue, and called for education and training to sensitize people to environmental issues and inspire them to take action to ensure a healthy environment and society.

During ensuing discussion, de Alba stated that the private sector and the UN Global Compact have important roles in helping address environmental issues, engaging in dialogue, and providing training and tools for achieving environmental commitments. Rivera Zea said there needs to be respect for Indigenous Peoples and human rights, action must be taken to fulfil environmental commitments, inputs must be included from every level, and education promoting a culture of respect and responsibility must be facilitated.

Luque underlined the need for better education, engagement of young people, and recognition of the role of youth and social media in communicating on environmental issues and regulations. Capriles discussed the role of the private sector in the implementation of international environmental commitments and the importance of accountability. Poma

stressed the importance of dialogue and multi-stakeholder platforms to build synergies among groups and address environmental issues.

Key messages from the panel on commitments

Key messages highlighted by the panelists include the need for:

- Companies to implement solid reporting systems and review their supply chains;
- Preventing violence against environmental defenders;
- Education and youth engagement;
- Promoting a more harmonious relationship with nature;
- Better protection of indigenous rights; and
- Ending development focused on resource extraction and promoting a more holistic concept of development that provides for healthier conditions for people and the environment.

Panel two: Setting the Scene and Sharing the Vision: “REIMAGINE Intergenerational visions of the future, Pathways for Sustainable Living under 1.5 degrees and a healthy planet”

Adriana Zacarías Farah, GO4SDGS, UNEP, stated that, like in 1972, we are at a moment in time, at which actions must be taken to avoid significant harm to the environment but, she said, now the crises are bigger and the stakes are much higher. She said Stockholm+50 provides an important opportunity to reflect and move from commitments to implementation. This, she noted, requires renewing cooperation, rebuilding trust, and engaging all stakeholders at all levels to take action.

In a keynote speech, Lewis Akenji, Hot or Cool Institute, stressed the need to reimagine a future that addresses climate change, biodiversity loss, and poverty. To do this, he said, we need youth engagement, a reorientation from the present focus on economic growth to a focus on wellbeing, inclusion of perspectives from different genders and races, and collaboration in community



Lewis Akenji, Hot or Cool Institute

building. He described tensions in society, including: increasing levels of production while the supply of resources is diminishing; increasing levels of poverty while the rich get richer; and increasing levels of waste generation while the Earth's capacity to absorb waste is decreasing.

Akenji called for lifestyle changes to achieve climate change mitigation goals of the Paris Agreement. He described scenarios of how these changes can be made through:

- A “designed world approach,” which leverages markets to spur innovation and shape consumer preferences;
- A “global commons approach” where global governance is reformed to become inclusive and focused on wellbeing, the provision of basic services, and a circular economy;
- A “big village approach,” in which local communities are strengthened, bottom-up innovation is prioritized, and participatory governance is used; and
- A “pocket lifestyles approach” where peer-to-peer interaction and sustainable lifestyles are achieved through the rapid spread of technology.

He stressed the need to create a positive vision of the future, update indicators for sustainable society, remove the extremes of poverty and wealth, learn from indigenous knowledge, and redefine the meaning of work.

Helio Mattar, President, Akatu Institute, expressed optimism about the future since companies and consumers are working towards sustainability. He compared statements made 50 years ago to show how the mentality of today has progressed towards new lifestyles, more concerned with a healthy environment and human wellbeing.

German Sturzenegger, Water and Sanitation Senior Specialist, Inter-American Development Bank, spoke about the role of financial institutions in scaling up sustainable development, and

highlighted the stronger awareness on critical issues such as water security and climate change, especially from younger generations.

Edoard Schaffrath, Mayor of Municipality of Naranjal, Paraguay, shared the experience of the project “Naranjal Sustentable,” which focuses on participatory actions among public and private actors, particularly in agriculture, waste management, and infrastructure projects.

Boykin Smith, environmental youth advocate, Bahamas, noted that youth are facing the reality of countries not meeting their commitments, and are the ones that will suffer the most from the current crises. He outlined three key messages: recognize youth, prioritizing the most disadvantaged; scale up efforts to respect and promote implementation of the rights of children, including their status as key stakeholders; and reimagine financing.

In subsequent discussion, panelists urged increasing the pace of change. Noting inequitable distribution of resources globally, Akenji proposed a “universal basic dividend,” under which everyone will receive a share of the Earth's resources and benefits. Boykin underlined the need to listen to and engage with youth on various levels, from local youth leaders to national youth councils and political organizations focused on youth issues.

Key messages from the panel on visions

Panelists called for:

- Renewed cooperation and trust building;
- Stakeholder engagement, including youth engagement, at all levels;
- A reorientation from the present focus on economic growth to a focus on wellbeing, inclusion of perspectives from different genders and races, and collaboration in community building;
- Financial institutions to play an active role in scaling up sustainable development;
- Participatory actions among public and private actors; and
- A “universal basic dividend,” under which everyone will receive a share of the Earth's resources and benefits.

Parallel Working Groups on Leadership Dialogues

Working Group 1: “REGENERATION: A healthy planet for the prosperity of all”

On how to restore and regenerate a positive relationship with nature, participants called for:

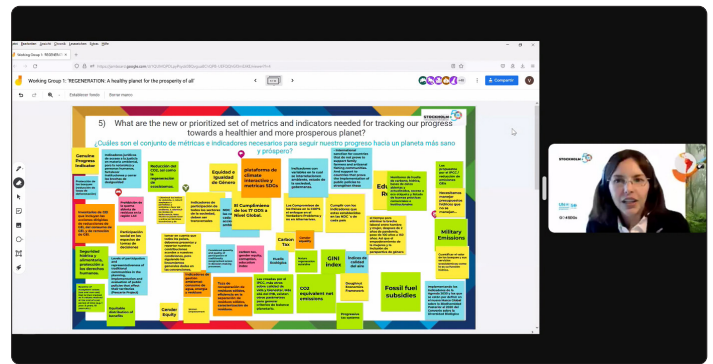
- Increasing project financing for developing countries;
- Adopting sustainable practices and lifestyles;
- Providing training opportunities in natural resource management for developing countries;
- Including different types of knowledge in decision-making processes across governance levels;
- Reducing consumption patterns and being more mindful in the use of natural resources;
- Focusing on public education because many people are not aware of how their actions impact the environment; and
- Promoting circularity and reuse policies in business.

On actions that participants would take to scale up the change towards a healthy planet, as well as policies and structures needed for such actions, participants identified:

- Funding civil society to push for the enforcement and improvement of environmental, climate, and human rights legislation and regulations;
- Ensuring that restoration policies and programmes generate socioeconomic benefits for local populations, such as food security, employment, and income opportunities;
- Raising awareness of the benefits that forests and other natural systems provide;
- Establishing food chain certifications and creating marketplaces for traditional production and seeds exchanges; and
- Addressing plastic pollution and supporting those impacted by pollution in general.

On how marginalized and vulnerable groups can benefit from policies and initiatives designed to restore a more sustainable and resilient relationship with nature that mitigates nature risks, participants called for:

- Empowerment of marginalized and vulnerable groups through education and awareness raising;
- Advocacy and capacity building to incorporate these groups as part of the solution, including



Working group 1 co-facilitator **Marianna Leite**, ACT Alliance Brazil, manages the online jamboard featuring answers received in response to the working group questions.

- through policies that are designed with justice, equity, diversity, and inclusion;
- Policies and initiatives that increase knowledge transfer;
- Closing the gap between commitments and implementation;
- Promoting the diverse cultural values people place on landscapes;
- Reinforcing the role of environmental justice;
- Better distribution of benefits among and acknowledgement of marginalized groups such as Indigenous women;
- Landscape restoration, which can positively affect tenure and land rights for many Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and landowners; and
- Promoting social organization so that society can monitor progress, demand improvements, and denounce abuses.

On safeguarding the rights of people and nature, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities, environmental defenders, women, youth, and future generations, participants urged:

- Recognizing Maroon Communities as Indigenous Peoples;
- Eliminating corruption, creating networks, accessibility, and social banks, and giving a voice to local communities;
- Listening to those most affected in the territories, noting that public policies sometimes work against local communities;
- Acknowledging the importance of traditional knowledge;
- Ensuring active and meaningful participation of “culturally relevant” groups, such as women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples, in decision-making processes; and
- Creating and implementing projects with youth and other groups that educate about democratic values, human rights, diversity, and citizenship.

Participants also discussed policies and actions needed to make progress towards securing a healthier and more prosperous planet, including:

- Government accountability;
- Gender equity;
- Defending the defenders;
- Ensuring a safe environment for exercising rights;
- Capacity building;
- Eliminating fossil fuel subsidies;
- Improving levels of participation and representation of traditional communities in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of public policies that affect their territories;
- Education reform; and
- A carbon tax.

Key recommendations from the Working Group on Regeneration

- Adopt sustainable practices and lifestyles;
- Promote circularity and reuse policies in business;
- Establish food chain certifications and create marketplaces for exchanging traditional products and seeds;
- Reinforce the role of environmental justice;
- Distribute benefits equitably and acknowledge marginalized groups such as Indigenous women;
- Eliminate fossil fuel subsidies; and
- Improve the levels of participation and representation of traditional communities in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of public policies that affect their territories.

Working Group 2: “RECOVERY & REBALANCE: Reset”

Participants focused on: recovery actions in key COVID-19 affected sectors; innovation and digital technologies; and global and South-South cooperation. Issues discussed included:

- The possibility of job creation post-pandemic, especially considering a shift into low-emission economies;

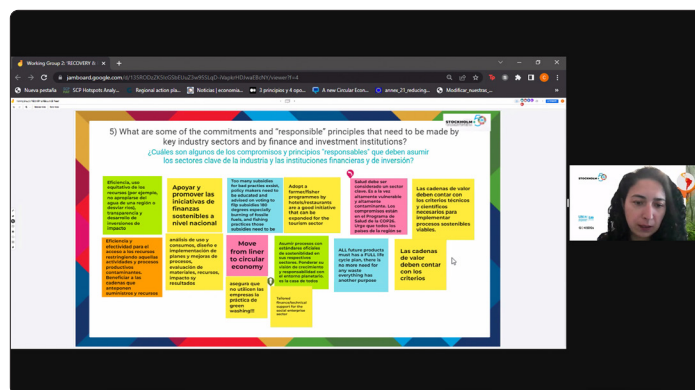
- Opportunities for sustainable agriculture, manufacturing, and ecotourism in new business models;
- An eventual job reduction in areas such as non-sustainable agriculture and fossil fuel extraction and related activities;
- Enabling the necessary skills for workers to transition into a “renewed economy”;
- Support for affected populations;
- Value chain restructuring;
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) using more formal business practices such as digitalization and banking; and
- Lifestyle-affecting practices such as interruptions in consumption, and increased packaging.

Participants also discussed the most promising sustainable and inclusive recovery practices currently being applied by public, private, and civil society groups at individual, community, city, regional, and country levels, and how these could be scaled up. Many concerns focused on the lack of inclusivity and equality, which puts progress achieved at risk.

On changing recovery and pre-existing practices to ensure an inclusive and sustainable recovery, participants recommended strengthening participatory mechanisms in decision making and social protection to support populations going through the effects of the pandemic, as well as rethinking investments in fossil fuels.

On how to ensure that all countries/communities can benefit from opportunities stemming from a sustainable and just transition, participants highlighted the need to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation on knowledge and technology transfer. Several mentioned problems arising from corruption and lack of inclusive education.

On creating better-performing industries and supply chains for a just transition to a more sustainable economy, discussions tackled:



Working group 2 co-facilitator **Carolina Ferreira**, International Labour Organization, manages online participation in the jamboard.

- Better management of water resources in agriculture, energy, and transportation services;
- Creating new processes that can substitute the use of plastic; and
- Making SMEs more knowledgeable to improve their access to loans and innovation and help them integrate into a more circular economy.

On commitments that need to be made by key industry sectors and by finance and investment institutions, discussion focused mainly on: the need for funding to implement relevant measures; the need for financial services, such as insurance and investment; and leaving behind practices that are not beneficial for the environment.

Finally, on decent green jobs of the future, participants mentioned: sustainable forest management; disaster risk and land-use management; sustainable agriculture; renewable energy; and new technologies that include women and youth.

Key recommendations from the Working Group on Regeneration

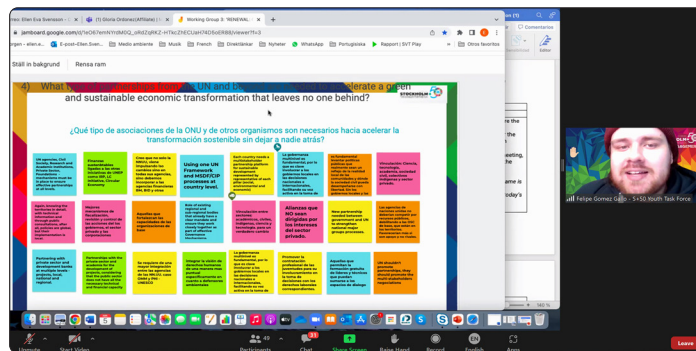
- Create the means for more SMEs to use formal business practices such as digitalization and banking;
- Implement better resource management through the deployment of technology;
- Restructure value chains in production considering environmental and social impacts; and
- Reduce jobs in sectors such as non-sustainable agriculture and fossil fuel extraction and related activities.

Working Group 3: “RENEWAL: Cooperation to accelerate action”

During this Working Group, participants discussed: scaling up finance; governance and institutional reform; collective action and strengthened cooperation; and digital transformation.

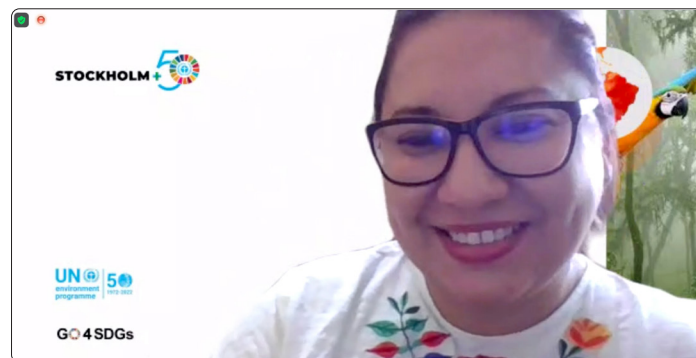
Participants underlined the need for:

- Greater involvement of civil society organizations (CSOs);
- Reconsideration of what constitutes the right to development;
- Greater UN outreach with local grassroots organizations;



Felipe Gómez Gallo, Stockholm+50 Youth Task Force, intervenes on accelerating a green and sustainable transformation that leaves no one behind.

- Development that includes inputs from multiple stakeholders and greater support for rural and Indigenous Peoples at the local level;
- Fostering of partnerships and support for people at the local level in advocating on environmental issues;
- Using a “feminist” approach, protecting human rights, and promoting mechanisms to ensure accountability and a greater role for women;
- Providing paid UN internships for youth;
- Opportunities for young scientists in decision-making processes in order to facilitate more environmentally friendly development practices;
- Opportunities for youth to provide innovative ideas for addressing environmental issues;
- Access to education on environmental issues;
- Better practices and capacity building for the implementation of environmental commitments;
- Cooperation between academics and civil society to facilitate technology transfer for environmentally responsible solutions;
- Technology that provides sustainable benefits for communities;
- Investments in research and the spread of information;
- Political decisions to be based on science;
- Addressing the influence of the private sector on the UN and the danger that partnerships with the private sector may weaken the UN;
- Recognition that colonial solutions are no longer useful and must be replaced to face current challenges;



Working group 3 co-facilitator **Lorena Terrazas**, Red Pazinde

- Recognition of technology and knowledge that can help people live harmoniously with nature, and active listening to Indigenous Peoples;
- Technology that bridges gaps between people and sectors and helps communities; and
- Analysis and regulation of risks that digital technology can pose by facilitating environmentally harmful development and financing.

Key recommendations from the Working Group on Renewal

- Recognize the necessity of different approaches in LAC that would address the lack of accessibility of technologies, insecurity and mortality rates environmental leaders face, the lack of accessibility of public environmental funds, increased inequality, and a recession in learning and opportunities;
- Reconsider what constitutes the right to development;
- Greater UN outreach with local grassroots organizations;
- Foster partnerships and support for people at the local level in advocating on environmental issues;
- Provide paid UN internships for youth;
- Provide opportunities for young scientists in decision-making processes in order to facilitate more environmentally friendly development practices;
- Create mechanisms to ensure accountability and a greater role for women;
- Promote strong and transparent public policy to strengthen civil society and protect the lives of those who lead social, environmental, and sociopolitical change; and
- Ensure environmental education that is inclusive of all types of people, and support a lifelong learning approach, promoting an environmentally responsible culture.

Parallel Working Groups on High-Impact Sectors

Working Group 4: “Small Island Developing States (SIDS) for Stockholm+50”

Discussions during this session focused on key issues affecting the sustainable development of Caribbean SIDS.

Participants highlighted limited space and human capacity to face challenges and the gap between proposed solutions for issues such as climate change, and the availability of technology needed to tackle these.

There was agreement among participants that ocean resources are paramount to the development and wellbeing of the region, and that while there is recognition of the push to transition away from fossil fuel-dependent industries, the need for a just transition for those reliant on their use should not be ignored.

On good practices and pathways to successfully restore and regenerate a positive relationship between the economy and nature, participants highlighted the importance of traditional knowledge and the application of the “Stockholm principles,” such as the polluter-pays principle.

Under solutions to the main challenges that act as barriers to a sustainable and inclusive recovery in Caribbean SIDS, participants called for investing in nature-based solutions and green infrastructure in marine environments; and recognition of traditional fishing and farming practices.

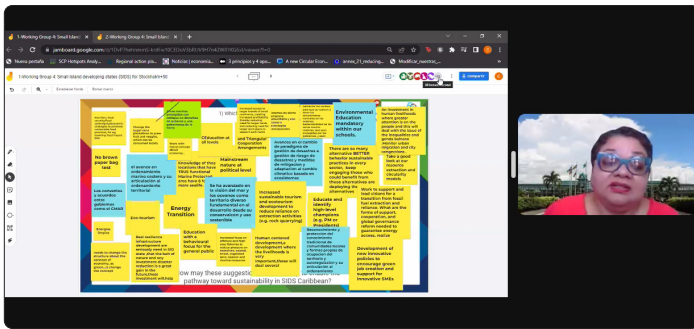
On specific and realistic actions to accelerate the change towards a healthy planet, participants agreed on the need for educational policies and legislation that would address the region’s challenges. Some highlighted the usefulness of green economy policies and nature-based solutions, such as tree planting.

On new economic models that could bring Caribbean SIDS to the next era of development



|| Nicole Leotaud, CANARI

Working group 4 co-facilitator **Nicole Leotaud**, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute



Working group 4 co-facilitator **Amrikha Singh**, Caribbean Community, organizes jamboard contributions on regenerating a positive relationship between economy and nature.

that are also in tune with nature and society, participants mentioned the blue economy and circular economy. Many agreed on the importance of respecting natural ecosystems. Some supported strengthening intersectoral cooperation within states.

On fostering a circular economy in the Caribbean SIDS, many participants agreed on the impact of effective waste management and the need to shift to more sustainable production patterns.

Finally, participants shared specific actions they would be prepared to bring to Stockholm+50 and beyond, highlighting projects that are already promoting sustainable development in the region, such as:

- Initiatives to recognize the rights of nature;
- Creating a SIDS science-policy-business platform;
- Supporting artisanal fishermen and women; and
- Presenting research outcomes relevant for the region.

Key recommendations from the Working Group on SIDS

- Provide access to technology and finance;
- Invest in nature-based solutions and green infrastructure in marine environments;
- Promote a shift towards a low-emission economy, recognizing that many states do not possess the means to move away from fossil fuels; and
- Include traditional knowledge in relevant policymaking.

Working Group 5: “Circularity”

On how better performing industries and supply chains for circular business can be created at scale and which sectors are the most critical, participants discussed the need to:

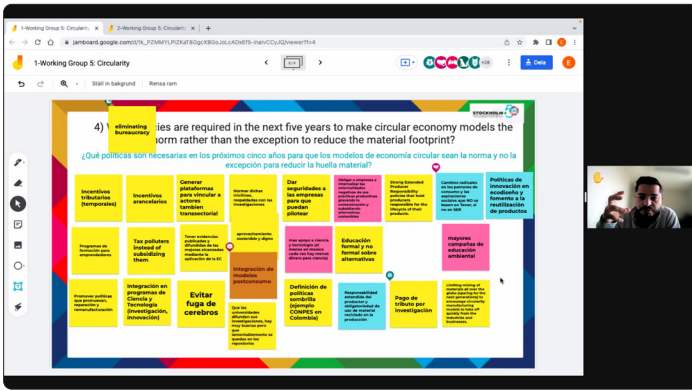
- Harmonize standards and regulations;
- Generate dialogue between industry and academia focusing on the circular economy;
- Work with multi-stakeholder groups to discuss the circular economy from scientific and research standpoints;
- Incorporate recycling into product supply chains and apply a life cycle perspective for products;
- Ensure that circular economy principles are implemented and human behavior is modified to focus on common wellbeing and environmental protection;
- Involve SMEs in reforming supply chains; and
- Encourage reforms in the mining sector, in particular towards a circular economy.

On how to leverage the potential to create regenerative business models in the LAC region to maintain and restore natural ecosystems and how these processes can leverage traditional sciences and include traditional and Indigenous communities, participants discussed:

- The application of circular economic models to a wide variety of situations;
- The need for the private sector to transform linear practices into more circular ones;
- The need for the private sector to connect with local communities;
- The importance of denouncing practices that amount to “ecocide” and ensuring that there are enforcement mechanisms to prevent environmental harm;
- The need to use new regenerative models;



Working group 5 co-facilitator **Luisa Santiago**, Latin America Lead, Ellen McArthur Foundation



Kenneth Ochoa, El Bosque University, Colombia, contributes to the jamboard.

- The value of engaging multi-stakeholder groups, including youth, the scientific community, CSOs, and Indigenous communities;
- The importance of restoring ecosystems; and
- The need to engage indigenous groups, incorporate their views, and use traditional knowledge.

On how to ensure that all countries and communities can benefit from opportunities stemming from transition to a circular economy and the roles of citizens and digital technologies, participants stated that:

- Local capacities and understanding must be strengthened;
- Traditional knowledge must be used, local skills must be identified, and jobs must be created;
- Electronic waste problems must be addressed using circular economy principles;
- People who are outside the formal economy need to be trained on circular economy principles;
- Information must be disseminated and citizens must be informed so they can make better decisions, engage in circular economy practices, and be part of the policymaking process; and



Working group 5 co-facilitator **Adriana Zacarias Farah**, UNEP

- All types of technology, including local and traditional science and technology, must be used.

On policies that are required in the next five years to make circular economy models the norm, participants discussed the need for policies that:

- Provide for appropriate taxes, tariffs, and financial incentives;
- Encourage entrepreneurial projects;
- Foster a change in the economic models being applied so that circular economic practices become widespread;
- Encourage the private sector to adopt these models and give the private sector confidence that these models are safe to follow; and
- Facilitate education on the circular economy.

Regarding partnerships, public-private coalitions, and civil society mechanisms needed to scale finance, strengthen governance, and reverse unsustainable production and consumption patterns, participants discussed:

- Alliances and initiatives fostering regional collaboration;
- The need to work together to achieve the SDGs; and
- The value of having dialogue to identify lessons learned from the past.

Key recommendations from the Working Group on Circularity

- Incorporate reuse, repair, refurbishment, and recycling into product supply chains and apply a life cycle perspective for products;
- Implement circular economy principles and modify human behavior to focus on common wellbeing and environmental protection;
- Involve SMEs in reforming supply chains;
- Provide education on the circular economy, including for people outside the formal economy;
- Use traditional knowledge, identify local skills, and create jobs; and
- Encourage reforms in the mining sector, in particular towards a circular economy.



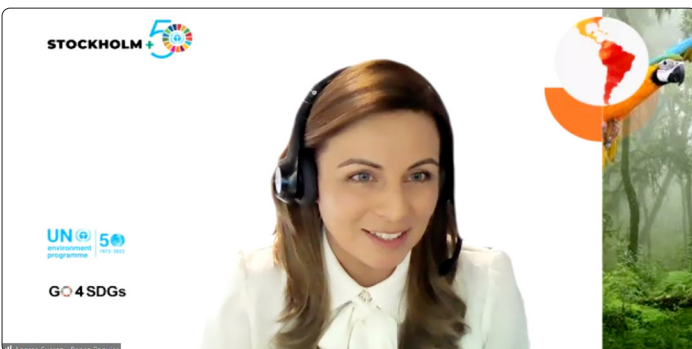
Clockwise from left: Working Group 6 co-facilitator **Eric Usher**, Head, UNEP Finance Initiative (FI); **María Eugenia Sosa Taborda**, UNEP FI; Working Group 6 co-facilitator **Andrea Suarez**, Banco Popular, Colombia; and **Fabiana Menna**, President, Fundación Gran Chaco

Working Group 6: “Financing sustainability”

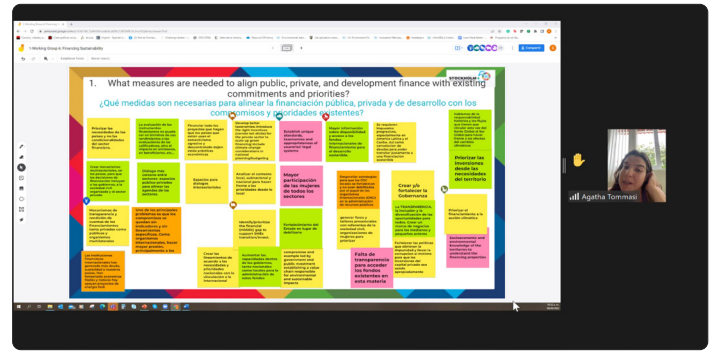
Participants considered how to build on successful initiatives and the use of clean technologies to achieve the sustainability transition. Regarding measures to align public, private, and development finance with existing commitments and priorities, they called for:

- Integrating progressive taxonomies;
- Discussing the cancellation of debt in LAC to enable a fair shift to sustainable financing;
- Incentives for the private sector to scale up green financing;
- Mainstreaming climate change considerations in national planning/budgeting;
- Stronger public sector leadership;
- Implementing the polluter-pays principle;
- Capacity building for all decision makers in each country; and
- Creating an active role for civil society in financing sustainability forums and spaces, providing opportunities equal to those of the private sector.

They highlighted the role of fiscal and monetary authorities in enabling and accelerating economic and fiscal policies that promote equity and sustainability through:



Working group 6 co-facilitator **Andrea Suarez**, Banco Popular, Colombia



Agatha Tommasi, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, shares the experience of Rio de Janeiro with respect to its dependence on oil businesses.

- Mobilizing government and private sector actors;
- Participating in international forums that debate the issue;
- Implementing best practices in accordance with local characteristics;
- Engaging in dialogue with civil society to build trust;
- Promoting process transparency;
- Giving minor players the opportunity to play major roles so all stakeholders can jointly develop transformation schemes;
- Providing incentives for investments in the energy transition that are more equitable, incorporating a gender perspective; and
- Implementing urgent measures to reduce illicit financial flows and “tax dodging.”

Key recommendations from the Working Group on Financing Sustainability

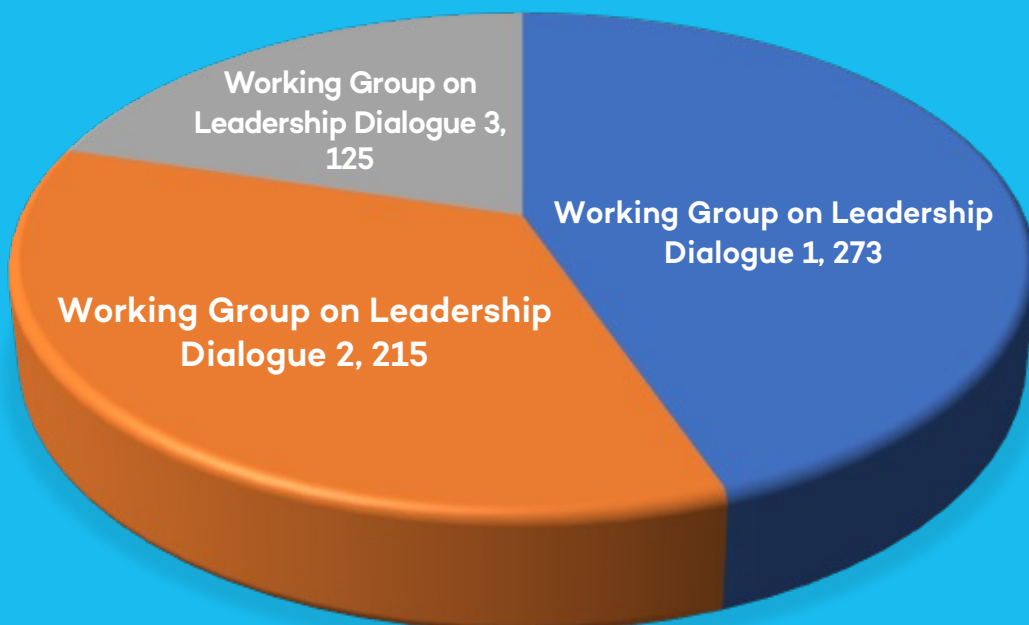
- Achieve transparency, inclusion, and diversification of opportunities for all;
- Create a business framework for small and medium players to have access to sustainability and climate funds;
- Develop better taxonomies;
- Provide incentives for the private sector to scale up green financing;
- Implement the polluter-pays principle;
- Implement best practices in accordance with local characteristics;
- Engage in dialogue with civil society to build trust; and
- Promote process transparency.

Annex 1

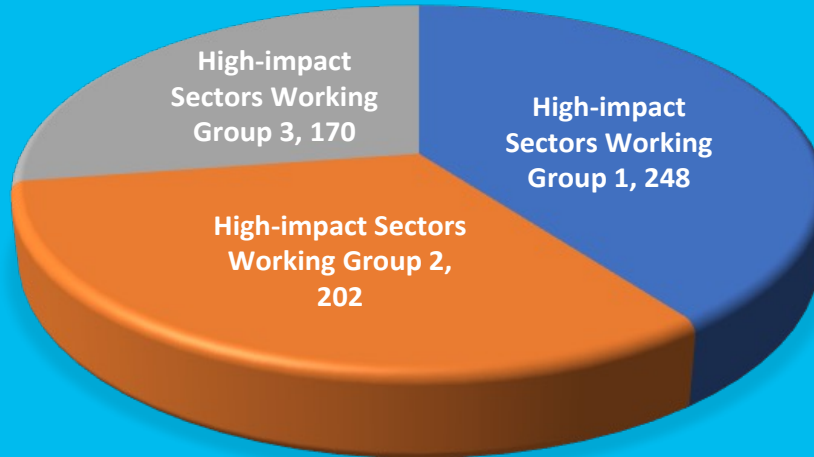
Number of Participants of the LAC Consultation



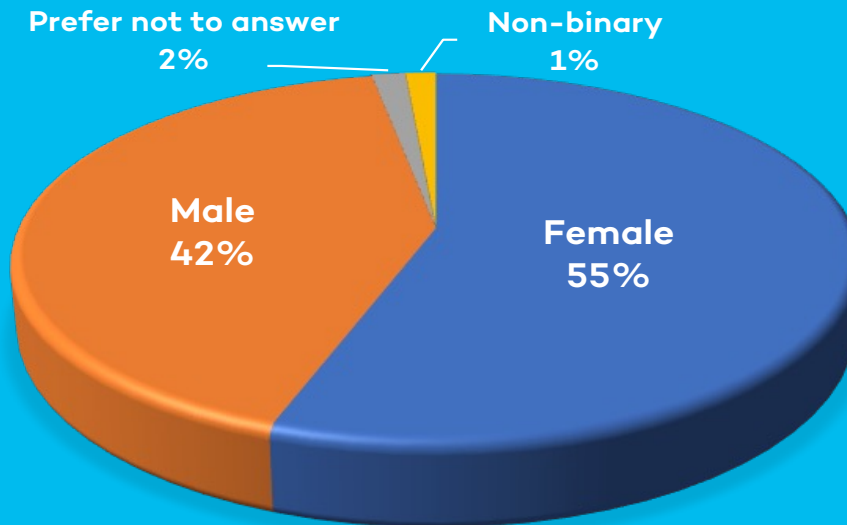
Number of Participants of the Working Groups on the Leadership Dialogues



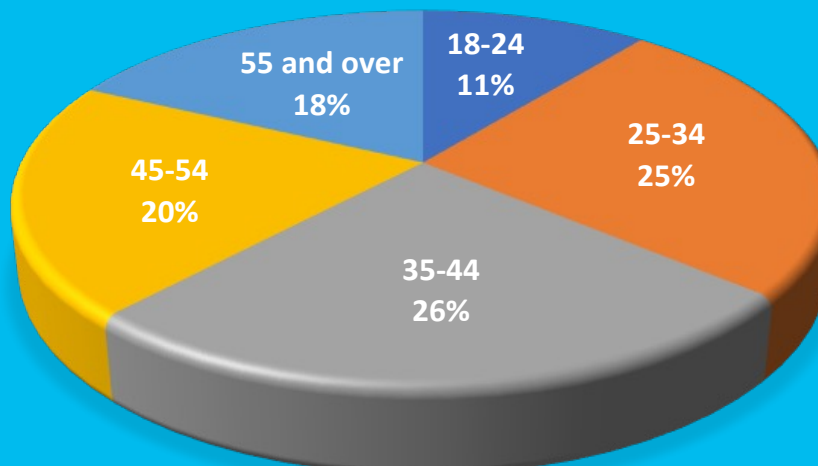
Number of Participants of the Working Groups on High-impact Sectors



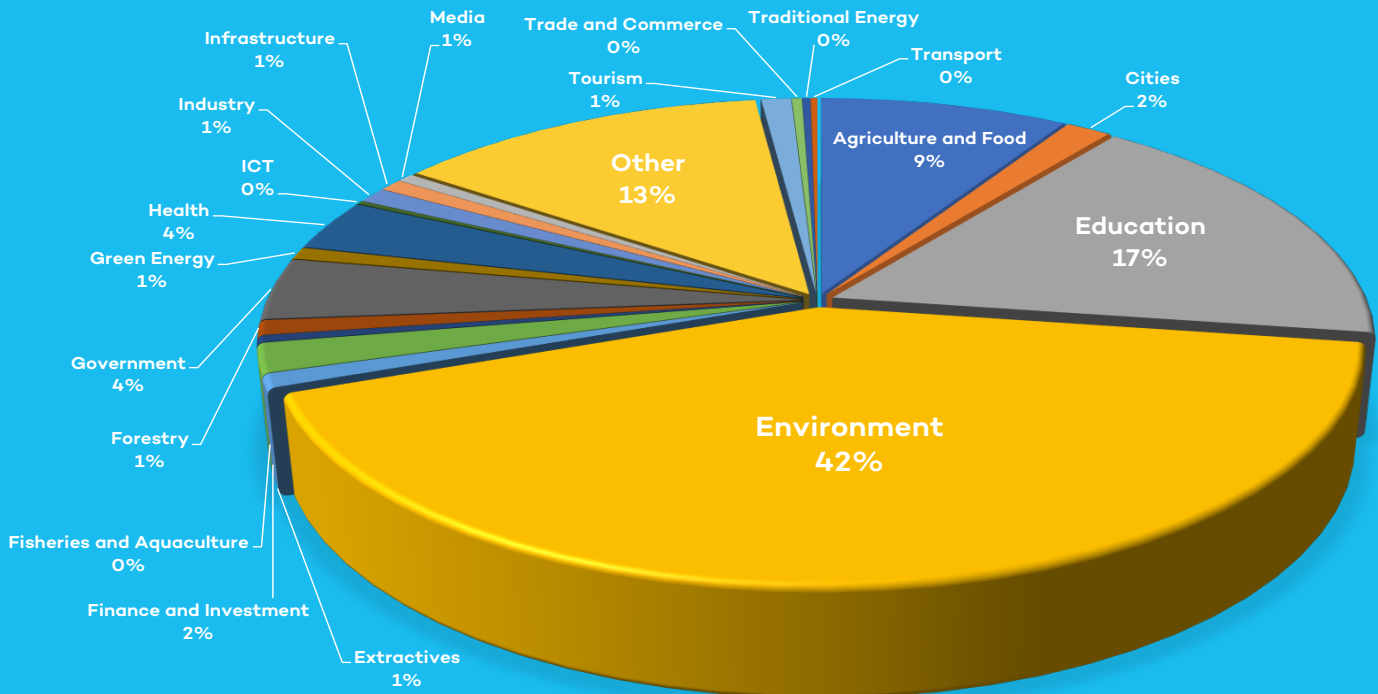
Gender of Participants of the LAC Consultation



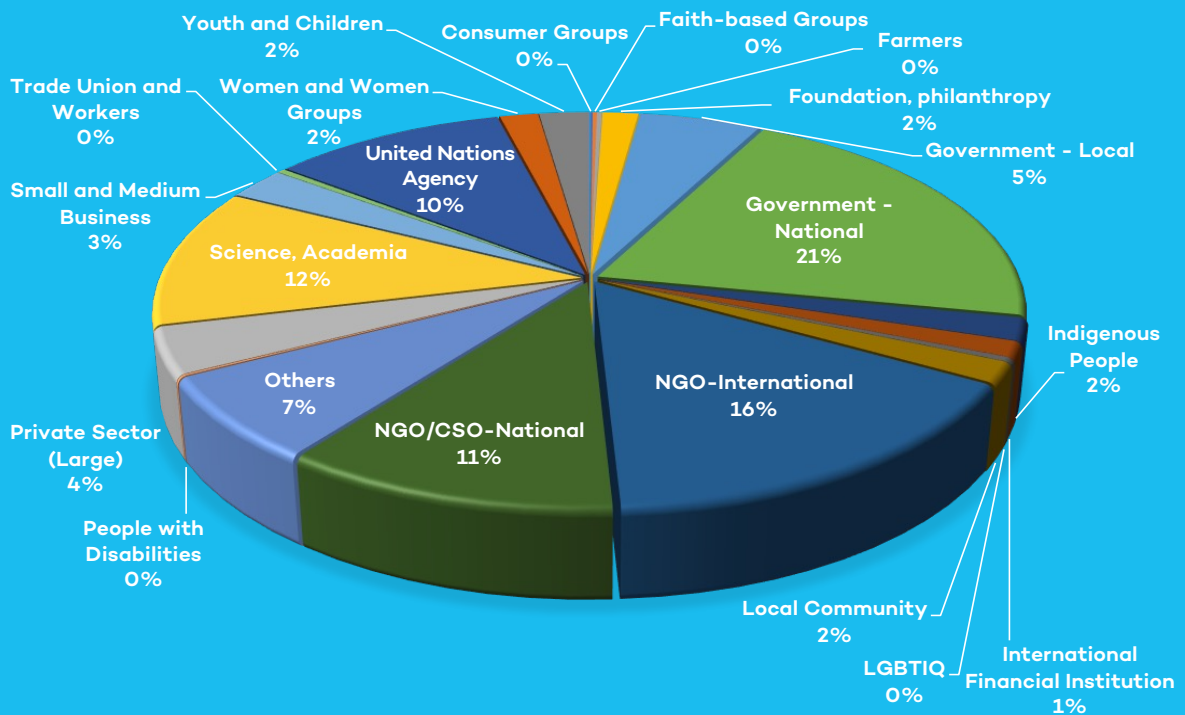
Age Range of Participants of the LAC Consultation



Number of Participants from Each Sector



Participants' Affiliations



Annex 2



Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Multi-stakeholder Consultation

Towards Stockholm+50 a healthy planet and prosperity for all

5-6 April 2022



GO 4 SDGs



Programme

DAY 1: 5 April 2022, 09:00 – 12:00 (UTC-5 Panama)

9.00-10.30:

1. Plenary

- Moderator Piedad Martin, Deputy Regional Director, UNEP
- Cecilia Vaverka, Deputy Director, Stockholm+50 Secretariat, Swedish Ministry of the Environment, Sweden
- Carlos de Miguel, Head of the Policies for Sustainable Development Unit of the Division of Sustainable Development and Human Settlements, ECLAC
- Jacqueline Alvarez, Regional Director and Representative, UNEP

2. Multistakeholder Panel Discussion 'Key messages and Commitments for Action'

- Teresa Moll de Alba, UN Global Compact LAC
- Tarcila Rivera Zea, President, CHIRAPAQ, Center for Indigenous Cultures of Peru
- Alejandro Luque, Youth Task Force S+50
- Carmen Capriles, Reacción Climática
- Marylita Poma, Interfaith Rainforest Initiative

10.30-12.00:

3. Parallel Working Groups on topics of Leadership Dialogues
(Starting with Setting the Scene by the facilitators)

Working Group 1: 'REGENERATION: A healthy planet for the prosperity of all'

(related to Leadership Dialogue 1)

- Themes: Transforming relationship with nature, SCP and fighting pollution, Social justice & intergenerational equity
- Co-facilitators:
 - Walter Schuldt, Director of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Sustainable Development, political focal point of Ecuador to the Stockholm+50
 - Dr. Marianna Leite – ACT Alliance Brazil

Working Group 2: 'RECOVERY & REBALANCE: 'Reset' (related to Leadership Dialogue 2)

- Themes: Recovery actions in key COVID-affected sectors, Innovations & digital technologies, Global and South-South cooperation
- Co-facilitators:
 - Carolina Ferreira, ILO
 - Carlos Trujillo, Los Andes University

Working Group 3: 'RENEWAL: 'Cooperation to accelerate action' (related to Leadership Dialogue 3)

- Themes: Scaling-up finance, Governance & institutional reform, Collective Action & strengthened cooperation, Digital transformation
- Co-facilitators:
 - Hanoch Barlevi, UNICEF
 - Lorena Terrazas, Red Pazinde

DAY 2: 6 April 2022, 09:00 – 11:30 (UTC-5 Panama)

9.00-10.00:

Welcome and Summary of day 1: Ms. Piedad Martin, Deputy Regional Director, UNEP

1. **Setting the Scene and sharing the Vision: 'REIMAGINE** Intergenerational visions of the future, Pathways for Sustainable Living under 1.5 degrees and a healthy planet'

Keynote – Lewis Akenji – Lifestyles under 1.5 degrees

- German Sturzenegger, Water and Sanitation Senior Specialist IDB
- Helio Mattar, President, Akatu Institute
- Xiye Bastida, Youth Climate Activist
- Mr. Boykin Smith, Environmental youth advocate, Bahamas
- Mr. Edoard Schaffr, Mayor of Municipality of Naranjal, Paraguay

10.00-11.30:

2. **Parallel Working Groups**

(Starting with Setting the Scene by the facilitators)

Working Group 4: **Small Island developing states (SIDS) for Stockholm+50**

- Co-facilitators:
 - Nicole Leotaud, CANARI
 - Amrikha Singh, CARICOM

Working Group 5: **Circularity**

- Co-facilitators:
 - Luisa Santiago, Latin America Lead, Ellen McArthur Foundation
 - Adriana Zacarias, Head of GO4SDGs, UNEP

Working Group 6: **Financing Sustainability**

- Co-facilitators:
 - Eric Usher, Head UNEP FI
 - Andrea Suarez, Banco Popular Colombia

Visit the website and webstreaming of the Latin America and the Caribbean Consultation at:
<https://www.stockholm50.global/processes/regional-multi-stakeholder-consultations/latin-america-caribbean>