

# Europe and North America Regional Multi-Stakeholder Consultation For Stockholm+50

Written by Tomilola Akanle Eni-ibukun, Ph.D.; Kate Helfenstein-Louw; and Jose F. Pinto-Bazurco, Ph.D.  
Edited by Elena Kosolapova, Ph.D. Digital Edited by Angeles Estrada.

## Meeting Overview

The Stockholm+50 conference will convene in Stockholm, Sweden, from 2-3 June 2022, to commemorate the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment and celebrate 50 years of global environmental action. To prepare for the conference and ensure inclusivity and participation of regional stakeholders, five regional multi-stakeholder consultations are taking place. These consultations aim to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to, among other things, review and assess how the global environment can be supported to help countries and regions achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focusing on capacity building and on innovative and enhanced means of implementation.

The Europe and North America Regional Multi-stakeholder Consultation took place on 5 May 2022 in a virtual format. Participants representing a diversity of stakeholders, including youth, Indigenous Peoples, governments, and non-governmental organizations, came together to identify key messages from the region to take forward to the Stockholm+50 conference. One of the main messages highlighted by participants was the need to phase out fossil fuel subsidies

in order to transition away from reliance on fossil fuels towards a more sustainable world. Participants also called for a declaration recognizing “the rights of nature,” as well as for governments to recognize “ecocide” as an international crime. Throughout the consultation, participants underlined the need to protect environmental defenders, as well as the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The regional consultation was organized by UNEP and GO4SDGs (Global opportunities for SDGs).

## Opening Remarks and Setting the Scene

Moderator Patrizia Heidegger, Director for Global Policies and Sustainability, European Environmental Bureau, welcomed participants and shared a poll asking participants about the top three actions that can accelerate progress towards a healthy planet and prosperity for all. Most respondents asked for protection and restoration of nature and ecosystems, agreed the world is capable of taking bold action now to ensure a healthier planet in the future, and hoped Stockholm+50 would achieve renewed and more ambitious commitments.

Johanna Lissinger-Peitz, Ambassador, Ministry of Environment, Sweden, expressed hope that the Stockholm+50 will provide a space to bring together “all topics” in the spirit of strengthened multilateralism. She also explained that the aim of the regional consultations is to ensure better implementation and interconnectivity.

Bruno Pozzi, Director, Europe Office, UN Environment Programme, compared the state of the world 50 years ago and the state of the world today. He recognized that while most of the SDG targets are being met in Europe, some will likely not be met, reflecting that there are still many gaps in environmental protection.



**Patrizia Heidegger**, Director for Global Policies and Sustainability, European Environmental Bureau

Olga Djanaeva, Director, ALGA, Kyrgyzstan, said the region is experiencing water scarcity due to climate change, biodiversity loss, melting glaciers, and temperature extremes, which “endangers” rural women and exacerbates social crises as both water and energy are needed to sustain livelihoods and families. She cited additional factors contributing to social crises, including the loss of pastures, dumping of toxic waste, and use of pesticides. Coping strategies, Djanaeva said, are largely dependent on women, and reiterated the importance of developing gender-responsive environmental policies and providing strong support for grassroots women’s movements.

## Introducing the Leadership Dialogues

### **Leadership Dialogue 1: “REGENERATION: A healthy planet for the prosperity of all”:**

Catherine Stewart, Assistant Deputy Minister, International Affairs Branch, Chief Negotiator for Climate Change, Canada, said the Stockholm+50 process presents an opportunity to take stock of how far the world has come and take real action to deliver on commitments. She said one of the key messages emerging from the Leadership Dialogue is that there is an urgent need to take action as climate change and biodiversity loss continue to worsen, and integrated and coordinated approaches will be needed to halt their progress, including nature-based solutions. Stewart also drew attention to the need for all actors to ensure the necessary finance.

### **Leadership Dialogue 2: “RECOVERY & REBALANCE: A sustainable and inclusive recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic”:**

Lola Renée Mueller, Policy Officer, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), Germany, said one of the key messages emerging from the Leadership Dialogue 2 discussions is the focus on addressing adverse impacts through specific, achievable actions. She noted that while high-impact sectors such as food production and manufacturing drive climate change and biodiversity loss, they are also among those most affected by COVID-19, and emphasized measures to promote overall policy coherence for responsible consumption and production.

Another key message, Mueller said, is the use of innovation and technology, including to increase transparency, traceability, and accountability along supply chains in order to support better engagement of stakeholders. The third message, she said, is the need for cooperation at the global, South-South, and triangular levels and for sustainable investment flows.



**Annika Lindblom**, Director for International and EU Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Finland

### **Leadership Dialogue 3: “RENEWAL: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development”:**

Annika Lindblom, Director for International and EU Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Finland, said the three broad areas emerging from the discussions under Leadership Dialogue 3 are: actions for scaling up finance, such as through blended finance for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and combatting illicit and harmful financial flows; governance and institutional reform, including development of integrated governance structures for coherent implementation of policies; and partnership, collective action, and strengthened cooperation and multilateralism.

### **Multi-stakeholder Panel Discussion: “Key messages from the region”**

Andriy Martynyuk, EcoClub Rivne, Ukraine, said his country needs to recover not only from the COVID-19 pandemic, but also from the Russian aggression. Among other key messages, which he presented on behalf of the regional civil society pre-meeting, he stressed that:

- Recovery is impossible while the war in Ukraine continues, as it undermines the foundations of energy and food security in many countries;
- The war in Ukraine “was made possible” by years of fossil fuel exports, and any recovery should therefore include “a ban on fossil fuel exports,” which would also directly contribute to addressing climate change;
- Small and medium-sized producers of safe food should be supported as part of the recovery, which would also reduce greenhouse gas emissions as food would not need to be transported across long distances; and

- Recovery should consider the state of the environment, as military action leads to environmental destruction.

Yoko Lu, Stockholm+50 Youth Task Force member, called for increased youth involvement in decision making, and highlighted the Global Youth Policy Paper for Stockholm+50, inviting stakeholders to read and engage with it. Stockholm+50 Youth Task Force member Björn Fondén, lamented Sweden’s “hypocrisy,” noting that the Swedish Government’s spring budget includes non-environmentally friendly actions such as introducing billions in fossil fuel subsidies and cutting official development assistance. He urged the government to reconsider these actions in order to deliver on the promise of Stockholm+50.

### Key messages from the plenary and panel

- The world is capable of taking bold action now to ensure a healthier planet in the future.
- Gender-responsive environmental policies must be developed and strong support provided for grassroots women’s movements to take part in the policymaking process.
- Integrated and coordinated approaches are needed to halt climate change and biodiversity loss.
- High-impact sectors that drive climate change and biodiversity loss, such as food production and manufacturing, are also among those most affected by COVID-19 and must be urgently addressed.
- There is a need to scale up finance, including through blended finance for MSMEs and combating illicit and harmful financial flows.
- The war in Ukraine was made possible by years of fossil fuel exports, and any recovery should therefore include a ban on fossil fuel exports, which would also directly contribute to addressing climate change. Earth’s resources and benefits.

## Parallel Working Groups on the Leadership Dialogues

### Working Group on Leadership Dialogue 1: “REGENERATION: A healthy planet for the prosperity of all”

This Working Group focused on the themes of Leadership Dialogue 1: transforming our relationship with nature; producing and consuming sustainably and fighting pollution; and justice, inclusion, and intergenerational equity.

On transforming our relationship with nature, participants called for:

- Action to take care of all non-human species, especially the endangered ones;
- Adopting a declaration on the rights of nature, which could be based on resolution 48/13 on the “human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,” adopted by the Human Rights Council in October 2021;
- A focus on “total” sustainability, not “increased” sustainability;
- Recognizing the Western world’s historical responsibility for climate change;
- Taking action on water management; and
- Considering food, fuel, and rewilding areas on land and sea.

On justice, inclusion, and intergenerational equity, participants called for:

- Holding corporations accountable for their actions as their actions often breach human rights and the rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- Making the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment “implementable” at the national level;
- Specific reference to protecting environmental defenders;
- Implementing the rights established under the Aarhus Convention and Escazú Agreement on



Imme Scholz, President, Heinrich Böll Foundation



**Sascha Gabizon**, Executive Director of Women in Europe for a Common Future and Co-Facilitator of the Women's Major Group on the SDGs

access to information, public participation and justice in environmental matters;

- Including not just youth but also other vulnerable and marginalized communities and peoples, such as migrants, rural communities, and black, Indigenous, and people of color;
- Respecting indigenous agriculture and food systems, and protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- Working with grassroots people; and
- Establishing an international crime of “ecocide,” which would underpin all efforts to preserve and restore the health of the planet.

Regarding establishing an international crime of ecocide, participants highlighted that this would stop Indigenous Peoples and other environmental defenders being viewed as criminals, as it would reverse the status quo where corporations are viewed as having the law on their side. They stressed establishing ecocide as a crime can be achieved by amending the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

On producing and consuming sustainably and fighting pollution, participants urged:

- A global phaseout of fossil fuel subsidies, which can be achieved at Stockholm+50 by countries adopting voluntary commitments to end new direct public support for the international fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022;
- Decoupling growth from resources by promoting circular economy models, based on the 2021 Sustainable Development Report; and
- Shifting to plant-based diets.

Participants also made suggestions on ways to support sustainability through finance, technology, and education and capacity building, including:

- Better holistic scientific assessments, integrating both social and natural sciences, for planetary boundaries to better inform global governance;
- A globally fair and sustainable product liability insurance regime to accelerate dissemination of relevant technologies;
- Shifting subsidies from large-scale agriculture to smallholder agriculture;
- Addressing the impacts of corruption and illicit financial flows;
- Deploying green digital solutions;
- Aligning financial flows and providing financing for a low-carbon, climate-resilient pathway;
- Teaching children gender equality; and
- “Greening” education and training to support the switch to green and circular economies.

On structural issues and policy coherence, participants called for:

- A global framework for strengthening international legislation and law with targets, indicators, and a follow-up process;
- Addressing underlying structural problems, by using the war in Ukraine as an opportunity to transition away from unsustainable practices such as overreliance on fossil fuels;
- Making international high seas a “legal, political, and administrative entity,” regulating usage, passage, and activities, with a direct ability to sanction; and
- Emphasizing the importance of subnational action.

### Key recommendations from the working group on regeneration

- Establish an international crime of ecocide;
- Phase out fossil fuel subsidies globally;
- Shift subsidies from large-scale agriculture to smallholder agriculture;
- Respect indigenous agriculture and food systems;
- “Green” education and training to support the switch to green and circular economies;
- Promote circular economy models; and
- Adopt a declaration on the rights of nature.



## Working Group on Leadership Dialogue 2: “RECOVERY & REBALANCE: A sustainable and inclusive recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic”

This Working Group focused on actions for recovery in key COVID-19-affected sectors and value chains, harnessing innovation and technology, and leveraging global, South-South, and triangular cooperation.

Participants discussed a number of examples of the most promising sustainable, and inclusive recovery practices currently being applied, highlighting:

- Fostering just and sustainable cities;
- Supporting energy communities and energy cooperatives in municipalities;
- Providing grants and soft loans to housing cooperatives and blocks of flats for thermo-modernization;
- Ensuring energy investment is directed towards solutions that impact positively on the environment; and
- Providing various forms of financing to municipalities that have developed sustainable energy and climate action plans.

They called for:

- Ensuring gender-responsive budgeting and response plans;
- Consultations with women’s rights groups on the intersection of environmental justice, and where they have taken stock of recommendations to build forward sustainably;
- Ensuring access to information and public participation for all members of society, including by producing toolkits and guides to create awareness;
- Aligning public spending with climate, biodiversity, and environmental policies and objectives;
- Implementing disaster risk reduction strategies according to the Sendai Framework;
- Conducting environmental impact assessments and strategic impact assessments for action when implementing sustainable recovery practices; and
- Universal recognition of and an implementation framework for the right to a healthy environment to aid the recovery processes.

On what current and pre-existing practices need to be changed to ensure an inclusive and sustainable recovery, participants suggested integrated approaches to addressing human rights and environmental protection. They underlined that recovery should be grounded in the right to a healthy environment.



**Kaisha Atakhanova**, Regional Development Advisor, Civil Society Development Association “ARGO”

Participants recommended a government stocktake of COVID-19 responses that maps which sectors received funding, which sectors actually needed funding, and what should have been done better, noting that this approach will help future responses and address gaps that emerge. Participants also called for:

- A gender analysis of COVID-19 responses, noting that many actions in response to the pandemic may have “regressed” on gender equality and environmental justice;
- Comprehensive spatial development plans as the basis for sustainable local development; and
- Building back better in Ukraine, rather than building back to the state that it was in before the war.

On ensuring all countries and communities can benefit from opportunities stemming from a sustainable and just transition, participants queried how to create enabling conditions to enable communities to reduce their carbon emissions. They called for:

- Supporting MSMEs in both recovery from COVID-19 and embracing circular business models;
- Implementing women’s economic empowerment models and supporting entrepreneurship;
- States and businesses to fulfil their procedural obligations towards the environment and human rights, including respecting the rights of environmental defenders and human rights;
- Empowering civil society, encouraging learning between communities, and fostering solidarity;
- Re-skilling and creating green jobs for all, especially youth, women, and Indigenous communities;
- Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, and investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience and building back better;
- Promoting the role of nature-based solutions in effectively and adaptively



**Åsa Persson**, Research Director and Deputy Director, Stockholm Environment Institute

addressing social, economic, and environmental challenges while simultaneously providing benefits for human wellbeing, ecosystem services, and biodiversity; and

- Meaningful consultations, respecting the principle of prior and informed consent, and ensuring no one is left behind.

Citing mobility, energy, construction, food, and textiles among the high-impact sectors for the region, participants called for the following interventions to create better performing industries and supply chains for a just transition to more sustainable economies:

- Creating a multi-stakeholder dialogue on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and the circular economy, urging governments to step up action;
- Ensuring the precautionary principle is applied to the entry of all chemicals into the supply chain, with industries adopting a “cradle-to-cradle” approach, whereby they take responsibility for the product from its creation to disposal and no harm is caused to the user or the environment;
- Businesses strengthening their duty of care towards environmental protection in a manner that transcends national boundaries;
- Holding industries accountable for the environmental damage they cause both in countries where they are economically active and in those they export their waste to;
- Funding and awards to promote and enhance innovation and innovative solutions;
- Gender mainstreaming in the energy sector; and
- Using technology for the protection of the environment.

On creating new commitments and “responsible” principles, participants urged:

- “Refreshing memories” on existing rules and responsibilities;
- Ensuring the precautionary principle is applied and holding informed consultations

- with communities, especially in relation to implementing energy solutions;
- Multilateral development banks and other financial institutions to: align their portfolios with environmental, biodiversity, and climate goals; embed climate risk into credit risk assessments; and disclose the climate and nature impacts of their investments;
- Ensuring that Indigenous Peoples do not live “as the world sees fit”;
- Business to ensure effective and timely remedies for negatively affected communities, in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Framework Principles on Human Rights and the Environment;
- Having a clear understanding of what a healthy environment is; and
- Ensuring transparency of decisions, actions, financial flows, and accountability.

On decent green jobs of the future, participants said there is a need for a mix of concrete actions and investments from governments and non-state actors to promote decent green jobs. They recommended that businesses offer products and services that are “benign by design,” and called on educators to use holistic teaching perspectives.

On follow-up activities to Stockholm+50, speakers urged establishing an inclusive, multilateral, and multi-stakeholder dialogue on SCP, resource efficiency, and the circular economy, which they suggested the Leadership Dialogue could initiate.

### Key recommendations from the working group on recovery and rebalance

- Implement disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework;
- Integrated approaches to addressing human rights and protection of the environment are necessary;
- Conduct a government stocktake of COVID-19 responses;
- Support MSMEs in both the recovery from COVID-19 and embracing circular business models;
- Step up action on SCP and the circular economy; and
- Ensure transparency of decisions, actions, financial flows, and accountability.



**Natasha Dokovska**, Director of 'Journalists for Human Rights', Macedonia manages online participation in the jamboard.

### Working Group on Leadership Dialogue 3: “RENEWAL: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development”

On the biggest challenges faced in implementing the 2030 Agenda and other environmental commitments and on how to create an enabling environment for delivery on the ground, participants stressed that politicians and/or staff from international organizations must bear responsibility for their decisions. Some mentioned the need for sanctions for non-compliance with multilateral environmental agreements, and for measures that ensure environmental costs are factored into people’s lifestyles.

On the good practices and pathways that should be scaled up to accelerate the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the Decade of Action, participants agreed on the need to phase out fossil fuel production. One speaker called for governments to sign a fossil fuel non-proliferation treaty, and another mentioned the importance of faith-based actors to be incorporated into political discussions.

On how to transform governance and legal systems so they maintain long-term economic stability and ecological and social wellbeing for all, some participants called for:

- Decreasing corporate influence in politics;
- Establishing new economic narratives; and
- Expanding the International Criminal Court’s jurisdiction to include environmental crimes.

On measures needed to align public, private, and development finance with existing commitments and priorities, participants mentioned:

- Granting debt amnesty to relevant states;
- Internalizing environmental costs;
- “Flipping” the interest scheme, so richer countries pay more interest on their bonds;
- Earmarking finance for environmental work; and
- Scaling down military spending.

On the types of partnerships with the UN and others required to accelerate a green and sustainable economic transformation that leaves no one behind, participants called for:

- Partnerships to address corruption both within and outside institutions;
- Capacity building to measure environmental crimes; and
- Recognizing the role of environmental defenders and whistleblowers, and enhancing their protection.

On the capacities and technologies needed to improve human wellbeing in harmony with nature, participants said capacity and technology must be aligned with local needs and priorities, not donor countries’ priorities. Some mentioned regenerative agriculture and scaling up plant-based food.

On the kind of follow-up activities participants want to see following Stockholm+50, they urged:

- Better coherence between multilateral efforts on environment issues, especially on the cross-cutting issue of climate change;
- A fossil fuel non-proliferation treaty;
- A law on ecocide;
- More emphasis on issues concerning youth;
- Increased recognition of environmental defenders;
- More accountability for politicians; and
- Greater cooperation between faith groups and politicians.

#### Key recommendations from the working group on renewal

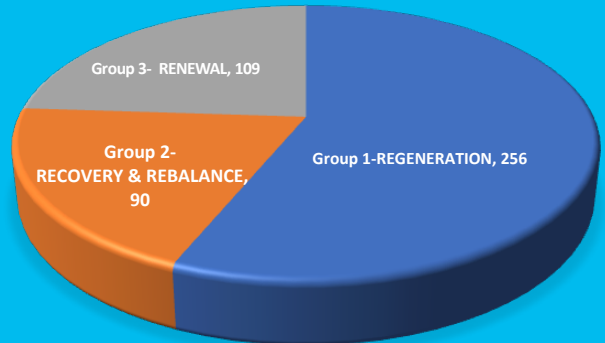
- Global phaseout of fossil fuel subsidies;
- Mechanisms for policymakers and states to be held accountable for environmental harm and crimes;
- Debt amnesty to relevant countries;
- Earmarking finance for environmental work; and
- Scaling down military spending.

# Annex 1

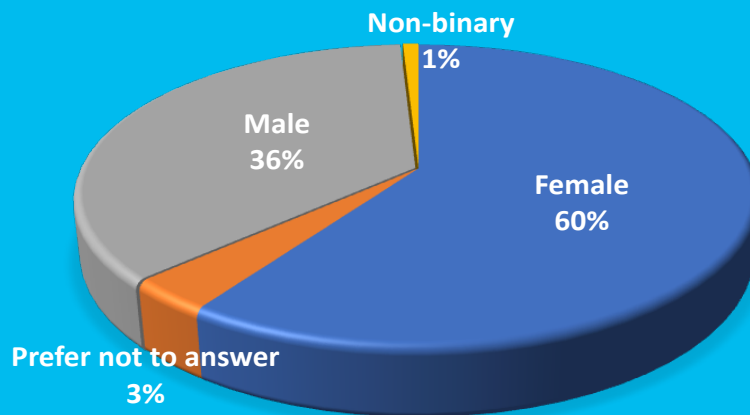
## Number of Participants of the Europe and North America Consultation



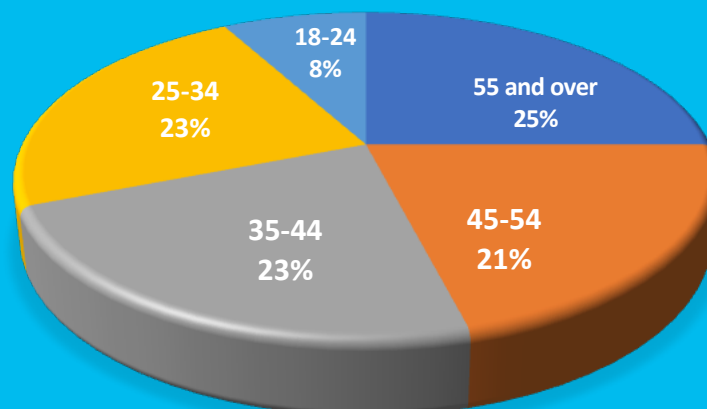
## Number of Participants of the Working Groups



## Gender of Participants of the Europe and North America Consultation

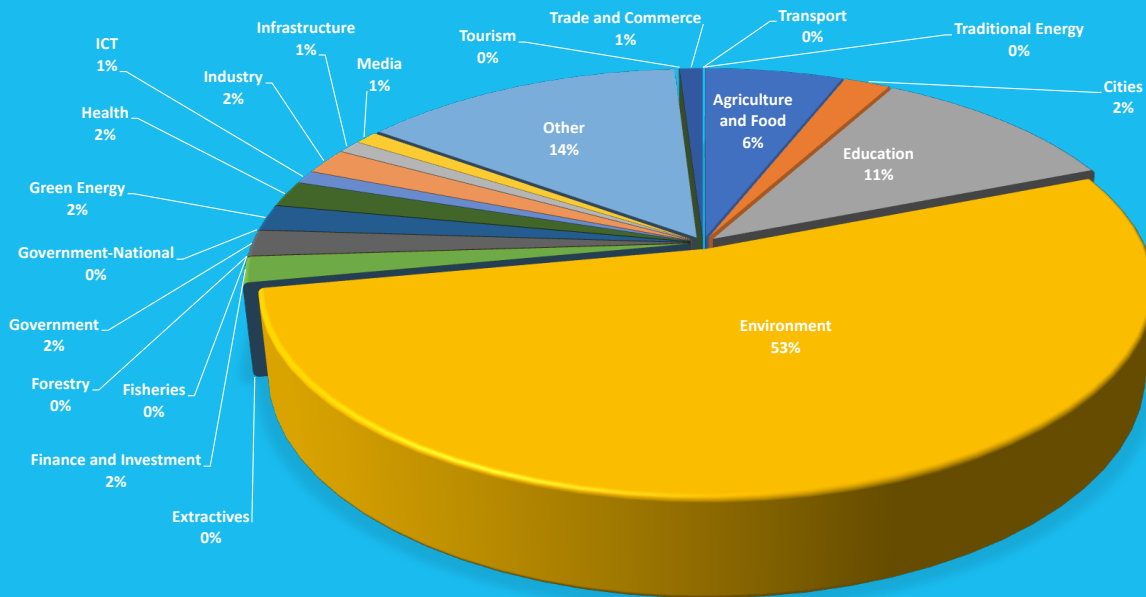


## Age Range of Participants of Europe and North America Consultation

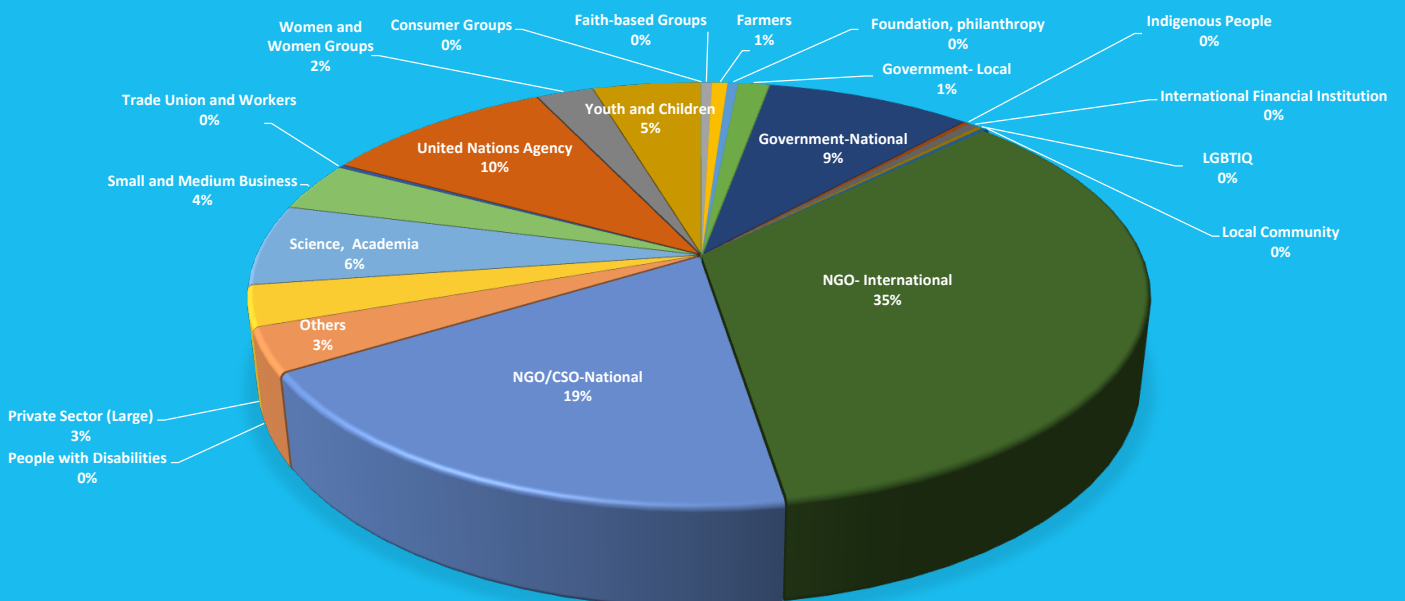




## Number of Participants from Each Sector



## Participants' Affiliations



# Annex 2



## Europe and North America Regional Multi-stakeholder Consultation

Towards Stockholm+50 a  
healthy planet and prosperity  
for all

5 May 2022



GO 4 SDGs



## Programme

**08:00-10:30 (UTC-4, New York) / 14:00-16:30 (UTC+2, Paris) - online**

**Opening Session: 08.00-09.00 (UTC-4, New York) / 14:00-15:00 (UTC+2, Paris)**

1. **Moderator:** Ms. Patrizia Heidegger, Director for Global Policies and Sustainability, European Environmental Bureau

2. **Welcome Remarks and Setting the Scene:**

- H.E. Ambassador Johanna Lissinger-Peitz, Ambassador, Ministry of Environment, Sweden
- Mr. Bruno Pozzi, Director of the Europe Office of the United Nations Environment Programme
- Ms. Olga Djanaeva, Director, ALGA (rural women NGO), Kyrgyzstan
- Ms. Sophia Kianni, UN Secretary-General Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change

3. **Introducing the Leadership Dialogues**  
(Short presentations by co-chairs)

- Leadership Dialogue 1: Ms. Catherine Stewart, Assistant Deputy Minister, International Affairs Branch, Canada's Chief Negotiator for Climate Change, Canada

- Leadership Dialogue 2: Lola Renée Mueller, Policy Officer, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), Germany
- Leadership Dialogue 3: Ms. Annika Lindblom, Director for International and EU Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Finland

#### 4. **Multi-stakeholder Panel Discussion** 'Key messages from the region'

##### Panellists:

- Mr. Andriy Martynyuk, EcoClub Rivne, Ukraine
- Mr. Ludovic Voet, Confederate Secretary, European Trade Union Confederation
- Stockholm+50 task force, Children and Youth Major Group

**Parallel Working Groups: 09:00-10:30 (UTC-4, New York / 15:00-16:30 (UTC+2, Paris)**

#### 5. **Parallel Working Groups on topics of Leadership Dialogues**

(Starting with Setting the Scene by the co-facilitators)

##### **Working Group 1: 'REGENERATION: A healthy planet for the prosperity of all'** (related to Leadership Dialogue 1, [background paper here](#))

##### Key themes:

- Transforming our relationship with nature
- Producing and consuming sustainably & fighting pollution
- Justice, inclusion and intergenerational equity

Co-facilitator: Ms. Sascha Gabizon, Executive Director of Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF) and Co-Facilitator of the Women's Major Group on the Sustainable Development Goals

##### Keynote speaker:

Ms. Imme Scholz, President, Heinrich Böll Foundation, Member of the Independent Group of Scientists for the 2023 Global Sustainable Development Report

##### **Working Group 2: 'RECOVERY & REBALANCE: A sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID19 pandemic'** (related to Leadership Dialogue 2, [background paper here](#))

##### Key themes:

- Actions for recovery in key COVID-affected sectors and value chains
- Harnessing innovations and technologies, including digital technologies for transparency and disclosure

- Levering global, South-South and triangular cooperation

Co-facilitators:

Ms. Kaisha Atakhanova, Regional Development Advisor, Civil Society Development Association “ARGO”, Goldman Environmental Prize Recipient (2005); Dr. Åsa Persson, Research Director and Deputy Director, Stockholm Environment Institute & Adjunct Lecturer, Linköping University, Sweden, Member of the Independent Group of Scientists for the 2023 Global Sustainable Development Report

Keynote speaker:

Dr. Åsa Persson, Research Director and Deputy Director, Stockholm Environment Institute & Adjunct Lecturer, Linköping University, Sweden, Member of the Independent Group of Scientists for the 2023 Global Sustainable Development Report

**Working Group 3: ‘RENEWAL: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development’**

(related to Leadership Dialogue 3, [background paper here](#))”

Key themes:

- Accelerating mobilisation of finance
- Governance and institutional reform
- Digital transformation and effective partnerships
- Collective actions and strengthened cooperation

Co-facilitators: Ms. Natasha Dokovska, Director of ‘Journalists for Human Rights’, Macedonia; Ms. Rie Tsutsumi, Regional Coordinator for Climate Change and Resource Efficiency, UNEP

Keynote speaker:

Ms. Celeste Connors, Executive Director, Hawai’i Green Growth (pre-recorded message)



## **Framing questions for the regional consultations**

### Working Group 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity of all:

- 1) How can we restore and regenerate a positive relationship with nature? List 2 or 3 good practices and pathways that you would like to see scaled up to enable a move to a healthy planet?
- 2) What are the actions that you (your group) would take to scale up the change towards a healthy planet? What policies/structures need to be in place for you to take such action?
- 3) How could marginalised and vulnerable groups benefit from policies and initiatives designed to restore a more sustainable and resilient relationship with nature (that mitigates nature risks)?
- 4) How can we safeguard the rights of people and nature, including among others, indigenous peoples and local communities, environmental defenders, women, youth, future generations?
- 5) What are the new or prioritized set of metrics and indicators needed for tracking our progress towards a healthier and more prosperous planet?

### Working Group 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic:

- 1) What are 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 level? And how could we scale them up?
- 2) What recovery and pre-existing practices need to be changed to ensure an inclusive and sustainable recovery?
- 3) How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit from opportunities stemming from a sustainable and just transition?
- 4) How can we create better performing industries and supply chains for a just transition to more sustainable economies? which sectors are most critical?
- 5) What are some of the commitments and “responsible” principles that need to be made by key industry sectors and by finance and investment institutions?
- 6) What are the decent green jobs of the future? What are the new skills needed, what is needed from business? from the government? from academia?

### Working Group 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development:

- 1) What are the biggest challenges we are facing in implementing the commitments to the 2030 Agenda and other environmental commitments (MEAs)? How do we create an enabling environment for delivery on the ground?
- 2) What are the good practices and pathways that you would like to see scaled up to accelerate the implementation of the environmental dimension of Sustainable Development in the context of the Decade of Action?
- 3) How to transform governance and legal systems that maintain long-term economic stability and ecological and social wellbeing for all?
- 4) What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance with existing commitments and priorities?
- 5) What type of partnerships from the UN and beyond are needed to accelerate a green and sustainable economic transformation that leaves no one behind?
- 6) What capacities and technologies are needed to improve human wellbeing in harmony with nature?

### Meeting-specific questions for all:

- o What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see from Stockholm+50?

Visit the website and webstreaming of the Europe and North America Consultation at:  
<http://www.stockholm50.global/processes/regional-multi-stakeholder-consultations/europe>