



“A healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity”

The UN General Assembly has agreed through two Resolutions to convene an international meeting entitled “**Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity**”, in Stockholm on 2 and 3 June 2022, during the week of World Environment Day. The meeting will commemorate the 50 years since the convening of the UN Conference on the Human Environment. It is also designed to help accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals during the Decade of Action including through a sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Government of Sweden will host the meeting with the support of the Government of Kenya. Leadership Dialogues have been designed to be collaborative and multi-stakeholder, and will address three themes:

- **Leadership Dialogue 1:** Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity of all.
- **Leadership Dialogue 2:** Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic
- **Leadership Dialogue 3:** Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development.

Objective

The UNDP Mauritius Country Office has been mandated to facilitate national consultations and will be working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change.

The objective of the national consultations is to stimulate an inclusive whole-of-society and whole-of-government dialogue on the main themes of Stockholm+50 as they relate to each national context.

In this context, you are invited to submit your comments on each of the three Leadership Dialogues, and on the following guiding questions. You are welcome to answer as many questions as you wish - any input will be appreciated.

Leadership Dialogue 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 your partners would like to see scaled up to enable a move to a healthy planet? • Control over deforestation to avoid land degradation at local and regional level • Masterplans over Mauritius to encourage urban farming and rooftop gardening • Control quality of air • Capitalise on natural carbon sink/decarbonisation (inside earth or ocean)/ using carbonates in land • Encourage green culture from primary schools. Introduction of courses at education level (primary and secondary) (gardening of vegetables and essential plants) • Give incentives/ projects given to students (competitions etc) that encourage things being done outside school as well • Add environmental protection to curriculum that would be tested with examinations to ensure environment protection is instilled in children from a young age • Regenerate resources economically: Eco tourism and implementation of parks and natural areas that will bring back economic benefits • Educate people to spread awareness of environmental issues in different contexts (areas other than the ones they live in) Ensure that each person is aware of the problems faced by other communities and areas around the country, not just their daily community • Setting up a grade system that will give certification/points/environmental impact grade/eco-criteria • Ministry of environment should create a database to count each individual's environment impact that will benefit to get employment. "Empowerment system" where most points/impactful person in the area leads an eco project in the community (Tree planting etc). Criteria could be number of hours.
2	What are the actions that your country /partners 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? • In terms of new constructions and development: adopting eco-friendly and energy saving practices in the development proposals and policies to increase

	green cover through creation of mini forests paths and green areas. (Land and Housing). (NLDS) • Legal structure put in place for the smaller development projects • Marine laws that will enable regeneration of fish species and encourage the protection of regularly consumed species during mating seasons. • Bodies put in place to ensure that the laws and policies are respected. Independent structure with no government ties that will critically regulate projects without fearing governments • Regulatory impact assessment to see whether the policies are working and to balance out the impacts within sectors
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? • Ensuring food security, water quality and protection of flora and fauna so the vulnerable can have a safe and healthy environment and enjoy good living conditions • Social impact assessment before developments. Ensure that vulnerable community needs are being met before additional developments are made in the area • Before construction, there should be inclusive clause that will have a forced percentage of employed labourers be vulnerable people in the neighbourhood that will be formed and benefit from jobs in their area • Creation of a local community that will identify the vulnerable that will be formed and trained to work in the business of construction coming into the area • Public participation that will identify the views of the local community about new developments in the area to ensure their environment is protected • Hotels and Tourism encouraging the clients to buy from locals and contribute to the economy in the local area. The Bigger developments need to include the vulnerable in decision making meetings • Grants to companies
5	What are the new or prioritized set of metrics and indicators needed for tracking our progress towards a healthier and more prosperous planet? • Implement baseline to measure environment risks (i.e sensitive areas) • Database/survey to find indicators and criteria and to know how to educate people

- Ecological footprint (control emission of carbon dioxide)
- Wetland surface change
- Land degradation
- Water pollution
- Land use change
- UN happiness survey - data from Mauritius + emphasis on ecological impacts and livelihood
- Indicators need to be based on local issues with local context that can be adapted to fit global indicators
- Data on characterisation of waste, what industry does more waste. Where are we today, where will we be in the future, in terms of economy and carbon footprint. Data on the re-using trends

Leadership Dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

The discussions started with an introduction of the members of the group.

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, country level? And how could we scale them up?

UNDP – Work From Home protocol; carried out the Business Continuity Planning; E-Business Plan for Statistics Office; SDG Map; E-Market place; Domestic Violence App; LIMS

Digitalization – online shopping during the pandemic was very important and this should be scaled up Regulate the online transactions - for basic necessities – put a proper regulatory framework.

How to go paperless at work to scale up work from home. For example, online health services will be digitalized such that movement for pharmacy is not required and data on medication, purchase, and delivery can be done from home.

Work and study from home can be scaled up which can reduce the traffic Jam, reducing carbon emissions. Look at the challenges faced by those who tried to implement work from home and address these challenges

Promote consumption of local goods and encourage local producers to produce more goods to be self-sufficient

Promote home gardening. Institutions like FAREI should provide more training on how and what to produce locally. Many people started baking and doing DIY which should be encouraged – and scaled up. A sensitization campaign should be done to encourage these

	practices. Provide guidance and share expertise on how and what to plant for home gardening. Should schemes be introduced to support the scale up? Backyard composting The number of Domestic Violence cases were on the rise during lockdown.
2	What recovery and pre-existing practises need to be changed to ensure an inclusive and sustainable recovery? What practices do we need to change or perform better - individual, community, city, regional, country level Best practices: - Go paperless – try to do physical shopping less frequently to reduce movement Encourage recycling Working hours during Lockdown – working from home was not stable and defined – This need to be addressed – regulatory framework or guidelines on WFH Flexibility of working from home would help in – working hours Private sector v/s public sector practices Lack of equipment to enable the work from home. Purchase laptops instead of PCs Online study which moved to Hybrid and after recovering from the pandemic, classes are moving back to face to face. Encourage classes to be hybrid. This would be applicable to meetings in both public and private sector. Encourage virtual meetings in the work daily practices – adapt to the work culture.
3	How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit from opportunities stemming from a sustainable and just transition? Need to move to sustainable ways of doing things. How do we ensure that no one is left behind: • Communities • Across Countries As a SIDS Mauritius will remain vulnerable to the challenges Sharing of knowledge, technology, new methodologies and more bi-lateral discussions The example of vaccine was taken to discuss the inequalities between countries (not all countries had access to vaccines). What measures should be done to reduce these inequalities. Understand who are being left behind- small business, businesses run by women or any others. Identifying the vulnerable groups.

	There are many vulnerable group. For instance, there are type of jobs which cannot be done remotely – manual and technical jobs such as the constructions industry Production of vaccines should be done by more countries to SMEs support the business to help the businesses to Schemes in place to support the freight increase and pay salaries of employees and other vulnerable components of the business Diversify the trade market and ways of doing things.. for example – the tourism sector – need to diversity instead of keeping the old ways of doing things
4	How can we create better-performing industries and supply chains for a just transition to more sustainable economies? which sectors are most critical? How can we ensure that industries and private sector improves the ways they work in order to promote sustainable production and consumption e.g. circular economy, digitalisation Local actors in the economy – how to adopt the good/best/sustainable practices Identify some measures – to understand the success of any practice Sustainable consumption – Lifestyle – ways of eating and buying food – sustainable For instant – circular economy – what to do to encourage people to adopt circular economy Enterprise visit by SMEs – encourage collaborations and partnership with other businesses/organisations to support sustainable activities of the business – share cost and be more cost effective and environment friendly Encourage eco-friendly practices – using solar energy-panels / rain water harvesting Provide business certification to standardize and regulate practices and make them more sustainable. Especially towards producing green products. Sectors need to focus: Agricultural Renewable Energy Textile Industry – sourcing of raw material – sustainable practices – legal practices Multi-lateral trade encourages specialization and efficiency compared to focusing on becoming self-sufficient which may not be cost-effective and efficient

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? What commitment should we encourage the private sector to make in order to promote sustainable society: Sectoral Finance / investment institutions More environment friendly sources of energy – adopt measures like recycling – Waste management – circular economy. It has to work two ways both supplier and demand-side – Incentive for recycling, upcycling and reuse. Waste management – waste separation ways of doing and regulations should be enforced and standardize Key industries for this item – Local Government The cost involvement is huge in the changing ways of waste management – waste collection – segregated waste – Provide the resources and funds required to implement this. The incentive of private sector to segregate waste needs to be scaled up – there needs to have a lot education of people to segregate waste – Learn from countries that successfully implemented the segregated waste management Education sector at all levels Green financing – grants/schemes to support financially the initiatives The manufacturing sector needs to commit – to sustainable production Tourism encourages the targeting of the local market – Mirror government policy ahead of the travel to the country Sustainable consumption
6	What are the decent green jobs of the future? What are the new skills needed, what is needed from the business? from government? from academia? What new skill sets do we need from green jobs New Skills set: • skilled technicians/installers • commissioning engineers (electrical, mechanical, civil) • project managers • transportation workers • construction professionals • quality control inspectors • project and installation evaluators • software engineers • recycling specialists ICT experts – Use of new technology in several sectors including agriculture for example hydroponics

	More diverse Marine conservation and jobs related to this Using more bio-agriculture Repair and instal – skilled technicians for the renewable energy Diversify the energy sector – wind, waves and solar Tailor-made courses for upgrade the skills Practical and work experience during the academic year – university so that student can learn hands-on experience together with the theory Develop skills required for the local market – e.g maintenance of the Metro/light rail Train people to use recycled material – Knowledge transfer from other countries – expectation from the government to develop more bilateral and multilateral negotiations and agreement Encourage people to focus on the development of skills and use these at work in all type of work instead of focusing on the white color job Change of mentality of the population to go towards all colour jobs – and looking at all jobs as a decent job Corporate social responsibility of businesses to be more responsible toward green job - Innovation in businesses to introduce more green job and processes
--	--

Leadership Dialogue 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? - Inter-linkages between indicators and targets of SGDs - Knowledge transfer/ awareness raising - Requirement of an institution to take the leadership in awareness raising/communication - Mindset of people hindering the adoption of good practices to achieve the SDGs (Start educating new generation from primary schools, targeted awareness, regulate and enforce) - Lack of resources (human, training, appropriate policy, financial, technology) - Misuse of resources because of lack of monitoring framework - Lack of mainstreaming SDGs at authority level
---	---

	- Individualism as a principle of living instead of a collective approach
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? - More efficient enforcement. We do have laws but not much enforcement - To improve ownership of SDGs- need to have more consultations with all stakeholders - Example is having more electric buses- more incentives to procure these electric buses- electrification of the transport sector. Concurrently, use of green energy to power the e-transportation. Radical design of existing infrastructure (cycle track). - Example of banning of plastic bottles (placing of water fountains/ Promoting stainless steel bottles/ Switching to glass bottles for water)
3	How to transform governance and legal systems that maintain long-term economic stability and ecological and social wellbeing for all? - Mechanisms to hold public consultations for the purpose of promulgating laws are not adapted to the Mauritian context - Online consultations to be used - Requirement for a Sustainable Development Act. No legal framework to drive the Sustainable Development Act - No proper planification to undertake actions to achieve the SDGs
4	What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance with existing commitments and priorities? - There are not enough projects being implemented under the PPP framework despite that there is a mechanism for it and the need for public finance - Natural assets are not taken into account when reporting on our economic growth- need to factor these in - Human capital is not optimized to tap international finance
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? - Mechanism/ platform to be put in place to regroup all donors to ensure coherence among the projects being implemented.
6	What capacities and technologies are needed to improve human wellbeing in harmony with nature, including digital technologies?

- Nature-based solutions
- Promote the use of emerging technologies (IOT/ Augmented reality/ AI/ Robotics)
- Specialized/ focused training

Question for All:

- What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see from Stockholm+50?
- What are the Expectations? Changes in international cooperation, policies, investment frameworks? Better integrated solutions?
- What are the Recommendations?
- How can stakeholder dialogues on the above topics be maintained? (e.g. use of virtual dialogues and digital technologies)
- Suggestions for Design and implementation of socially inclusive and gender-responsive national & sectoral policies.
- Report of decisions that were taken, simplified. To let the participants know of the outcome of the survey and how changes are planned. Engagement not for the sake of participation but also to know what the next steps are. To show they did not waste their time.
- Common objective/aim. Consensus and agreement. Change in local policies not just global engagement. Implementation plan from the government
- Mauritius—>Indian Ocean—> Rest of world. The need to know at regional level how the survey had an impact. What are the problems of neighbouring countries and how we can help each other between local communities and countries of the Indian Ocean before a more global impact.
- Monitoring and evaluation plan. Following and amending the plan as we go to better fit the needs.
- Knowledge sharing and cooperation at a regional level. More investment programs and sharing of technologies.
- The need for Mauritius to be supported at a technological and economic level to encourage fast development.
- To see success stories at a regional level (also including Indian Ocean) for inspiration. Sharing of success stories and best practices to identify what's working and what isn't. Sharing successful policies between countries to see if they can be implemented.
- Re-convene with the same people who participated in the survey in 6 months to share what's been happening
- International collaboration and knowledge sharing
- Within the global sector, do bigger more polluting countries/industries impose higher taxes. Do more polluting countries pay more taxes. Are taxes based on country size or

pollution level. Ensuring a balanced taxing system for countries to encourage greener industries.

- Sanctions on more polluting countries taken by the UN to encourage greener culture
 - Vulnerable groups need to be a part of decision making process and policies implemented. Governments need to ensure that the voices of all marginalised and vulnerable groups are heard before further development in any area of industry. Representation of vulnerable and marginalised groups
 - Gender equality, ensuring policies are equal for ALL genders
 - More coordination, transmission between monitoring committees that will feed at the national level and then at a global level. —> Technical implementation committees for all SDGs/indicators —> communication between different departments at local and then international levels
 - Encouraging the youth to do green activities and creation of awareness campaigns at local levels
 - Are the projects being implemented sustainable. Will they progress for longterm benefits.
 - Do not wait a further 50 years for another consultation. More short term consultations to ensure we move forward with the consideration of the Global context
 - Gender Mainstreaming
 - Stockholm+50 —> Walk the talk. Are the ministers and the UNDP having a good impact on the country. Ensuring that the organisations lead by example and send out impact reports
 - Reporting of challenges and problems faced before implementations. What was easier, what obstacles were faced at international and national level. Identifying problem areas in different countries to evaluate if it'll be the same in Mauritius. Cooperating with internationals to see how the problems can be solved and empower other communities/countries. Having a real mirror effect
 - Urgent and immediate solutions which are youth led. The youth are for change and are able to bring about the urgent change that the planet needs. This means policies and implementation have to be led by youth. Encourage investment in youth projects and programs led by youth.
 - When it comes to environment. This is our planet. At international level, making technologies less monetised and sharing the knowledge and technology between countries to implement faster change.
-
- sharing of knowledge and technology among vulnerable countries with similar features – among SIDS
 - The role of media is to provide the right information to the population
 - Follow up on the finance to see the use of funds and impact assessments and reporting
 - Continue to work with the same group of people –
 - Creating a proper representation of stakeholders and frequent consultations

- Take ownership of certain issues- Government or relevant organization and be action-oriented to
 - Set up actions and monitoring of implementation by relevant stakeholders
 - Master action plan derived from consultations and implement it in phases with a proper monitoring plan
-
- Feedback mechanisms tailored made for each group of stakeholders (Academia/ general public, etc)
 - Concrete actions needed
 - Adopt a resolution at UN General Assembly to make it mandatory for each country to conduct regular stakeholder dialogues
 - Monitoring & Evaluation mechanism to measure the actions taken when designing & implementing socially inclusive and gender-responsive national & sectoral policies
 - Policies/ solutions developed to bridge the gap between the different social strata