



SUMMARY OF THE TALANOA DIALOGUE AT THE MAY SESSIONS

18 May 2018

This note contains a summary of the Talanoa Dialogue held during the May sessions of the subsidiary bodies. It describes the procedural aspects of all related meetings and provides a general overview of the issues discussed. The Dialogue consisted of an opening session, in-depth consideration of the questions of the Talanoa Dialogue in small groups (Talanoa sessions), a reporting back meeting and a closing session.

The Talanoa Dialogue introduced the Pacific concept of *Talanoa* – a process of storytelling for the common good – to the UNFCCC process. It created an inclusive and positive atmosphere for the exchange of experiences and ideas in support of the global effort to increase ambition to achieve the long-term goal of the Paris Agreement.

1. **Introduction**

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 20, decided to convene a facilitative Dialogue among Parties in 2018 (now known as the Talanoa Dialogue) to take stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and to inform the preparation of Parties' nationally determined contributions (NDCs) pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement.

2. The Talanoa Dialogue was launched at COP 23. The approach to the Dialogue is described in decision 1/CP.23, annex II, which states that the process, inter alia:

- Should be constructive, facilitative and solutions oriented and should not lead to discussions of a confrontational nature in which individual Parties or groups of Parties are singled out;
- Will be structured around three general topics:
 - i. Where are we?
 - ii. Where do we want to go?
 - iii. How do we get there?

- Will be conducted in a manner that promotes enhanced ambition and will consider, as one of its elements, the efforts of Parties on action and support, as appropriate, in the pre-2020 period;
- Will fulfil its mandate in a comprehensive and non-restrictive manner;
- Will consist of a preparatory and a political phase.

3. The preparatory phase of the Talanoa Dialogue began in January 2018 with the objective of building a strong evidence-based foundation for the political phase at COP 24. Parties and non-Party stakeholders are engaging in the Talanoa process through regional and national meetings as well as the submission of inputs to the Talanoa Dialogue platform.¹

4. This note contains a summary of the Talanoa Dialogue during the May sessions of the UNFCCC bodies, including all procedural aspects and an overview of the substance discussed.

2. Overview of the Talanoa Dialogue at the May sessions

5. For the first time in the UNFCCC process, Parties, joined by non-Party stakeholders, gathered in an informal, inclusive and positive setting to share stories from their own perspective in response to the three questions of the Dialogue.

6. The Talanoa sessions saw participants engaging in constructive dialogue in an atmosphere of openness and mutual respect. The sessions reaffirmed the fundamental principle that everyone has something meaningful to contribute to addressing climate change. Most important was the common recognition of the value of working together and learning from the experience of others.

7. The creation of a space for dialogue that is distinct from the negotiations is an important step forward. The Talanoa Dialogue can serve as a valuable new tool to facilitate and accelerate collective climate action that is necessary to effectively address climate change.

8. The inclusion and participation of non-Party stakeholders in the Dialogue opens up the process to draw from a wider range of experience, resulting in more diverse voices sharing inspiring and innovative ideas and solutions.

9. In accordance with the approach to the Talanoa Dialogue, discussions during the May sessions focused on answering the three questions referred to in paragraph 2 above. These discussions were informed by inputs from Parties and other actors and institutions.

10. The COP 23 Presidency and the incoming COP 24 Presidency prepared a set of documents and guidance² to assist participants in engaging in the Talanoa sessions. These were:

- An outline of the Talanoa Dialogue process (dated 8 February 2018);
- A suggested approach to organizing the Talanoa Dialogue in the first half of 2018 (dated 19 February 2018);
- Guidance on understanding the questions of the Talanoa Dialogue (dated 27 March 2018);
- Additional information on the Talanoa Dialogue activities to be held during the May sessions (dated 16 April 2018);

¹ <https://TalanoaDialogue.com/>.

² Available at <https://TalanoaDialogue.com/presidencies-corner>.

- An overview of inputs to the Talanoa Dialogue, providing a mapping of inputs submitted by different stakeholders and a high-level overview of their content (dated 23 April 2018).

11. The Presidencies also held bilateral consultations with Parties and non-Party stakeholders during the May sessions to collect views on the organization and conduct of the political phase and its intended outcome.

3. Opening of the Talanoa Dialogue

12. The opening session was held on Wednesday, 2 May 2018. It was chaired by Mr. Luke Daunivalu, COP 23 Presidency Chief Negotiator, and Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow, incoming COP 24 Presidency.

13. Ms. Patricia Espinosa,³ UNFCCC Executive Secretary, welcomed participants to the session. Mr. Inia Seruiratu,⁴ Minister for Agriculture, Rural and Maritime Development, National Disaster Management and Meteorological Services of Fiji, shared a story from Fiji reflecting on the question of “where we are?”

14. Following the welcoming remarks, representatives of groups of Parties and non-governmental organization constituencies shared their expectations of the Talanoa Dialogue.⁵

15. The final segment of the opening session featured a panel comprised of four representatives from different organizations to share their own stories in the context of the Talanoa Dialogue. Each panellist shared their experiences on one of the three questions of the Dialogue.

16. Mr. Jim Skea, Vice-Chair of Working Group III of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), addressed the question, where are we:

- Global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions levelled off for a couple of years after decades of growth, but picked up again in 2017;
- The atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) continues to rise and has surpassed 400 ppm;
- Mean global temperature rise is already approaching 1 °C above pre-industrial levels;
- Progress has been slower than projected in terms of key technologies relating to carbon capture and storage;
- However, there has been progress with other key technologies such as wind, solar and electric vehicles. Furthermore, climate action at the subnational level (e.g. by cities) is increasing and some countries have announced net zero GHG emission targets.
- The IPCC is currently scoping out its Sixth Assessment Report, to be made available in time for the first global stocktake in 2023. This report is expected to strengthen adaptation and mitigation linkages and translate the long-term temperature goal in terms of practical short- and medium-term actions. The narrative of this report will implicitly address the three questions of the Talanoa Dialogue.

³ See https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/9fc76f74-a749-4eec-9a06-5907e013dbc9/downloads/1ccijhub2_271257.pdf.

⁴ See https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/9fc76f74-a749-4eec-9a06-5907e013dbc9/downloads/1ccijk83c_548679.pdf.

⁵ All interventions are available at <https://TalanoaDialogue.com/key-documents>.

17. Ms. Anne Olhoff, representative of the UNEP DTU Partnership,⁶ addressed the question, where do we want to go:

- The Paris Agreement established a clear collective goal to hold average global warming to well below 2 °C compared with pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5 °C;
- Full implementation of the current NDCs is estimated to have the potential to reduce global GHG emissions by 4–6 Gt CO₂ eq annually by 2030 compared with a scenario of the continuation of current policies;
- However, we are still in a warming scenario in the order of 3–3.2 °C by the end of this century. All available evidence tells us that this is not the world and the challenges we want to leave for our children and grandchildren;
- To be on track to keeping temperature rise below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels, global GHG emissions would need to be reduced by an additional 11–13.5 Gt CO₂ eq by 2030, and by even more to stay under the 1.5 °C limit;
- Proven technologies at a cost level of less than USD 100/t CO₂ eq, including solar and wind energy, efficient appliances, efficient passenger cars, afforestation and avoiding deforestation, as well as actions in buildings and agriculture, have the potential to reduce sectoral emissions by around twice the amount of the emissions gap projected for 2030.

18. Mr. Anirban Ghosh, representative of the Mahindra Group, addressed the question, how do we get there:

- Companies are already making contributions towards achieving the Paris Agreement's long-term goal by setting up, for example, internal science-based targets to reduce absolute emissions, internal carbon pricing and certification schemes;
- Experience has shown not only that emission targets are achievable, but also that this has led to increased confidence to take on additional commitments and increased targets;
- In many cases, such targets have resulted in increasing energy and water productivity; it is estimated that every United States dollar invested in energy efficiency returns around 24 per cent. Such actions, therefore, make business sense for the whole private sector;
- Government-led programmes and international partnerships can make a big difference in terms of mobilizing action by the private sector;
- The emergence of new technologies and the establishment of sound policies have encouraged companies to become more ambitious;
- The nascent portfolio of climate-friendly businesses generates more than USD 400 million in revenue each year.

19. Ms. Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, representative of the Association for Indigenous Women and Peoples of Chad, provided views on the Talanoa Dialogue from the standpoint of civil society:

⁶ The Partnership, formally known as the UNEP Risoe Centre, operates under a tripartite agreement between Denmark's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

- Many local communities know precisely where they are going because they follow the rhythm of nature. They are used to following the rain, to following the water, to finding pasture for their cows;
- The answer to the question, where do we go, is simple: we need to follow the rhythm of science and the alarm of people;
- The IPCC special report *Global Warming of 1.5 °C* will confirm that we need to reach net zero emissions as soon as possible to fulfil our objective under the Paris Agreement;
- To the question how do we get there, the answer is simple: we need more action; we need more ambition – right now. If not, Ms. Ibrahim stated that her people, as well as all impacted and vulnerable communities, will disappear;
- Parties and non-State actors must present net zero emission strategies that ban the use of polluting technologies and promote clean ones as well as the protection of ecosystems with a view to ending biodiversity loss and desertification;
- Hopefully a global agenda for the people and nature will emerge from the Talanoa Dialogue;
- Indigenous peoples would like to work with all Parties to develop concrete solutions for sustainable natural resources and ecosystems management at the local level. As gardeners of nature, indigenous peoples can help, but cannot do this alone.

4. Sunday Talanoas

20. In-depth consideration of the three questions of the Talanoa Dialogue took place on Sunday, 6 May 2018. Seven groups, called Talanoa sessions, were set up and met in parallel three times during the day to address each of the questions of the Talanoa Dialogue.⁷

Approach

21. The in-depth discussions were conducted in the Pacific tradition of Talanoa, aimed at building empathy and trust. In preparation for the discussions, participants were invited to prepare stories relevant to the three questions of the Dialogue in order to provide concrete examples of issues that could be brought to the attention of ministers in the political phase, including examples of what has worked, what has not worked, best practices and challenges encountered.

22. Each Talanoa was moderated by a Fijian facilitator with experience and knowledge of the Talanoa tradition. Each Fijian facilitator was assisted by a rapporteur and secretariat staff member to help capture the discussions. Each Talanoa session started with a round of storytelling that was followed by a short discussion. At the end of each session, the rapporteur provided an overview of the key messages shared.

23. All Talanoas were webcast and recorded.⁸

⁷ See <https://TalanoaDialogue.com/sunday-Talanoas>.

⁸ As footnote 7 above.

Participants

24. A total of 305 participants (207 Party and 98 non-Party representatives) took part in the Talanoa discussions, with 162 Parties represented.

25. Each Talanoa comprised about 30 representatives of Parties and 5 representatives of non-Party stakeholder organizations. In addition, five seats were provided to representatives of regional groups whose representatives normally assist their groups on matters relating to NDCs. The registration and/or selection of all participants proceeded in accordance with the processes described in the Talanoa platform.⁹

Overview of the issues discussed

26. Participants of the Talanoa sessions shared their stories or gave statements relevant to the three questions of the Dialogue. About 474 contributions were shared: 369 by Parties and 105 by non-Party stakeholders.

27. The following sections provide a general overview of the issues discussed. Considering the amount of information shared, the intention is not to summarize the substance but rather to provide a general and overall picture of the information presented. With that in mind, participants' individual stories as submitted will be compiled on the Talanoa platform.

Where are we?

28. In general, the stories told in the context of this question described vulnerabilities to the impacts of climate change; referred to the current status of GHG emissions and their concentration; provided examples of action taken to address climate change by different actors; and described challenges experienced in doing so. These stories provide useful information to take stock of current efforts of all Parties, including in relation to the pre-2020 period and the long-term objective of the Paris Agreement.

29. Several participants described real on-the-ground experiences that demonstrated that the effects of climate change are continuing, and are intensifying, around the world, affecting in particular the most vulnerable communities. They referred to extreme weather events they personally experienced or that were experienced by communities they know. Examples included rising sea levels, which are already affecting the world's coastlines and communities, especially in small islands States, and severe weather events such as cyclones, typhoons, floods, heat waves and droughts that lead to loss of lives and livelihoods, damaged infrastructure, affected ecosystems, social unrest and other consequences.

30. Some stories took a global perspective and showed that recent data from the World Meteorological Organization indicate that GHG concentrations in the atmosphere have increased to 410 ppm, noting that a threshold of 450 ppm will result in a 2 °C temperature change. Past and current GHG emission trends and the resulting GHG concentrations in the atmosphere and resulting impacts find their roots in the process of industrialization.

31. Many stories noted that, globally, we are not on track to keeping temperature rise well below 2 °C and are far from limiting it to below 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, as the aggregate effect of NDCs is not consistent with trajectories towards these goals. In this context, some of the stories

⁹ For Parties, see <https://TalanoaDialogue.com/party-registration>; for non-Parties, see <https://TalanoaDialogue.com/nps-participation>.

highlighted the importance of delivering on pre-2020 action as a means to build trust and make progress in the international response to climate change.

32. Many stories reported that climate action is under way. Governments and non-government actors are increasingly taking action to lower emissions and increase resilience. Many governments have formulated climate policies, while others have taken steps to integrate climate considerations into development planning where mitigation and adaptation goals could go hand in hand. Businesses have also joined in, some by setting science-based targets.

33. Some of the stories that presented concrete actions for reducing emissions and/or increasing resilience revealed best practices, valuable experience and lessons learned at all levels and in all countries. All have the potential to be replicated by actors in similar circumstances and to contribute to increasing climate action.

34. Sectors mentioned in some of the stories included transport, as current trends show transport emissions continuing to rapidly increase and uptake on the use of electric cars remaining slow; energy, as current experience shows that it is possible to decouple economic growth from GHG emissions so countries should step up efforts to clean their energy matrices; and land, where climate, social and economic goals should be addressed holistically.

35. Concrete examples illustrated the engagement of many non-Party groups and highlighted how they are changing attitudes and motivating governments to move forward. They also showed the importance of civil society engagement for mobilizing climate action. Increased awareness and engagement of actors, including policymakers across national and global levels, can further encourage the development of long-term and self-sustaining partnerships.

36. Finally, there were stories referring to the challenges faced around the world that need to be addressed in order to tap into additional potential to reduce emissions and enhance resilience. Many of these challenges relate to national circumstances and result from lack of capacity and knowledge, competing priorities (e.g. poverty alleviation, food security or employment), and lack of access to finance, capital and technology, among others.

Where do we want to go?

37. In general, the stories shared in the context of this question described a vision for the future and an understanding of the goals of the Paris Agreement.

38. This vision includes the idea of a society in which all actors, including businesses, youth, gender groups and indigenous peoples, are committed to climate action and pursue an inclusive path of development and a society where people thrive and all countries and actors care and show solidarity.

39. Many participants described a holistic approach to climate action that is based on science; encompasses mitigation, adaptation, technology, finance and capacity-building; and respects the principles of the Convention.

40. Many stories referred to the long-term temperature goal and the long-term emission goal under the Paris Agreement. Such stories stressed the importance of taking action immediately with a view to achieving the peaking of global emissions as soon as possible, in line with the Paris Agreement. Action can be taken before 2020 through steps to initiate the implementation of this Agreement through NDCs, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, increased cooperation and more. In this context, some noted that the delivery of pre-2020 action is key for advancing action from 2020 onwards.

41. Other stories focused on 2030, picturing a time in which global emissions are rapidly being reduced with transformational changes taking place in all sectors, such as:

- Widespread use of renewable energy;
- Energy efficiency fully tapped;
- Sustainable transport being the norm;
- Restored ecosystems that are sustainably managed;
- Resilient and healthy food systems.

42. Such a future could be made possible through strong leadership, education, support and enhanced cooperation among all actors including youth, indigenous peoples and women.

43. Visions for 2050 and beyond were shared in some of the stories. Over the long-term horizon, many would like to reach a point where emissions and removals are in balance. A few stories highlighted that, by then, a world of net zero or negative emissions would be possible through innovative technology and by capitalizing on the role of forests as carbon sinks.

44. As expected, such visions cannot be realized without challenges. Some are of a global nature and relate to the dynamics of population or political and economic cycles, while others relate to specific circumstances in different countries and sectors.

45. All of the stories, in one way or another, shared a vision of a future in which the goals of the Paris Agreement have been achieved and where countries and actors have forged close relationships.

How do we get there?

46. Overall, the stories shared in the context of this question provided information on what would be required to achieve the visions described in the question ‘where do we want to go’. They included broad recommendations or suggested concrete actions by different actors, which, if acted upon, could take the world to a sustainable and prosperous future.

47. Some stories stressed the importance of climate action being a priority for Heads of State, governments and non-Party organizations. Political support will be crucial in order to mobilize all actors to accelerate efforts to combat climate change.

48. Many stories highlighted the importance of honouring the UNFCCC and its instruments, adhering to its principles and complying with all its requirements. A few referred to the provisions for action and support as well as the transparency regime, while others noted the need for all actors to engage with ambition and determination.

49. Stories stressed that cooperation will be vital as no individual or country is able to address climate change alone. As such, meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement is a global endeavour to be delivered through enhanced or new partnerships between governments and non-governmental actors and through the creation of spaces for supporting each other and sharing knowledge and good practices. Neighbouring countries, for example, could work together on specific initiatives and tap sectoral opportunities for large-scale investments.

50. National efforts on climate change can be complemented by actions undertaken by other organizations; by arrangements such as the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization or the Montreal Protocol; and by scientific information from the IPCC.

51. The stories illustrated that governments need to set up solid regulatory frameworks that provide clear and stable signals for private actors with a view to strengthening action on mitigation and adaptation. They should continue to better coordinate and mainstream climate action in development planning. Policymaking and the use of economic and other tools such as green bonds and pricing mechanisms could become robust catalysts of climate action in the future. Science should also be at their disposal to guide them in selecting the best course of action. In doing so, they should be conscious of the need to ensure a just transition of the workforce by means of, among others, education schemes that provide new skills tailored to what is required for low-emission and climate-resilient development.

52. Many stories referred to the importance of finance for, and investment in, climate action. They illustrated the importance of public finance and the need to mobilize private capital. Countries could pursue the mainstreaming of climate action into national budgets; increase financial cooperation; apply and replicate financial mechanisms that have been successful in de-risking investment in other countries; and tap finance available as well as the interest of the private sector in investing in climate technologies. The finance sector will provide the impetus for scaling up climate action.

53. At the same time, stories highlighted the important role that innovative and transformative technologies must play in achieving low emissions and climate-resilient development. They emphasized the importance of technology innovation and cooperation as well as research and development of new technologies.

54. Civil society engagement, education and public awareness will be key to actions happening. Governments should encourage citizens to take ownership of climate change action, however, it will be essential to use climate logic to match actions to the needs of local people. The stories indicated that parliamentarians, trade unions, scientists and other actors have significant contributions to make, and that indigenous peoples and their knowledge should not be forgotten.

5. Reporting back meeting

55. On Tuesday, 8 May, a meeting was organized in open plenary to report back on the Talanoa sessions that took place on Sunday, 6 May. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Daunivalu and by Mr. Deo Saran, Fiji's climate ambassador. The reports were organized around the three questions of the Talanoa Dialogue and captured the overall gist of the discussions reflected in section 4 above. They were presented by the following rapporteurs:

- Mr. Amena Yauvoli (Fiji) for where are we.
- Ms. Sylwia Wasniewska (Poland) for where do we want to go.
- Mr. Tui Cavuilati (Fiji) for how do we get there.

56. The rapporteurs briefly shared some of the inspiring stories that were told in the Talanoa sessions, conveying the spirit of Talanoa that infused the discussions.

57. After the delivery of the reports, Parties were invited to provide their reflections on the Talanoa sessions. All Parties thanked the Fijian Presidency for its leadership in conducting the discussions in an open, inclusive and positive atmosphere, as well as the facilitators and rapporteurs for their work. Many Parties welcomed the reports and stressed that the format of the discussions, held in the spirit of Talanoa and away from the politics of the negotiations, created an atmosphere where participants could engage in constructive discussion to share information that informs and inspires. Some also stated that the storytelling exercise provided an opportunity to bring personal experiences, challenges, best practices and lessons into international climate discussions.

6. Closing session

58. The closing session of the Talanoa Dialogue for the May sessions took place on Wednesday, 9 May 2018. It was co-chaired by Mr. Frank Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji and COP 23 President and by Mr. Michal Kurtyka, Deputy Minister for Energy of Poland and COP 24 President Designate. Both provided their reflections on the process so far.

59. Mr. Bainimarama said that by embracing the spirit of Talanoa, a space has been created for an inclusive exchange of ideas and a genuine process of learning from each other. He noted that, through this process, it is evident that all actors have something meaningful to contribute towards addressing climate change and inspiring climate action. He also highlighted that the inclusion of non-Party stakeholders provides the opportunity to draw on a wider range of experiences. He ended his remarks by repeating his assertion that we are all in the same canoe and by appealing to political leaders to show the leadership that the world so desperately needs.

60. Mr. Kurtyka thanked the Fijian Presidency for having instilled the spirit of Talanoa into the UNFCCC discussions and noted that the process has so far helped to build a clear picture of where we are in preparation for the political phase. He also referred to the need for everyone to begin preparations for the political phase of the Dialogue.

61. Groups of Parties and non-governmental organization constituencies were invited to provide their views on next steps towards the political phase.¹⁰

62. In their statements, groups of Parties expressed their determination to engage in, and contribute to, the Dialogue throughout the year. Some groups noted the need for clarity on how the political phase will be conducted. On this particular issue, views of different groups included that:

- The political phase should generate momentum for increased ambition to reach the long-term temperature goal, in both the pre- and the post-2020 period;
- The political phase and the synthesis of the preparatory phase should be balanced and address all issues in a comprehensive way;
- Ministerial activities should be interactive rather than limited to reading statements.

63. Specific references were made by some groups of Parties to, among others, the upcoming IPCC special report *Global Warming of 1.5 °C*; long-term strategies; financial predictability, including for adaptation; linkages between the Talanoa Dialogue and the upcoming climate change summit to be organized by the United Nations Secretary-General; and the involvement of non-Party stakeholders in the political phase of the Dialogue.

64. Non-governmental organization constituencies shared their expectations, some noting the lack of aggregate ambition by Parties in their current NDCs. They referred to issues such as increasing ambition to reach the goal of limiting global warming to below 1.5 °C; the consideration of vulnerable communities and groups; the role of women in addressing climate change; the role of traditional knowledge and the particular circumstances of indigenous peoples; and a just transition of the workforce.

7. Next steps

65. The preparatory phase of the Talanoa Dialogue will continue until COP 24. Parties and non-Party stakeholders are invited to continue to contribute through local, national, regional or global events as

¹⁰ See <https://TalanoaDialogue.com/key-documents>.

well as through analytical and policy-relevant inputs to the Talanoa Dialogue platform. A deadline of 29 October 2018 has been set for the latter.

66. In line with the approach to the Talanoa Dialogue, the preparatory phase will conclude at COP 24 with a final preparatory meeting and discussion aimed at understanding the implications of the IPCC special report *Global Warming of 1.5 °C*.

67. With regard to the organization of the political phase of the Dialogue, the COP 23 and 24 Presidencies have taken note of all views shared by Parties and non-Party stakeholders during the bilateral meetings. On the basis of that information and the approach to the Dialogue agreed at COP 23,¹¹ they will issue information notes and seek Parties' views, as has been the practice so far. As agreed for the approach to the Talanoa Dialogue:

- The political phase will take place at COP 24 with the participation of ministers;
- It will build upon the preparatory phase and focus on the objectives of the Dialogue;
- Political discussions will include round tables to ensure focused and interactive discussions among ministers;
- At the closing meeting of the Dialogue, the Presidencies of COP 23 and 24 will provide a summary of the key messages resulting from the round tables;
- The outputs of the Dialogue will include reports and summaries of the discussion.

68. With regard to the outcome of the Talanoa Dialogue, the approach to the Dialogue states that:

- It will be important to send clear forward-looking signals to ensure that the outcome of the Dialogue includes greater confidence and courage and enhanced ambition;
- The outcome of the Dialogue is expected to capture the political momentum and help inform Parties' preparation of their NDCs.

69. The COP 23 and 24 Presidencies will continue their communication with Parties and other actors through the Talanoa platform, webinars, notifications and additional bilateral consultations during relevant international meetings.

70. Any concerns or further reflections can be communicated by email to TalanoaDialogue@unfccc.int.

¹¹ See decision 1/CP.23, annex II.