

## Key messages from the Ministerial Talanoas

**Climate change, as a global problem, needs to be addressed through multilateralism and global cooperation.** International support and global cooperation will help us bridge our differences and gather sufficient ambition to deliver on our goals.

**Multilateral processes provide a space for the least capable and most vulnerable to be heard and supported.** They are also key to enhancing capacity and learning from best practices to address the climate challenge.

**Climate action must progress in synergy with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.** The aim of the Paris Agreement generates synergy with our actions to reduce poverty, inequalities, hunger and conflict; to improve health and education; to protect our water and land ecosystems; and to foster innovation, sustainable cities, transport and responsible consumption and production.

**Bold leadership will be essential for proposing and implementing the vast spectrum of policies and mechanisms, and ultimately achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.** Strong and committed leaders from different institutions and at all levels can inspire, motivate and mobilize their constituents and peers in the right direction and, therefore, catalyze change. They should lead by example and move from talk to action. At the same time, many countries and regions face challenges in the process of transitioning to low emission future.

**Global climate action is underway but efforts enshrined in NDCs leave a large gap to reach our goals.** Most participants set out their existing or planned climate legislation and policies, including the related achievements and expected outcomes.

**Enabling regulatory environments will be key to supporting the planning and implementation of climate actions.** The establishment of national climate policies and processes to integrate climate change into economic, jobs and development planning is underway. Participants also referred to concrete policies to reduce emissions such as carbon pricing, CCU and CCS, digitalization, e-mobility, improved standards and labeling, as well as incentives to encourage energy-efficient products.

**Broad stakeholder engagement enriches the national dialogue for climate action and subsequently generates actors of change.** Everyone – governments, sub-national, cities, farmers, the private sector, spiritual groups and others - have something to contribute and, therefore, must participate in the development of a common vision, the identification of solutions and the execution of actions.

**More and more businesses are moving towards low emissions and climate resilient growth.** Climate action is generating business opportunities for many. Many companies are already setting their own targets and are becoming leading innovators in their respective niches. This trend can be strengthened through a continuous dialogue between government and private sector and by establishing stable policy and legal frameworks.

**Public and private financial actors will continue to play a major role in making financial flows consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.** Many examples were highlighted from developing countries on positive returns from investments in renewable energy. Participants also noted that resources for adaptation and resilience is lagging behind and that much work should be done in understanding ways to increase investment.

**Many countries are demonstrating their commitment to sustainable development by adopting integrated disaster management and sustainable development programs.** These are focused on mitigation and adaptation to climate change as well as the prevention of risks. They are also linked to international agendas such as the SDGs, with national, regional, and multilateral co-funding.

**Forests, land use and biomass will continue to play a key role in addressing climate change.** Forests are both an important carbon sink and the key natural resource for many countries. Many participants referred to nature-based solutions to vulnerability: forests, for example, act both as carbon sinks and means to reduce vulnerability to storm surges.

**The findings of the IPCC Special Report on warming of 1.5° underscore the urgent need for action.** Many speakers noted that the difference between 1.5 and 2 degrees is more than a number: for some countries it is a matter of survival.

**Many countries are highly vulnerable and will be disproportionately affected.** The impacts of droughts, floods, cyclones, typhoons, and storms are inflicting hardship and endangering their livelihoods. The impacts are creating a competition for resources in many countries, potentially leading to forced migration and conflict. In some countries these impacts only add to the development and social challenges they are already facing.

**For many countries, science provides for a robust response to climate change at all levels and by all actors.** Support by and partnership with academia and the research community strengthens the foundations for our vision of low emissions and climate resilient development. In this context, the work of the IPCC was regarded by some speakers as a fundamental work to guide the actions of the UNFCCC, governments and non-Party stakeholders across the world.

**Ensuring a just transition will be key to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.** Equity and fairness imply that everyone has an opportunity to develop and achieve their goals. Groups that would be affected by climate action or that are often marginalized should be heard and be given an opportunity to engage. In this context, some participants referred to gender considerations, response measures and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. The importance to ensure a decent future for workers impacted by the transition, while striving to ensure sustainable development and community renewal was highlighted.

**Future generations should not bear the consequences of our actions and inaction.** Intergenerational equity is an essential guide to our decisions today. The youth should be provided with a space to be more engaged in discussions and decision-making processes as these concern their future.

**Indigenous peoples must be part of the solution and their rights must be respected.** Indigenous groups from across the world have long taken action by living in harmony with nature and by protecting land ecosystems. Indigenous knowledge coupled with modern technologies can offer solutions for today. Economic development often neglects them and their wisdom. There needs to be a common recognition that natural resources should be shared by everyone, including the next generation.

**Financial and technical support will become increasingly important to implement and enhance climate-oriented programmes.** Many stories from developing countries and non-Party stakeholders highlighted obstacles, barriers and innovative sources of finance for implementing climate action. These will be exacerbated in the light of the required transitions to reach the temperature goal. Participants emphasized the need to increase existing technical and financial cooperation, in particular through the GFC.

**Unlocking finance and injecting substantial capital into economies can unleash the potential for transformative actions and the transition to a net-zero economy.** Finance that is currently locked up needs to be released and used to support developing economies. This will stimulate economic growth and drive the transformational changes needed.

**Many of the technologies required to deliver on the Paris Agreement exist and others can be developed through cooperation and innovation programmes.** Technological solutions in different sectors are becoming game changers, including electric vehicles, energy storage, CCS and CCU, smart grids, smart agriculture practices and others. Evidence suggests that subsidy reform and other incentive programmes can be used to motivate and enable the private sector to use latest technologies and develop those of the future. Clean energy, with lower GHG emissions, offers the more efficient and economical option.

**Some speakers called for keeping up the political momentum towards enhanced NDCs in 2020.** Some Parties highlighted their plans for increasing ambition in their NDCs in 2020 and encouraged others to do the same as this would be consistent with 1.5 degree Celsius pathways. Some called for convening a Talanoa dialogue every year on the road to 2020 and beyond, as well as including a Talanoa dialogue in the 2019 Secretary-General's Climate Summit.