

TALANOA DIALOGUE
BY
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Background

Decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 20 calls for the 2018 facilitative 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 (PA); and to inform the preparation of NDCs pursuant to Article 4 paragraph 8 of PA.

In Decision 1/CP.23 paragraph 10-11, the 2018 facilitative dialogue is baptized as the “Talanoa Dialogue”; and includes the pre-2020 implementation and ambition. Further, the dialogue is structured around three general topics: Where are we? Where do we want to go? How do we get there?

It is worth noting that the UNFCCC synthesis report on the aggregate effect of the NDCs is not enough to keep the global temperature rise since pre-industrial times to below 2°C. In addition, the UN Environment Emissions Gap Report (2017) stressed the urgent need for accelerated and enhanced longer-term national ambition of implementation towards the goals of the Paris Agreement.

How do we get there?

The objective of the Paris Agreement is its long-term temperature goal to hold global average temperature increase to “well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels”. *For Africa (Kenya), 1.5°C is crucial since the continent (country) is most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.*

Key messages from discussion focused

On Governance:

1. A strong leadership and political goodwill towards realization of the goals Paris Agreement;
2. Strengthen national legal and policy frameworks, strategies and action plans - ensure mainstreaming of climate action into development planning and implementation.
3. Inclusive participatory approach and vertical integration of collective efforts at all levels (national, sub-national, municipalities/cities/towns) on climate change decision-making and implementation processes including from the private/business sector, academia, media, youth/children, women and children, faith-based organisations, among others;
4. Establish/strengthen climate change governance and coordination to ensure transparency of action and support. NAZCA is one method of tracking progress;

5. Safeguard environmental and social integrity not only pursuing the economic dimension of sustainable development;

On Finance:

6. Enhance climate finance mechanism towards local climate change research to inform relevant climate actions;
7. Provide incentives to spur Private climate-related investments such as reforestation, renewable energy and energy efficiency, green infrastructure, among others;
8. Engage fragmented Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) as they have a great potential in mobilizing climate action;

On education, research and public awareness raising:

9. Need to bridge the knowledge gap on climate change at the local levels including the media in the dissemination of climate information particularly to the local communities;
10. Enhance educational awareness at local/grassroots level to enable the understanding of the climate change plans and policies. For example, an Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) tool;
11. Need to foster researchers from the developing countries so that developing country perspectives will be more strongly anchored in scientific discourse;
12. Need to link traditional local knowledge and wisdom (indigenous knowledge and capacity) with science.
13. Need to adapt means of communication to modern times, noting that social media is the main avenue of communications for many people in the younger generations