**Template for non-Party stakeholders’ inputs**

**for the Talanoa Dialogue**

Question 2 - Where do we want to go?

*This template is meant to guide non-Party stakeholders (organization(s), coalition(s), initiative(s) and/or sector(s) etc.) in providing inputs that are relevant and impactful to the Talanoa Dialogue process. Using such the template is not mandatory, however, the High-level Champions encourage non-Party stakeholders to use such a structure to facilitate capturing and highlighting the key messages across the three questions.*

**Where do we want to go?**

*Vision of the future for your organization and/or sector in terms of its possible role in achieving the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and a net-zero emission world by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]*

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| *Our vision is to see a marked improvement in the quality of life of African people, which means making them less vulnerable to climate change – including floods and droughts and the impacts of long term changes in climate. We believe that this can best be achieved by making households, communities and economies economically stronger so that they have diverse sources of income (varied agricultural outputs, employment income which is not climate related, access to other kinds of resources in times of need (such as savings, insurance, and climate resilient infrastructure). Hundreds of millions of Africans need support to climb out of poverty and stay out of poverty despite a changing climate. At the same time, we need to provide low carbon and sustainable technologies however for many Africans, GHG mitigation is not an option as they work to subsist. Climate impacts only reduce their options.* |

*Possible and potential new commitments and pledges of to achieve the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and a net-zero emission world by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]*

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| *The African Development Banks commitments in this respect relate to addressing adaptation and reduced vulnerability to climate change, noting that many of these actions will have mitigation co-benefits. For example climate smart agriculture is, for the recipients of the technology, as adaptation instrument. It will also bring GHG emission benefits to the host country.**AfDB is proposing the establishment of an Adaptation Benefit Mechanism (ABM) which will provide a credible and transparent means for donors to provide grant finance to blend with private sector capital to invest in adaptation-related technologies. Through the ABM, donors can effectively provide grants or subsidies to specific adaptation projects on a payment for results basis. The additional cash flow will help both public and private sector project developers overcome barriers to investment in adaptation technologies.* |

*Foreseen positive impact of these commitments once they are realized, including contributions to the sustainable development agenda [Maximum 300 words]*

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| *Adaptation actions are highly context specific and challenging to quantify. Under the ABM, host countries will have the right to confirm that eligible projects contribute to their own national adaptation requirements, as identified in NDCs, NAPs or other policy instruments. The ABM is designed to blend private sector finance with public funds, helping to scale up the mobilization of climate adaptation finance. Adaptation projects will also help to reduce GHG emissions or increase sequestration which will ultimately be identified and counted with the host country’s national inventory. The results obtained from ABM projects will form the basis for the development of further metrics, particularly around linkages to the SDGs. For example, it may be possible to classify adaptation technologies by their contribution to one or more SDG enabling the development of a suite of metrics with which to assess adaptation outputs and outcomes.* |