



## Template for non-Party stakeholders' inputs for the Talanoa Dialogue

### Question 3 - How do we get there?

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*Ways in which the UN Climate Change process can help you achieve your vision and goals, and how your actions can help in expediting sustainable transitions to climate neutral societies*

The process makes it possible to put environmental issues at the heart of the institutions' political concerns. On the one hand, by the urgent need for adaptation and mitigation and, on the other hand, by the major impacts of habitat on the environment, a large number of countries, including in West Africa, are beginning to tackle the problems of habitat and construction (according to the IPCC, 39% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions come from the construction and housing sectors).

The UNFCCC has encouraged countries to make climate commitments and some have mainstreamed habitat issues into their NDCs. However, we must support these countries in setting up their NDCs by ensuring that habitat is central.

Thus, West African states have begun to think about the issues of housing and construction in terms of environmental and climate issues. Through the climate impacts, the issue of the construction sector is back in the first concerns. While the issue of housing was rather orphan, actions such as those of the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction gave it visibility. And as an example, when we look at the case of France, where our organization is based, the evolution of the French building stock is very closely linked to climate issues.

AVN was [awarded by the UNFCCC](#) at COP20 in 2014 for our dissemination of a fully earthen construction technique adapted to the Sahelian populations and the creation of a local market (associated with banking products, microfinance, etc.).

*Concrete solutions that have been realized while implementing your commitments, including lessons learnt from success stories and challenges, and case studies that are in line with the 1.5/2 degrees' goal and can support the Parties in achieving their NDC goals, enable higher ambition and inspire engagement of other non-state actors*

In the case of Nubian Vault construction, the customer incentive system is the tool that contributes fully to adaptation and mitigation, through growth of the ecological construction market.

We had a success story, thanks to the funding from partners, which covered all the costs for the construction of entire houses. However, it is important for us not to finance the entire house, but really to make the incentive by covering a significant part of the costs. Our incentive system contributes to the marketing of the mason. The money is returned to the mason who will return it in the local economy: It's a real virtuous circle. The low carbon economy should be able to pay this incentive.

Since 2000 we trained 840 people in Nubian Vault construction technique and 2900 buildings were realized. In 2017, we trained 394 people and 495 buildings were realized. With a potential growth of 25%, the [results of our program](#) can be significant.

For 15 years we have implemented a method of dissemination of our technique (through awareness campaigns) in rural areas to create an autonomous market: customers pay the masons and masons train their apprentices. In order for the market to be really autonomous, all stakeholders must know the Nubian Vault and be able to integrate it into their development programs. To accelerate this dissemination, AVN has been working for some years to strengthen local actors (mainly farmers' organizations) to disseminate the concepts and the political actors so that they integrate the Nubian Vault into their development plans.



*Collaboration models with other stakeholders and, in particular, between non-Party stakeholders, national governments and the UN Climate Change process that have been successful in helping you, or can help you, achieve your commitments*

**AVN worked intensively at the time of the drafting of the CDNs with the aim that states integrate the habitat. For example, Burkina Faso and Senegal have integrated the habitat of their CDNs.**

**At the local level, AVN works with different stakeholders, local authorities, NGOs, etc. Our partnership with GERES (Group for the Environment, Renewable Energy and Solidarity) and the city of Konséguéla in Mali, to create with the habitants an electrified activity area powered 100% by renewable energies: photovoltaic solar panels and pure vegetable oil of jatropha. The set was installed in bio-climatic buildings, built in Nubian vault. The area can now provide continuous electricity to up to 15 small local businesses. This experience has contributed to the training of masons and has created a local dynamic involving all actors.**

*Opportunities to further scale up action and means to address barriers that can enable even further action by non-Party stakeholders based on the actions you have taken to implement your commitments. ("We've made progress and have made new commitments as described above. This is what I need from national governments, other non-Party stakeholders and the UN Climate Change process to take even further action...") [Maximum 200 words for each item below]:*

- *Policy levers*

**A multi-stakeholder dynamic must be created to interest governments and provide them with technical support. We must also help countries to implement NDCs on housing issues, with the support of the UNFCCC.**

**Considering the immense impacts of housing on adaptation and mitigation, it's crucial to put this sector at the heart of development schemes. The climate must be a shift lever of change. That's the way Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction and we act. This should make it possible to include housing and construction in all communal and national development plans.**

- *Collaboration/cooperation opportunities*

**Once included in development programs, habitat needs to be viewed with broad vision and associated with other issues and actors: vocational training, strengthening local economies, strengthening local development actors, etc. These actors must consider that the type of habitat we propose contributes to [better agriculture](#), [better education](#), [better health](#), etc.**

**We also need to move from the national to the local level. Governments express an ambition; the municipalities have the means to put in place actions and these actions are relayed and supported by civil society.**

- *Lessons learned based on the experience and progress so far*

**From our experience, we now know that we need to interconnect the different levels of decision-making. The pressure must come from civil society, local representatives, national and international institutions and all our partners. To make progress, we know that there is a need for more funding specifically focused on habitat.**

- *Public and private financing models*

**We tested effective mechanisms for access to housing: microcredit for adapted housing (two pilot projects with two MFIs in Burkina Faso). Since Nubian Vault is an affordable home, the amount of credit required is the same amount of credit provided by MFIs.**

**In the same way that in Europe there are tax credits, incentive schemes programs could be envisaged in West Africa. We have tested the incentive at our level and it covers the professional training cost and the payment of the mason, while the other two thirds of the cost of the house are brought by the customer.**



- *Impact on non-Party stakeholders if these actions by national level governments and the UN Climate Change process and other opportunities are implemented and how much further they could go*

**The challenge for all is to understand why the housing sector is central (from an economic, cultural, etc. point of view) and that any development necessarily involves an evolution in the housing sector.**

**This could enable non-state actors to be relays and operators of national state programs. It could thus multiply their actions in the territories, especially in rural areas.**