

Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)
Call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders:
2024 PCCB focus area

‘Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for national adaptation plans (NAPs)’

Background

The PCCB aims to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhance capacity-building efforts. Current priority areas are:

- a) Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention;
- b) recommending ways to address them;
- c) Promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement.

To learn more about the work of the PCCB, you can access its annual reports and other documents [here](#).

Topic for submissions

The PCCB annually focuses on an area related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building. It determined, in its 2021-2024 workplan, to make calls for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on the annual PCCB focus area.

The PCCB focus area for 2024 is:

‘Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for national adaptation plans (NAPs)’.

Through its 2024 focus area the PCCB aims to contribute to a better understanding of existing and emerging capacity gaps and needs as well as challenges, case studies, good practices, tools and lessons learned with regard to Capacity-building support for adaptation, particularly on accessing finance for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). In implementing its 2024 focus area and as part of its mandate to enhance the coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts under the Convention and Paris Agreement, the PCCB will liaise closely with the AC and aims to directly engage the AC, LEG and other relevant bodies and entities in its work, with a view to effectively building on their previous, relevant efforts as well as informing and contributing to their ongoing and future work in this area.

Who can submit?

The call is open to all UNFCCC Parties and non-Party stakeholders, such as public and private sector entities, government and non-government organizations, philanthropic organizations, academic and research organizations, international and regional organizations or initiatives, and UNFCCC constituted bodies.

How will the inputs be used?

The inputs will feed into the PCCB's workplan activities in 2024, including a focus area day at the 6th Capacity-building Hub at COP 29, and envisaged regional activities and webinars. The inputs will also inform the design and preparations of the 13th Durban Forum on capacity-building to be held during the Bonn Climate Change Conference in June 2024. The PCCB supports the SBI in aligning the theme of the Durban Forum on capacity-building with the annual focus area of the PCCB at the request of the COP.

Submissions form

We thank you in advance for filling out this template with concise, evidence-based information and for referencing all relevant sources. There are 2 sections in this template:

- *Details about your organization*
- *Guiding questions about Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for national adaptation plans (NAPs)*

Further information:

You are welcome to provide any other information and suggestions that your organization/entity would like to highlight in response to this call for submissions.

Address for submission: pccb@unfccc.int

Deadline for submissions: 31st March 2024

PART I:

Please only fill out sections relevant to the work of your organization. Please note that no section is mandatory.

Organization or entity name:

Verdure Climate Limited

Type of organization:

Please choose as appropriate:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Development bank / financial institution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UN and affiliated organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> International network, coalition, or initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> Research organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional network, coalition, or initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> University/education/training organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector entity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector entity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Development agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Philanthropic organization |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) _____ |

Organization Location

City: Lagos

Country: Nigeria

Scale of operation:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Global | <input type="checkbox"/> Regional |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local | <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary |

City(ies)/Country(ies) of operation (if appropriate):

Nationwide: North East, North West, North Central (also known as Middle Belt), South East (comprises of majorly Igbo-speaking people), South-South (also known as Niger Delta region), South West (majorly the Yoruba-speaking people)

PART II:

Please only fill out sections that are relevant to the work of your organization/entity:

In your experience, what are the key capacity gaps and needs of developing countries related to accessing climate finance for national adaptation plans (NAPs).

Key area (please choose all appropriate):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preparing strategies, frameworks or programmes targeting specific funding windows of the GCF, LDCF, AF and other funding sources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Securing accredited entities to support development of project proposals and access to funding for NAPs from the GCF
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promotion of funding proposals from multiple stakeholders, including those at the subnational and local government level	<input type="checkbox"/> Initiating and/or completing the process of accrediting direct access entities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity to ensure that proposals to the GCF for the formulation of NAPs are aligned with the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and address both the objectives and guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Securing approved projects by LDC direct access entities
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____

What are the key capacities required by countries for iteratively translating NAPs into finance and investment strategies, plans and projects, taking into account all available finance sources and instruments?

At the subnational level: 1. Alliance on national agender on climate change; 2. Establishing climate desk to handle operations at subnational level.

At the national level: 1. National Legislation on Carbon Tax laws and compliance with emission compliance by government, businesses and individuals; 2. Standardising of IFRS disclosure requirements, reporting and accounting for carbon emissions; 3. Establishing Securities and Exchange Commission laws around green financing and climate investments and instruments (i.e. green bonds, sustainability linked-investments etc); 4. Operationalisation of Article 6 of the 2015 Paris Agreement by the National Designated Authority (NDA) to permit carbon offsetting or trading; 5. Establishing Cooperative agreement along Corresponding Adjustment frameworks to accelerate trading of Internationally Transferrable Mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) between countries, multilateral agencies and multinational organisations; 6. Intervention funding for Payment for Environmental Services (PES) to champion capacity building and Just transitioning green pilot projects; 7. Set up a National carbon Market office to handle registration of Mitigation Outcomes and tracking of carbon credit generation till its retirement; 8. Driving awareness and sensitization; 9. Having a designated authority for carbon registry, e.g National Council on Climate Change in Nigeria.

At the regional level: Click or tap here to enter text.

At the international level: Click or tap here to enter text.

In your experience, what are the key capacity gaps and needs faced by developing countries in translating NAPs into finance and investment strategies, plans and projects and what have been the key challenges with regard to the provision of capacity-building support to date?

Challenge: From our experience, developing economies are less industrialized and lower emitter of Greenhouse Gases than Developed nations. Particularly in Sub-Sahara Africa, we find that most African nations (Nigeria inclusive) are largely agrarian economies; with agriculture being their mainstay and area of competitive advantage in terms of addressing their decarbonization agenda when one considers that Agriculture is one of the Natural Climate solutions that can be used to tackle climate change. Typically, and across board most African economies, Agriculture stands as the single largest contributor to GDP (contributing within the ranges of 20 – 30% to GDP) and largest employer of labour of (i.e. approximately 50 to 70% of total population). As a result of the afore-mentioned statics, developing countries like Nigeria are naturally skew to mainstreaming agriculture as a natural climate solution in avoiding or reducing GHG emissions. Hence, it is imperative for developing countries to develop a roadmap for transitioning of farmers from conventional to climate smart agriculture practices and promote carbon sequestration activities. In this case, climate adaption activities would entail conversion of farmlands into agricultural carbon sinks. However, to achieve the aforementioned, there is need for capacity building support assist stakeholders to commence the Just transition to Climate Smart Agriculture both from capacity building levels to upskill stakeholders’ involvement and compliance with Carbon farming/Regenerative Agriculture as well as unlocking access to green finance/investments to accelerate the generation of soil organic matter for trading of carbon credits. As it stands, there are capacity gaps in the following areas; a) design of a national framework or roadmap for transitioning to Climate Smart Agriculture amongst livestock or crop farmers. b). Lack of standardization of a compendium of climate smart agriculture practices to qualify for high integrity Climate Mitigation Outcome and Argo-based carbon credits. c) Lack of standardization of methodologies for measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) of carbon credits originated from carbon sequestered activities, d) Lack of risk management framework for protection for the carbon credit accumulated (in this case we are looking at ushering in carbon insurance that could protect stakeholder investment, and e) Lack of institutionalization of money market and investment instruments for unlocking of access of green lending and other classes of climate smart investments to allow for carbon offsetting activities between willing buyers and sellers.

How could this challenge be addressed? Most of the challenges mentioned above can be addressed by Using agriculture as a natural climate solution to reduce the GHG emission. Hence, these countries are majorly agrarian economy, there is a huge potential in this sector. We can leverage on agriculture to mitigate the effect of climate change by adopting climate smart agricultural (CSA) farm practices such as Soil Carbon Sequestration, Cover Cropping, Conservation Tillage, Precision Agriculture, Crop Rotation and Diversification, Agroforestry, Organic Farming, Livestock Grazing Management, Manure Management, Water Management, etc. The CSA will help in reducing the GHG emission. It’s base on this fact that this proposal was submitted to: (1) Design and develop a standard climate smart agriculture practice that are globally accepted. (2) To Understand the measurement, reporting and verifying the carbon sequestration activities. (3) To ensure an enabling policies and institutional frameworks that can support the training of carbon offset activities both locally and internationally.

How can existing capacity-building efforts be improved and what kind of new or additional capacity-building efforts are needed to build and maintain capacities for translating NAPs into finance and investment strategies, plans and projects in the longer term? What could be key accelerators in this regard?

At the subnational level: Click or tap here to enter text.

*At the national level: (1) Establishment of a compendium of climate smart agriculture farming practices or carbon sequestration activities that qualify for carbon credit. (2) Developing a standardized methodology for measuring, reporting and verifying carbon sequestration activities. (3) Establishing Institutional framework for carbon offsetting activities and carbon market. (4) Improving security and exchange laws to accept mobilization of green finance from investors and associated capital **fund-raising** organizations. (5) **Sensitization** on green **investments** by policy makers such as Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), Central Bank of Nigeria, **Corporate Affairs Commission**, etc*

At the regional level: Click or tap here to enter text.

At the international level: Click or tap here to enter text.

Who should be the target recipients of such capacity-building, and who could provide it?

Recipients: (1) The National Council on Climate Change being the designated national authority in Nigeria to oversee climate adaptation activities, (2) Ministry of Agriculture that oversee all national agriculture intervention programmes in Nigeria, (3) Private Sector Commodity Aggregators/Agro-Processor/Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCGs) companies that are involve in agrarian activities or contract farming with smallholder farmers (4) Verdure and local insurance consortium tasked with the responsibility of providing climate resilience and adaptation solutions to derisk and promote the use of climate smart agriculture. (5) Bank and other Financial Institutions providing investment of finance to promote climate smart agriculture.

Providers: (1) Carbon certifying organization e.g Verra, Gold Standard, Climate Action Reserve, American Carbon Standard, etc: Provide capacity on layering the MRV methodology; (2) Green Climate Fund (GCF) that Provides capacity and unlock access to green finance; (3) Intranational development partners (e.g USAID, WinRock, FAO, Reinsurance etc) who will assist in designing and standardizing the compendium of Climate Smart Agriculture practices to be used in generating carbon credit by smallholder farmers. They will also provide intervention funding for farmers transitioning activities from conventional farming practices to Climate Smart Agriculture practices, etc. Recipients of Capacity building: (1) National Council on Climate as the Designated National Authority for Nigeria (2) Development Bank of Nigeria, African Finance Corporation, IFC being the designated custodian of GCF funds in Nigeria (3) Verdure Climate Limited in its capacity as Carbon Programme Project Developer, In-country Carbon Verification outfit and provider of technical support for Carbon Insurance to protect carbon assets sequestered (4) Thrive Agric being programme implementer of Agroforestry project (5) Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security being largest implementer of smallholder farmers' agriculture intervention projects to Just Transitioning of current projects into Climate Smart/Carbon farming practices (6) Financial institutions (i.e. commercial banks and micro-finance banks), Pension Funds and Asset Managers being funding channels to unlock access to sustainability linked loans and investments.

Case studies, good practices, tools, lessons learned, or examples of capacity-building support:

Please describe any that build capacity to access finance for NAPs and for translating NAPs into finance and investment strategies, plans and projects

1). Kenya Agroforestry Project in Collaboration with World Bank's Biocarbon Fund
IFC <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2014/01/21/kenyans-earn-first-ever-carbon-credits-from-sustainable-farming>

2). ThriveAgric Agroforestry Project in Northern Nigeria with Acorn Rabbobank (to commence 2024)

Useful sources:

*Please give examples of additional useful sources relevant to this topic
(e.g. webpages and portals, publications, fora, organizations working on this issue)*

1). Kenya Agribusiness and Forestry Project in Collaboration with IFC: <https://disclosures.ifc.org/project-detail/ESRS/47491/eni-biofuel-ken>

2). World-Bank-Biocarbon Fund: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/zh/188461468048530729/pdf/Biochar-systems-for-smallholders-in-developing-countries-leveraging-current-knowledge-and-exploring-future-potential-for-climate-smart-agriculture.pdf>

3). Vera Methodology: [Verra Releases Revised Methodology for Improved Agricultural Land Management - Verra, VM0042 Methodology for Improved Agricultural Land Management, v2.0 - Verra](#)

4). WinRock AFOLU Calculator: [Welcome, Durodola - «\(USAID AFOLU Carbon Calculator\)»](#)

5). FAO Calculator: [ETo Calculator | Land & Water | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | Land & Water | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(fao.org\)](#)

6). <http://www.biocarbonfund.org/>

7). ISFL website: <http://www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org/>