

Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB)
Exiting tools and methodologies for implementing capacity building
activities that enable countries to
achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement

1. What are good examples of tools and methodologies to implement capacity-building?

Name & link	Description
SOEs database/ Scoping paper on SOEs	<p>The Slow onset events (SOE) scoping paper (2018) provides a review of the scope of work undertaken on SOEs as reported by partners in the SOEs database to date, presented by regions, and contains references to capacity building initiatives (see section: enhancing action and support).</p> <p>Slow onset events, as initially introduced by the Cancun Agreement (COP16), refer to the risks and impacts associated with: increasing temperatures; desertification; loss of biodiversity; land and forest degradation; glacial retreat and related impacts; ocean acidification; sea level rise; and salinization.</p>
<p>Compendium on Comprehensive Risk Management (TEG-CRM Compendium)</p>	<p>The Compendium on CRM contains a collection of case studies reflecting good practices and lessons learnt in relation to capacity building to facilitate comprehensive risk management.</p>
<p>The members of the Taskforce on Displacement (TFD) developed the following resources to address capacity needs in relation to risk assessment and analysis under its Plan of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster risk reduction capacity assessment tool piloted under the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) by the IOM as a member of the TFD. • Capacity building activities on Migration, Capacity Building and Climate 	<p>These tools aim to enhance Parties' capacity for data collection, risk assessment and analysis in relation to displacement through technical support and sharing tools and practices.</p> <p>The capacity-building activities address capacity needs of countries and provide them the opportunity to consider migration, environment and climate change in their long-term planning.</p>

Change developed by the IOM.	
TEC Policy brief on Technologies for Averting, Minimizing and Addressing Loss and Damage in Coastal Zones, TEC Policy Brief	The policy brief informs policy-makers and practitioners about technological solutions to assess and manage climate-related risks comprehensively in coastal zones, with a range of scalable solutions to overcome climate risks, including capacity building in coastal zones. The brief can be used to identify capacity-gaps.
Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer Fiji Clearing House	Online repository of information on insurance and risk transfer to facilitate comprehensive risk management strategies, incl. a database of case studies on capacity building in relation to risk transfer.

In addition, a survey of technical assistance needs under the [Santiago Network](#)¹ – which collects, on a rolling basis, needs of countries for technical assistance in addressing loss and damage at local to national and regional levels. This survey was followed by meetings at the regional level to further elaborate and prioritize their needs.

2. Which types of tools and methodologies for capacity building have proven to be the most effective and why?

A. Please refer to resources provided above

¹ To be entered directly under the WIM, separate from the ExCom-led work.