

Joint review of UNISDR ONEA-GETI

(Office of North East Asia and the Global Education and Training Institute)

Commissioned by Government of the Republic of Korea and the United Nations



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Executive summary

In 2010, the Government of the Republic of Korea, Metropolitan City of Incheon and UNISDR established the Global Education and Training Institute (GETI) to develop a new cadre of professionals in areas of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for disaster resilient societies through advisory and training initiatives. At the same time, they established the UNISDR Office of North East Asia (ONEA) to assist in the implementation of the 2005-2015 Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) by providing technical support, carrying out advocacy initiatives, enhancing knowledge management and promoting partnerships.

Global Education and Training Institute

In the last five-years, GETI become a respected partner and credible education and training institution within a growing network of national training institutions positioned to meet the increasing future demand for disaster risk reduction trainings. GETI, facilitated by UNISDR political goodwill and networks, established its reputation by running 49 conferences and workshops, mostly (55%) in 2014 and 2015, with 2,082 participants representing 74 nationalities. About half (47%) of all workshops were in Korea, whereas seventy percent (70%) included Korean representation (Annex 1 provides details of all workshops from 2011 to April 2015). In formal feedback, participants highlighted the professionalism of the facilitators, the utility of practical case studies and action orientated group work often leading to the creation of draft resilience action plans. Indicating high levels of interest, relevance, ownership and appreciation, national training institutions often fund, then customize for replication course modules, tools and methodologies to local context and language (Annex 4 provides sample stories of customization after workshops).

The emergence of GETI as a credible international capacity development institution adds to the profile and credentials of both the Republic of Korea as well as UNISDR. UNISDR international network and political goodwill contributes to Korea's disaster risk reduction profile and its coherence with climate change adaptation and sustainable development.

As a result of capacity development workshops GETI ignites interest, indicated by increasing demand, in initiatives leveraging UNISDR campaigns, relationships, international convening power, outreach, partnerships and networks. Workshops initially focused on leadership development forums, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development and in the last years mostly on urban resilience. GETI is developing new capacity development initiatives with the private sector whose involvement is critical for resilience building within the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Annex 4 provides sample stories from countries on changes made after workshops).

GETI's growing network of alumni are leaders and front line actors for resilience building. GETI estimates that up to 100 alumni participated in the 2015 Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction and about 10 alumni have involvement with the ongoing 2015 Nepal earthquake response and recovery.

GETI developed an effective strategy to positioning itself, to meet the large and increasing demand for capacity development workshops by partnering with national training institutions that are customizing and replicating the workshops. This partnering shares costs as well as increasing and sustaining national ownership of the capacity development process. GETI does not and could not have resources to meet future global demand whereas national structures do. GETI utilizes supporting networks including key campaigns, national platforms, UN agencies, peer-to-peer networks to support and sustain capacity development initiatives. More recently, GETI is exploring the use of new technologies and methodologies, including piloting an e-learning course (Annex 2 provides details of ONEA-GETI's partners).

UNISDR Office of North East Asia

ONEA like other UNISDR liaison or sub-offices promotes partnerships and advocates for disaster risk reduction. Operating under the same leadership, and with little ONEA dedicated resources, ONEA and GETI gain from many synergies. These synergies naturally focus initiatives on shared common areas of interest such as mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development as well as Making Cities Resilient campaign. With limited resources, ONEA harnesses the convening power, technical and advocacy capacity of UNISDR in the region (Annex 4 provides comparative samples of actions by other UNISDR offices).

In the region, ONEA supports the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat agreed to enhance information and technology sharing on disaster risk reduction and provide more disaster risk reduction capacity building education and training programs for officials from China, Japan and Republic of Korea. Additionally, UNISDR-ONEA provides and facilitates technical advice and advocacy to Mongolia. Initially guidance and policy advice supported the UN resident coordinators office and more recently in 2014 ONEA-GETI provided a workshop on Resilient Country Action Plan Development.

UNISDR ONEA-GETI and the Republic of Korea

In Korea, ONEA, with support from GETI, provides advice, advocacy and support to increasing Korea's profile and capacity in disaster risk reduction. The Republic of Korea, with advocacy and training support from ONEA-GETI, has one of the highest enrollments in the Making Cities Resilient campaign with an impressive sixty percent (60%) or 132 of its 220 cities signed-up. In 2014, ONEA-GETI agreed a statement of cooperation with the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to use ONEA-GETI office, approach, methodology, tools and training materials to develop capacities of KOICA's priority countries as well as national and city officials within a joint training initiative with KOICA and the Korean Civil Defense Institution (CDI). Additionally, ONEA and Korean National Emergency Management Agency facilitated multi-stakeholder consultations for the now 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Also in 2015, ONEA was able to facilitate a short exchange between the USA Federal Emergency Management Agency and the newly restructured Ministry of Public Safety and Security on developing an Incident Command System.

UNISDR ONEA-GETI allows the Republic of Korea greater access to international partnerships through UNISDR political networks and relationships. This contributed to Korea's significant achievements within the Making Cities Resilient campaign. This also contributes to Korea's international profile and range of development assistance capacity available to KOICA. In addition, it contributes to dialogues on frameworks for disaster risk reduction, and potential coherence with future negotiations on climate change and sustainable development.

ONEA-GETI is now positioned to contribute more significantly to both Korea's own capacity development needs as well as deriving learning both internally for Korea and internationally for GETI. Potential future and mutual benefits depend on Korea's continued commitment to disaster risk reduction as well as access to UNISDR political networks, relationships and technical knowledge.

Challenges ONEA-GETI is turning into opportunities:-

- Increasing global demand for capacity development exceeds supply, providing GETI an opportunity to meet that demand through system partners.
- Conducting workshops in the local language of participants.
- Customizing material to local context.

Challenges and opportunities for the future:-

- Positioning GETI as a capacity development leader for future emerging issues.
- GETI is an emerging organization as thus has an opportunity to clearly define its role with system partners.
- Continually learning and documenting changes made from workshops.
- Clarifying for ONEA a role distinct from GETI
- Strengthening ONEA's collaboration with regional entities.

The review recommends:-

1. PLAN AHEAD - GETI should establish criteria to define new areas for capacity development to remain relevant as an emerging leading institution.
2. KEEP SMART - GETI should limit new areas of capacity development to one or two per year, to maintain quality given resource limitations.
3. MAINTAIN QUALITY - GETI should use its partners to maintain the quality and relevance of its training materials.
4. GET BRANDED - GETI should clarify and communicate their brand, and how this distinguishes GETI from other institutions.
5. DOCUMENT KOREAN SUCCESSES - UNISDR should facilitate MPSS to further support, document and report progress on disaster risk reduction in Korea.
6. MENTOR IMPLEMENTATION WITH KOREA DRR ACTORS - UNISDR ONEA should support coordination, consult and mentor the Korean government, local government units, public companies and the private sector to implement disaster risk reduction plans, in Korea.
7. SUPPORT AND LEARN FROM KOREA - *ONEA should increase its capacity development support within the Republic of Korea, to support business continuity for companies and government officials, then use these learnings globally through GETI.*
8. ACCESS KNOWLEDGE BASE - Facilitate greater Korean access to disaster risk reduction knowledge bases.
9. SHARE KOREA-UN COOPERATION MODEL - Document model of cooperation between UN and Korea for sharing abroad.
10. PLAN TOGETHER - UNISDR and MPSS should set ONEA's annual goals and business plan together.
11. SUPPORT MONGOLIA - ONEA should take a proactive role promoting disaster risk reduction in Mongolia.
12. BUILD ON ROLE WITH THE TRILATERAL COOPERATION SECRETARIAT - ONEA should initiate a seminar, led by the Ministry of Public Safety and Security, with Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat to further evolve a distinct ONEA collaboration role, which can then be appropriately resourced.
13. BUILD PARTNERSHIPS IN NORTH EAST ASIA - ONEA should have dedicated resources to build partnerships and collaboration in education and training as well as information and technology sharing.
14. LISTEN TO YOUR NETWORK - ONEA-GETI should resource and invest in building and linking its networks of training institutions and alumni to better focus and contribute to defining future capacity development requirements.

Introduction and context

In 2010, the Government of the Republic of Korea, City of Incheon and UNISDR secretariat established both the UNISDR Office of North East Asia as well as the Global Education and Training institute (UNISDR ONEA-GETI). UNISDR ONEA-GETI was created to promote disaster resilient societies through global advisory and training initiatives. UNISDR ONEA-GETI supported the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and now supports the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. UNISDR ONEA-GETI core areas of work¹ include:-

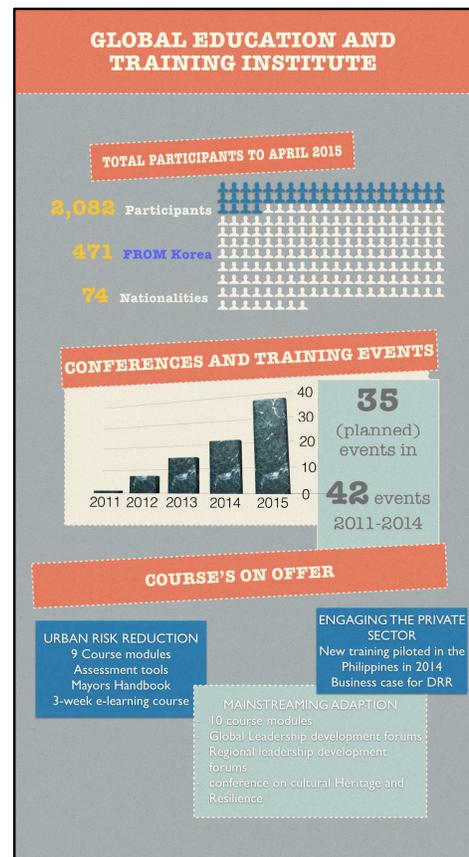
- Providing technical support
- Conducting capacity development and training initiatives
- Carrying out advocacy initiatives,
- Enhancing knowledge management, experience and best practice sharing
- Promoting partnerships

As ONEA-GETI approaches its five-year anniversary the Ministry of Public Safety and Security with UNISDR commissioned two evaluators to conduct a joint review of ONEA-GETI. The consultants conducted a document review, including feedback from training participants, and held semi-structured interviews with ONEA-GETI staff, Ministry of Public Safety and Security as well as regional UNISDR staff, national training institutes and training participants.

Global Education and Training Institute

Impact

GETI become a respected partner and credible education and training institution with a network of national training institutions positioned to meet the enormous demand for disaster risk reduction capacity development using GETI's open source modules and tested tools. GETI gained this position by running 49 conferences and workshops, mostly (55%) in 2014 and 2015, with 2,082 participants representing 74 nationalities. About half (47%) of all workshops were in Korea, whereas seventy percent (70%) included Korean representation. GETI, with support from UNISDR regional offices and UN networks, convened workshops with national training institutions as well as international, national and local disaster risk reduction and development leaders (Annex 1 details all workshops from 2011 to April 2015). The inclusion of training institutions and leaders built ownership igniting demand for more workshops. In lead countries, GETI has left a legacy of master trainers, course modules as well as tried and tested tools for adaption to the local context. National training providers and focal points are increasingly replicating GETI's trainings and sustainably incorporating trainings into national systems.



¹ According to ONEA-GETI promotional material

The emergence of GETI as a credible international institution adds to the profile and credentials of both the Republic of Korea and UNISDR. The 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction emphasis on capacity development reaffirms the role of GETI and the vision of its creators, the Republic of Korea and UNISDR. The Republic of Korea and Armenia acknowledged GETI's potential contribution to the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction during the 2015 Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. GETI's workshops included representation from 74 nations, as well as training visits to Korea from experts, heads of departments, mayors, parliamentarians, ministers as well as the under-secretary general for disaster risk reduction.

GETI contributes to the dialogue on the coherence between disaster risk reduction, climate change and sustainable development. GETI is one of the few organizations whose mandate focuses on both climate change adaption as well as disaster risk reduction. GETI's courses, workshop case studies, facilitated action plans and research contribute in a practical manner to the key 2015 dialogue of coherence of climate change, disaster risk reduction as well as sustainable development.

UNISDR relationships and goodwill guided national training institutions to customize to their local context, GETI's course modules, tools and training styles. UNISDR leveraged its high level of political goodwill and relationships with global, regional and national partners to initiate and facilitate this process. This UNISDR facilitation engaged high level policy makers, who initiated co-funding and replication of workshops which enabled GETI increase its impact through political leverage. After introduction trainings, GETI openly shares course materials, tools and methodologies encouraging training institutions and disaster risk reduction leaders to translate and customize course modules and tools to best suit their local context. Lead countries have already translated and adapted GETI's global urban resilience and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption course modules and tools to fit their own national systems, levels of capacity and disaster profiles. GETI's add's value by collating expertise, cases, course modules, and tools into a course for further adaption by those closest to the end-users (Annex 4 provides further details on customization).

GETI's workshops guide participants including national and local governments to produce draft action plans providing clear next steps and commitments. In formal feedback, participants highlighted the professionalism of the facilitators and the utility of practical case studies with action orientated group work often leading to the creation of draft resilience action plans. Participants have reported further prioritizing and resourcing action plans whilst other plans guided the incorporation of new key actors, such as the private sector into building resilience.

Draft action plans and collaboration with important actors

Since 2012, GETI involved representatives from the Philippines in leadership development forums, training of trainer's workshops as well as capacity development workshops. In 2014, GETI partnered with the Centre for Disaster and Emergency Management, based in the University of Makati, where participants expanded a training of trainer's workshop into a program to strengthen the UNISDR community resiliency scorecard. The scorecards are strengthened by incorporating elements of the pre-existing Local Government Self-Assessment tool as well as making the instrument more culturally relevant for use in national training workshops. In addition, some private sector funding was committed for national training workshops to cover 80-100 cities and municipal level Local Government Units and their disaster risk reduction and management heads of offices.

Similarly, in 2014, GETI facilitated an Urban Resilience workshop with local government units in the Philippines. The workshop draft resilience action plan recognized the importance of the private sector. As a result Makati City worked with 28 representatives from the private sector including utility and property development organizations, to adapt a city resiliency scorecard tool and identify areas of collaboration. As a result, the city government harmonized the resilience plans with the private sectors business continuity plans. The city and private sector also developed a package of incentives to adapt resilience measures and share resource for recovery situations.

Due to the success of initial workshops, the Philippines made a request through the Embassy of the Republic of Korea to invest in additional trainings. This highlights GETI's contribution to the international disaster risk reduction profile of the Government of the Republic of Korea as well as the increasing demand for capacity development initiatives.

GETI ignites interest in capacity development leveraging UNISDR relationships with global campaigns, relationships and network. GETI's workshops use or consider knowledge, tools and the support structures from global initiatives such as Making Cities Resilient or mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development. This supports and guides national as well as local governments providing a clear path within a campaign, its tools, guides as well as peer-to-peer or city-to-city support networks. GETI workshops have initiated action, such as signing up for the Making Cities Resilient Campaign, as well as supporting initial steps through action planning and established guides (Annex 4 provides further details on country and city level actions).

GETI's networks of alumni are leaders and front line actors for resilience building. These alumni influence local and national as well as regional and global agendas. GETI estimates that up to 100 alumni participated in the 2015 Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction² and about 10 alumni are involved in the ongoing 2015 Nepal earthquake response and recovery. GETI is starting to systematically connect this network and potential body of influence which contributes to the emerging GETI brand and Korean disaster risk reduction international profile. GETI is initially developing this network into a roster of experts to be used not only by the Republic of Korea but also internationally.

GETI is developing new capacity development initiatives with the private sector building on previous initiatives, CLiC and MADRID³, now established programs. Private sector involvement is critical for resilience building and the implementation of the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. GETI is developing and testing a new initiative with the private sector⁴ for future adaptation and replication at scale through training institutions. The process learns and builds on previous initiatives CLiC and MADRID which are now GETI's Urban Resilience and National Mainstreaming programs.

Making a Business Case for Disaster Risk Reduction

In 2015, SM Prime, one of the largest integrated property developers in Southeast Asia, hosted a forum "The Business Case for Disaster Risk Reduction," led by GETI. The forum attracted a range of private sector enterprises from local businesses to multinationals, from a variety of sectors that included power, utilities, retail, and construction. The President of SM Prime, Mr. Hans Sy, who is a member of the Private Sector Advisory Group of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), told a forum of 60 Philippines private enterprises that forging mutually beneficial public-private partnerships was good for business, good for the community and good for national resilience. Mr. Sy stated that "We need to bridge the gap in understanding and convince business owners of the need to move beyond basic continuity planning, and to consider the opportunity to create value in markets with products that address disaster risk and the important role of public-private sector partnership in disaster recovery," The seminar was hosted at the SM Mall of Asia complex, which is built on reclaimed land on the Bay of Manila. The company estimates up to 30 per cent of the overall project budget was related to resilience measures. Since 2006, the site has survived intact 50 typhoons, four earthquakes and two floods from monsoon storms.

² GETI newsletter, issue 5, World Conference Special, see **GETI champions ready for new challenge:** Up to 100 GETI alumni were present in Sendai. Read More: <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/43225>

³ CLiC is Collaborative Learning Initiative for Cities & MADRID is Mainstreaming Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction into Development.

⁴ For more information from this extracted story, see <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/37893>

Effectiveness

Building on UNISDR relationships and mandate, GETI developed an effective strategy in positioning itself, to meet the large and increasing demand for capacity development workshops, by partnering with national training institutions that are customizing and replicating the workshops. The 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction emphasizes capacity development and training at all levels. Demand from national and local government for training far outstrips GETI's ability to meet that demand. National training institutions are well placed with existing structures to sustain, support and replicate these training at the required rate. UNISDR regional office's play a critical role facilitating government demands for capacity building.

Partnering with national institutions shares costs and builds national ownership of capacity development. GETI does not and could not have resources to meet future demand for trainings.

Individual national structures do. Currently, GETI's resources create demand for capacity development, but cannot meet that demand. GETI's value is in developing customizable courses then through regional offices, like ONEA, initiating and supporting processes that build on the capacities of national training institutions. GETI learnt from its pilot initiatives that it is important to build ownership with national training institutions, often articulated by contributions in cash or kind to activities. Already for many trainings national institutions pay for initial workshop expenses, with GETI paying a small part of expenses or human resources only. The use of existing local training institutes and experts provides substantial value for money.

GETI improves effectiveness by building capacity within existing support networks. GETI involves actors from key campaigns, national platforms, UN agencies, peer-to-peer networks as well as training institutions and government. Trainings are action orientated and for the most part incorporate the development of a draft resiliency action plans. Participants and organizations report that the resources and implementation of these plans is supported by peer-to-peer networks, UN agency support and political leadership. Many of GETI's new partnerships base are articulated in signed statements of cooperation. These statements formalize a willingness and obligation of national institutions to continue to support capacity development. The statements also clarify roles and responsibilities as well as limiting expectations of future resource intensive (Annex 3 lists ONEA-GETI's 40 partners).



Training courses are likely to be more effective when modules, tools and delivery are customized to local context and language. Local training institutes and local experts are best placed to customize material to the local context and language. Initial indications and logic indicates that courses in local language, adapted to the local context will be more effective. GETI provides value in packaging the course material, providing professional resource persons and

advice for adaption and replication. UNISDR and GETI continue to support and advise training providers after the initial course.

- GETI is exploring the use of new technologies and methodologies. GETI and United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) recently piloted a 3-week e-learning version of the Urban Resilience course, which attracted 300 potential participants. Both GETI and UNITAR moderate the courses participants. It is too early to measure the effectiveness of these pilot initiatives but they could provide an initial introduction to GETI main workshops or part of a national level follow-up course. However, GETI workshops benefit greatly from group participation and joint action planning, which can only be partially replicated in online courses. Additionally, the workshops create additional demand and contribute to leadership networks.

Customizing course and tools with national training institutes

GETI collaborated with Armenia since 2012, when Armenia sent representation to the first of three leadership development forums, in Incheon. Since then the collaboration grew to include the Government of Armenia, its National Platform and UNDP-ARMENIA with contributions from GETI's urban resilience workshops the number of Armenian cities are signed up to the MCR campaign increased from 4, before the workshops to 18, including role model city Stepanavan. The Ministry of Territorial Administration and Ministry of Emergency Situations recognized Urban Resilience as a priority area. Collaboration prioritizes capacity development in Urban Resilience. Armenia translated course modules as well as the Making Cities Resilient score cards assessment and local government self-assessment tool. Additionally the State Crisis Management Academy includes parts of the course and tools in it's existing curriculum. To ensure a sustainable provision of trainings for interested cities and officials, a training of trainers workshop included lecturers and experts from the State Crisis Management Academy, other agencies and ministries.

Office of North East Asia

Impact

In 2010, the Government of the Republic of Korea, City of Incheon and UNISDR established the Office of North East Asia (ONEA) to assist in the implementation of the HFA by providing technical support, carrying out advocacy initiatives, enhancing knowledge management and promoting partnerships⁵. This role is more operational than other UNISDR sub-regional offices.

ONEA in the UNISDR system

ONEA operations are similar to liaison or sub-offices within the UNISDR structure.

The UNISDR has over 100 staff located in its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, 5 regional offices⁶ and other field presences, including ONEA in Incheon, sub-regional offices in Suva and Almaty, as well as liaison offices in Kobe (also known as the UNISDR Hyogo office) and New York⁷. Like other UNISDR offices, ONEA is supported by a regional office as well as UNISDR global headquarters. For ONEA the regional office is the Asia-Pacific office based in Bangkok which covers 27 countries and 16 territories. Both Liaison and sub-offices work with one of the five regional offices coordinating and catalyzing disaster risk reduction cooperation as well as building partnerships amongst countries (see Annex 3 for extracts from ToR's for UNISDR offices).

UNISDR regional sub-offices support regional intergovernmental bodies often for specific contexts. For example, the Suva office supports amongst other things¹⁷ small island pacific nations and co-convenes the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management jointly with the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission Division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community; as well as being an active member of the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network, created to provide a collaborative and cooperative mechanism to support disaster risk management capacity building. Whereas, the UNISDR liaison office⁸ in Kobe, also known as the UNISDR Hyogo office, on building partnerships and promoting collaboration with its host countries institutions including Japanese government agencies, academic and research institutions, and international cooperation agencies working on disaster risk reduction. In part, this is similar to much of the joint work of UNISDR ONEA-GETI. However, UNISDR ONEA, created and influenced by its twin GETI, is mandated to be more operational and training orientated.

UNISDR ONEA contributions to the North East Asia Region

- **UNISDR ONEA-GETI promotes partnerships and advocates for Disaster Risk Reduction in the region.** 75% of all GETI workshops include representation from North East Asia. Workshops include leadership development forums, Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat meetings and capacity development workshops on urban resilience and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption into development.

- **ONEA supported the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat to agree to collaborate in disaster risk reduction.** UNISDR ONEA, in partnership with the Korean Ministry for Public Safety and Security and Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat contributed to agreements made between the Republic of Korea, China and Japan in disaster management, a lead area of cooperation. Since 2012, ONEA supported three key trilateral meetings at both ministerial and heads of department levels. In 2014, an experts meeting on disaster loss and disaster risk reduction terminology *agreed to enhance information and technology sharing on disaster risk reduction; and provide more DRR capacity building education and training program officials from China, Japan and Republic of*

⁵ According to the agreement between The Government of the Republic of Korea and the United Nations, November 2010.

⁶ These are Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific and Europe.

⁷ Terminology from the UNISDR web site, <http://www.unisdr.org/where>

⁸ Terminology taken from UNISDR web-site <http://www.unisdr.org/asiapacific/about>

Korea. ONEA also supported a 2014 Trilateral Expert Meeting on Disaster Loss Data and disaster risk reduction technology sharing. The meeting involved the Republic of Korea, China, Japan and representation from Mongolia, Indonesia, Philippines and Germany as well as academic and research institutions.

UNISDR ONEA provides and facilitates technical advice and advocacy to Mongolia. Initially, in 2012, ONEA provided initial guidance and policy advice to the UN resident coordinators office in Mongolia to enable the assessment of the disaster risk reduction situation in Mongolia. Technical advice and advocacy has increased as Mongolia structures and resources its disaster risk reduction initiatives. Mongolia initiated its disaster loss database with technical support from Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) facilitated by UNISDR and in 2015 it is expected to initiate the collection of exposure data for risk profiling. Guided in part by UNISDR, the Mongolian National Emergency Management Agency consistently participates in regional platforms and region co-ordination meetings such as the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and the UNISDR Asia Partnership meeting. In 2014, GETI facilitated a workshop on Resilient Country Action Plan Development in addition to a 2013 national workshop on HFA implementation and disaster risk reduction development and governance. In 2012, Mongolia participated in GETI's global leadership development forums.

UNISDR ONEA contributions to the Republic of Korea.

ONEA contributes to increasing Korea's disaster risk reduction profile and credentials by providing advice, advocacy and technical support. ONEA also facilitates links to UNISDR global and regional networks, relationships and knowledge. This growing collaboration resulted in a number of achievements.

- 1. *The Republic of Korea, with advocacy and training support from ONEA-GETI, has one of the world's highest enrollments in the Making Cities Resilient campaign*** with sixty percent (60%) or 132 of its 220 cities participating in the campaign. Together, ONEA-GETI and Korea harmonized the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool, translated and customized GETI's training modules, a process that is mirrored by GETI globally. In 2013 UNISDR agreed a statement of cooperation to target disaster risk reduction training activities and outreach to Korean Cities. In addition the cities are using the Korean version of the Mayors Handbook.
- 2. *ONEA and the Korean National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) facilitated multi-stakeholder consultations for the now 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.*** In 2012, ONEA and the Korean National Emergency Management Agency signed a statement of cooperation to enhance an integrated approach of multi-stakeholder engagement and outreach to Korean Cities for the national consultations on the now 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. ONEA and NEMA facilitated 2 high level national consultations in 2012 and 2013 as well as 18 outreach meetings and activities for local governments. In addition, ONEA convened the first meeting of Asian Parliamentarians Advisory Group for disaster risk reduction and organized a consultative meeting on Cultural Heritage and Resilience. ONEA, as part of UNISDR, was able to provide technical resources and alignment to wider UNISDR processes.
- 3. In March 2015, ONEA was able to facilitate an *exchange between the USA Federal Emergency Management Agency* and the newly restructured Ministry of Public Safety and Security on developing an Incident Command System adapted to Korean context.**
- 4. In 2014, ONEA-GETI agreed a *statement of cooperation with KOICA* to use ONEA-GETI's office, approach, methodology, tools and training materials to develop capacities of *KOICA priority countries* as well as national and city officials within a joint training initiative with KOICA and the Korean National Defense Training Institution (NDTI).**

These experiences and collaborations with the Republic of Korea benefited ONEA-GETI's work abroad, informing processes, modules, sharing of tools and experiences as well as highlighting the level of support needed by other UNISDR regional offices to contextualize the training and bring things forward.

Given the importance of this relationship, ONEA-GETI has recently translated its web-site into Korean and shares regular newsletters in Korean language.

Effectiveness

UNISDR ONEA is effective in focusing the convening power, technical support and advocacy of UNISDR. ONEA is a resource center for the Republic of Korea and the North East Region, including for global campaigns such as Making Cities Resilient and consultations on critical issues such as the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Similarly, it provides or facilitates support to Mongolia and other countries in the region including from the UNISDR regional Bangkok office.

- The ONEA shares staff and resources with GETI. These synergies naturally focus initiatives on shared common areas of interest such as mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption into development as well as the Making Cities Resilient campaign. This is evidenced in the shared national and multiple local government courses conducted using knowledge and resources from GETI. The use of these synergies extends to partnerships with KOICA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for training priority countries and well as support to trainings within the Republic of Korea. In 2015, the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked GETI to provide training to senior officials of the Government of the Philippines, a request generated by the success of earlier GETI trainings.

- The UNISDR ONEA is comparable in size and influence to UNISDR Hyogo office as well as sub-regional offices of central Asia (Almaty) and Pacific (Suva). UNISDR ONEA and GETI share all staff and **ONEA does not have dedicated full time staff.** Like other UNISDR field presences or offices ONEA works with regional organizations to build on the knowledge and capacities of its host country.

Future challenges and opportunities

Increasing global demand for capacity development exceeds supply, providing GETI an opportunity to meet that demand through system partners.

Encouraged by the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, GETI's number one challenge and opportunity is to meet increasing demand for disaster risk reduction capacity development. No-one institute is big enough to address global demand. Thus GETI's existing positioning and strategy of partnering with regional and national training institutions is critical to meet the challenge and bring capacity development to the required scale.

Conducting workshops in the local language of participants.

English is the de-facto global language of disaster risk reduction as well as one of the official or de-facto languages for many regional entities, such as ASEAN, African Union, EU or indeed the United Nations. Thus, most global and regional workshops are designed in English. However, this is second best to conducting training in the local language. National training institutes are best positioned for translation. However, national and local government capacity development trainings should be in the language of participants. Currently, workshop slides are translated into a number of languages and simultaneous translation is always provided in the national workshops. This helps in the adoption of the modules by the local and national institutions, leading to enhanced and sustainable impact.

Customizing material to local context.

Workshop participant feedback highlight that participants would prefer more practical case stories appropriate to local context, preferably from their region. GETI does not have the resources to, nor should it attempt to, customize each workshop. National training institutes and local or regional disaster management actors are best positioned to customize material to the local context. This is an important indicator of ownership of the process. GETI signed initial agreements with national service training institutions to customize modules and tools to reflect local interest and conditions.

Positioning as a capacity development leader for future emerging issues.

The 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction validated GETI's positioning as an education and training institute focusing on developing a cadre of professionals for disaster resilient societies. GETI is well positioned to contribute to existing streams of capacity development. However, to fully contribute to the new framework, GETI needs to invest in priority areas. To meet this challenging opportunity, GETI is investing in a new initiative to build the capacity of the private sector and also it had previously held a workshop on Cultural Heritage. GETI will be challenged to continually select and prioritize new opportunities and streams of work.

GETI is an emerging organization as thus has an opportunity to clearly define its role with system partners.

GETI's currently contributes technical advice, modules and support to a complex network of training service institutions as well as governments, supporters, alumni and knowledge creators. GETI's role is increasingly one of a knowledge broker and initiator of initiatives as well as a convener for UNISDR, UN global networks and campaigns. Although, becoming more clear, GETI is challenged to clearly define and communicate, at the appropriate time, its role in this system. With the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction GETI has the opportunity to clearly define its role within the new framework.

Continually learning and documenting changes made from workshops.

GETI invests in advocating, initiating and sharing capacity development modules, tools and support networks for use by national or regional actors. The changes which GETI's initial contribution makes will emerge as time goes on. Critical to these changes are the future actions of the national governments and training providers supported by government, regional organizations and UN. To further improve the approach GETI needs to continue to understand its role and potential contribution to capacity development. This is resource and time consuming.

Clarifying for ONEA a role distinct from GETI

Much of ONEA work in capacity building is accredited to GETI. ONEA's work in North East Asia is mostly initiated by GETI's capacity building initiatives and perceived as work of GETI. This work includes technical advice and capacity building support to national and local governments as well as promoting partnerships with government institutions, academia and the private sector. Much of this work, especially in Korea, focuses on the Making Cities Resilient campaign. In other countries, GETI provides initial training which is then supported by UNISDR or UN regional offices to customize tools and trainings for integration within national systems. In North East Asia this regional office role is perceived as continued GETI support, rather than a distinct ONEA sub-office role. This is further complicated by the fact that ONEA shares staff with GETI. In addition ONEA-GETI shares the partnerships and networks with academia, the private sector, as well as with government institutions.

Strengthening ONEA's collaboration with regional entities.

UNISDR ONEA's role is challenging as, unlike other UNISDR regional offices, it does not have strong regional intergovernmental organizations and platforms to collaborate with. ONEA supports the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat which has a restrictive mandate relative to other UNISDR regional collaborators such as the ASEAN secretariat or the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. The Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat's facilitated agreements with three of five ONEA countries, to collaborate in disaster risk reduction including providing more disaster risk reduction capacity building education and training programs. Expectations of ONEA role in supporting this agreement, is neither clear nor resourced. Additionally, the agreement only covers three of ONEA's five countries. Similarly, countries in North East Asia actively participate in strong regional platforms, such as the Asian Ministerial Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction. This established platform is supported by the UNISDR Asia Pacific regional office, which covers 47 countries and territories. In 2010, the Republic of Korea hosted the fourth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. ONEA neither has, nor is advised to have a role distinct from UNISDR Asia Pacific regional office in these established and effective platforms.

Recommendations

1-PLAN AHEAD - GETI should establish criteria to define new areas for capacity development to remain relevant as an emerging leading institution.

GETI is not a large organization but its strategic approach to collating, promoting and sharing capacity development modules, tools and processes has the potential to have a big impact. To remain relevant GETI must develop new areas of capacity development. GETI is currently exploring new areas such as “making the business case for disaster risk reduction with the private sector”. It is recommended that GETI establish guiding criteria for selection. *Suggested* criteria could include:-

- Relevance to the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and thus national governments.
- Extent or relevance within support networks such as global campaigns, UNISDR advisory bodies or extensive peer-to-peer networks.
- Extent of support from UNISDR or similar regional or global bodies.
- Extent and interest from existing public or private global training providers

2 - KEEP SMART - GETI should limit new areas of capacity development to one or two per year, to maintain quality given resource limitations.

GETI is already testing a new initiative with “*making the business case for disaster risk reduction with the private sector*” which is linked with the 2015 Sendai Framework; the UNISDR global private sector partnership; private sector global networks and both public and private training service providers. This is a fundamental and exciting area for capacity development. A number of new exciting areas could also contribute to a short list. GETI's current resource base is sufficient to initiate capacity development demand for disaster risk reduction but not meet that demand. Given GETI's current limited resource base, new courses could take one or more years to collate, test and improve before promoting to training institutions. Given GETI's approach and resource base it is recommended to limit new areas of capacity development. *Suggested* areas of potential interest in the coming years to contribute to building a *cadre of professions for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption*:-

- science and technologies
- information technologies
- small island developing states
- business and insurance
- technological hazards

3 - MAINTAIN QUALITY - GETI should use its partners to maintain the quality and relevance of it's training materials.

Existing courses should be regularly reviewed, improved and updated, with the next review towards the end of 2015. This is especially important in 2015 as frameworks will be refocused due to both the new 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as well as the 2015 sustainable development framework and climate change negotiations. Currently, national institutions customize training modules and tools to local context, providing learning and adding case studies. GETI should facilitate sharing and user/peer review of courses on a regular basis to incorporate learnings from workshops and actions taken after the workshops. Similarly, a structured peer review with other providers would improve materials and ensure up-to-date best practice.

4 - GET BRANDED - GETI should clarify and communicate their brand.

GETI is emerging as a potentially global actor for disaster risk reduction. Its workshops and strategic approach are defining how other actors relate and perceive GETI and thus GETI's role within the new 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. With the new framework it is a good time for GETI to invest in clarifying and communicating its brand, or how it is distinguishable from other education and training institutions. GETI should define its brand with

UNISDR, the Government of Korea and afterwards consultations with current partners.

Suggestions for branding or initial distinguishing characteristics include:-

- Provider of customizable, action orientated and open sourced modules, tools and processes for globally linked disaster risk reduction actors.
- UNISDR capacity development as a convener, demand creator and partnership builder.
- Supporter of global capacity development initiatives.
- Knowledge broker with academy and research institutions.

Setting quality benchmarks for training

5 - DOCUMENT KOREAN SUCCESSES - UNISDR should facilitate Ministry of Public Safety and Security to further support, document and report on disaster risk reduction in Korea

UNISDR ONEA should support MPSS to promote national and local government reporting in disaster risk reduction. Reporting should be aligned with UNISDR (upcoming) guidelines for reporting against the 2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Making Cities Resilient campaign. Reporting should also focus on highlighting leading good practice for benchmarking, sharing and learning within Korea and North East Asia. Korean staff seconded to ONEA from the Government of Korea and Metropolitan City of Incheon should facilitate this.

6 - MENTOR IMPLEMENTATION WITH KOREAN DRR ACTORS - UNISDR ONEA should support coordination, consult and mentor the Korean government, local government units, public companies and the private sector to implement disaster risk reduction plans, in Korea.

All stakeholders require support and mentoring to finalize and implement disaster risk reduction initiatives. Currently, Korea is advancing the making cities resilient campaign, and would benefit from learning from global experience, benchmarking and further mentoring to implement plans related to the campaign. Initially, with MPSS, ONEA should identify three or four potential role model cities and facilitate sharing and learning with global role model cities. This should focus on implementing plans, using or developing guidelines, peer mentoring and benchmark development. UNISDR ONEA with MPSS should mentor these three or four Korean cities so as to allow them to provide a pathway to implement plans, for the larger number of Korea cities already signed up to the MCR campaign.

Similarly UNISDR-ONEA should identify, and mentor with MPSS, leading public and private sector companies to act as role models and establish disaster risk reduction benchmarks with other companies. Initially this support should facilitate access for Korean companies to global initiatives and peer support groups such as UNISDR Private Sector Advisory Group. Staff seconded to ONEA-GETI could play a lead role in providing a coordination and mentoring role to implement disaster risk reduction plans, initially in Korea.

7 - SUPPORT AND LEARN FROM KOREA - ONEA should increase its capacity development support within the Republic of Korea, to support business continuity for companies and government officials, then use these learnings globally through GETI.

ONEA should target the Korean business sector providing technical support and promoting partnerships to develop capacity in Business Continuity Planning as well as incorporating learning from GETI's initiatives in "*making the business case for disaster risk reduction with the private sector*". *Lessons identified from ONEA's investments and relationships with the business sector in Korea should be learnt by GETI for its global interventions.*

In addition, ONEA should provide increased technical support and promote partnerships to assist in the capacity development of government officials. A comprehensive plan should be developed with the Ministry of Public Safety and Security to focus on Continuity of Operations Planning with Korean national and local government officials.

8 - ACCESS KNOWLEDGE BASE - Facilitate greater Korean access to disaster risk reduction knowledge bases.

ONEA should facilitate access for Korean and North East Asian governments and companies to UNISDR disaster risk reduction database of knowledge, such as Prevention Web, IRP, etc. ONEA

with MPSS and key stakeholders should identify most relevant subjects and tools for the Korean context. ONEA should support MPSS to develop a network of sharing, peer-to-peer support groups and translations and present this knowledge base within ONEA. This should include tools and case studies and analysis for use within Korea.

9 - SHARE KOREA-UN COOPERATION MODEL - Document model of cooperation between UN and Korea for sharing abroad

With the aim of sharing and replication in other countries and regions, UNISDR ONEA and MPSS should document as good practice the relationship between UN and the Korean government. Documentation should focus on innovations which can add to the international system, such as the processes for adapting tools to implement disaster risk reduction plans; collaboration with public and private companies; or the use of big data or new information technologies. ONEA should share through the UNISDR networks these documents, experiences and good practice, both within North East Asia as well as globally. Staff seconded to ONEA-GETI could play a lead role in documenting these experiences and good practices.

10 - PLAN TOGETHER - UNISDR and MPSS should set ONEA's annual goals and business plan together.

Joint annual planning allows MPSS and UNISDR to better understand shared ONEA goals and objectives, as well as clarify individual roles and contributions. MPSS understands the regions geopolitical landscape and can help define clearer specific impacts. Joint planning will involve workshops, open discussion and joint agreement on the goals of ONEA and MPSS.

11 - SUPPORT MONGOLIA - ONEA should take a proactive role promoting disaster risk reduction in Mongolia.

ONEA, with appropriate resources, work with UNISDR Geneva and Bangkok offices to support Mongolia in Disaster Risk Reduction and resilience building. This should build on initial achievements and support and possibly focus on Disaster Risk Reduction and tourism.

12 - BUILD ON ROLE WITH THE TRILATERAL COOPERATION SECRETARIAT - ONEA should initiate a seminar, led by the Ministry of Public Safety and Security, with Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat to further evolve a distinct ONEA collaboration role, which can then be appropriately resourced.

The Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ONEA and the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat share common goals and actions, promoting disaster risk reduction in North East Asia. A seminar exploring distinct organizational roles and potential network and knowledge synergies would benefit those goals. The seminar could focus on the trilateral agreements to share education and training resources, between Korea, China and Japan but also consider potential benefits to all five ONEA countries. The seminar should focus on clarity of roles and contributions from each actor to common goals. This clarity would also provide ONEA with an indication on the human resources needed to contribute to those goals. A stronger role of staff seconded to ONEA from the Government of Korea, could provide those resources, considering the needs of all five countries.

13 - BUILD PARTNERSHIPS IN NORTH EAST ASIA - ONEA should have dedicated resources to build partnerships and collaboration in education and training as well as information and technology sharing.

North East Asia has considerable knowledge and capacity in education and training as well as information and technology sharing, including two UNISDR offices, as well as leading universities and private sector research and academic institutions. The Republic of Korea, Japan and China agreed in the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat to increase cooperation in this area. ONEA, with UNISDR's convening power and networks, could play a proactive role which would benefit regional profiles, knowledge base and link directly with GETI's emerging networks of academia and research institutions. This collaboration would also enrich GETI capacity development work with examples and learnings from North East Asia experience. However, this requires dedicated resources focusing on working with the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat as well as independently

building collaborations with Korean academic and research institutions, of which GETI is but one institution, as well as Information technology and private sector companies.

14 - LISTEN TO YOUR NETWORK - ONEA-GETI should resource and invest in building and linking its networks of training institutions and alumni to better focus and contribute to defining future capacity development requirements.

GETI's initial network of training providers and alumni influence the disaster risk reduction agenda, communicate emerging needs and challenges as well as customize and scale capacity development initiatives to the level required. Initial efforts in collating and linking these networks for the future are emerging. However, given the global nature and complexity of these networks this will be resource and time consuming. Potential areas of investment could build on initial sharing of contacts and newsletters and build peer-to-peer and many-to-many support networks focusing on training service providers and communication with Alumni. GETI should include a focus on understanding challenges and opportunities relating to existing interventions and their impact as well as future capacity development requirements.

Annex 1: List of Key Conferences and Training Workshops 2011 to April 2015

#	Workshop/Conference	Place	Date	Foreign Participants	Korean Participants	TOTAL Participants	Countries Represented
1	National Workshop on private sector engagement in DRR and CCA	Suva, Fiji	January 12-15, 2015	30		30	Fiji
2	Regional TOT workshop on DRR assessment and developing cities resilience plans	Bangkok, Thailand	February 18-20, 2015	26		26	China, Vietnam, Sri-Lanka, Kazakhstan, Thailand, Fiji, UK, India, Armenia
3	Regional training workshop on developing Incident Command System	Incheon, Republic of Korea	February 12-13, 2015	3	40	43	RoK, USA
4	National training workshop on Urban Risk Reduction and capacity development for making cities resilient	Chisinau, Moldova	February 18-20, 2015	30		30	Moldova
5	Global: Side event at the WCDDR on capacity development for cities to develop resilience action plans	Sendai, Japan	March 16, 2015	58	3	61	Global
6	International workshop on urban risk reduction and capacity development for cities to develop resilience action plans	Incheon, Republic of Korea	March 31, 2015	20	5	25	Yemen, Timor Leste, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Indonesia, Cambodia, Bangladesh and RoK-5 participants
7	National training workshop on the Private sector engagements in disaster risk reduction	Incheon, Republic of Korea	May 18-22, 2015	30		30	Georgia

8	National Workshop on Resilient Country and Tsunami Affected Cities Action Plan Development	Cebu, Philippines	February 8-21, 2014	50		50	Philippines
9	Global Training Workshop on Mainstreaming DRR and CCA for Sustainable Development-Resilient Cities Action Plans (CDMCR-2)	Incheon, Republic of Korea	March 17-20, 2014	16	10	26	RoK, Japan, Philippines, Indonesia, Mongolia, Honduras, Costa Rica
10	Regional Workshop for Northeast Asia: Trilateral Expert Meeting on Disaster Loss Data and DRR Technology Sharing (TCS)	Jeju, Republic of Korea	March 26-28, 2014	21	22	43	RoK, China, Japan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Indonesia, Philippines, Germany
11	Regional Consultations Conference on Post 2015 DRR Framework CASC Region	Almaty, Kazakhstan	April 01-03, 2014	82	4	86	Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia
12	Regional Training Workshop on Mainstreaming DRR and CCA for Sustainable Development (Joint event with CDI-Korea)	Cheonan, Republic of Korea	April 22-25, 2014	17	4	21	Yemen, Timor Leste, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Indonesia, Cambodia, Bangladesh and RoK-4 participants
13	Regional Training Workshop on Mainstreaming DRR and CCA for Sustainable Development (Joint event with UNITAR CIFAL-Jeju)	Jeju, Republic of Korea	April 26-30, 2014	18	4	22	Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, RoK-4 part
14	National Workshop on Resilient Country Action Plan Development	Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia	June 04-07, 2014	35		35	Mongolia

15	National Training Workshop on Private Sector Engagement in DRR and CCA in Philippines	Manila, Philippines	June 16-17, 2014	20		20	Philippines
16	Regional Training Workshop on Mainstreaming DRR and CCA for Sustainable Development (joint event with UNDP-Armenia and MoES, National DRR Academy)	Yerevan, Armenia	July 01-04, 2014	32		32	Armenia and Georgia (2)
17	Regional Training Workshop on Mainstreaming DRR and CCA for Sustainable Development (Joint event with SAARC Secretariat)	New Delhi, India	July 07-11, 2014	40		40	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan
18	Training Workshop In Incheon, RoK, for Bangkok Municipality Delegation	Incheon, Republic of Korea	July 23-24, 2014	30	3	33	Thailand , RoK (3 part)
19	National Training Workshop in Doha, Qatar to Prepare Country Resilience Action Plan	Doha, Qatar	September 23-25, 2014	39		39	Qatar
20	Regional Scientific Conference in Moscow, Russia "Risk Management: Current Condition and Perspectives"	Moscow, Russia	October 14-16, 2014	40	1	41	Russia, Belarus, Serbia, Macedonia, Armenia
21	International Training Workshop in Jeju to Prepare Country and City Resilience Action Plans	Jeju, Republic of Korea	October 20-23, 2014	22	10	32	Philippines, Vietnam, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Russia, Georgia, China, Bangladesh, Indonesia, RoK

22	Training Workshop for Bonifacio City Municipality Delegation in Philippines	Bonifacio, Philippines	November 04-06, 2014	70		70	Philippines
23	Regional Training Workshop in Incheon, RoK for Delegations from China, Japan and Rep. of Korea on Private Sector Engagement in DRR and CCA and Developing Resilience Action Plans	Incheon, Republic of Korea	November 04-05, 2014	43	10	53	RoK, China, Japan
24	National Training Workshop for 3 Philippines cities Teams in Philippines to Prepare City Resilience Action Plans	Makati, Philippines	November 12-15, 2014	44		44	Philippines
25	National Training Workshop in Yerevan, Armenia to Prepare Country and Cities Resilience Action Plan	Yerevan, Armenia	November 25-27, 2014	52		52	Armenia
26	National Training Workshop in Tbilisi, Georgia to Prepare Country and Cities Resilience Action Plan	Tbilisi, Georgia	December 02-04, 2014	31		31	Georgia
27	National Training Workshop for 73 Korean Cities and Local Governments to Prepare Cities Resilience Action Plan	Incheon, Republic of Korea	December 16-18, 2014		80	80	Republic of Korea (RoK)

28	Global Meeting "Making Cities Resilient" Campaign-1st Steering Committee Meeting (Joint event-Gov. Barcelona City)	Barcelona, Spain	April 01-03, 2013	66		66	Lebanon, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Costa Rica, India, Spain, Switzerland, UK, Spain
29	National Conference: 2nd Korean HFA-2 National Consultations Conference on Post 2015 DRR Framework in Korea (PHASE-2)	Seoul, Republic of Korea	April 11-13, 2013	12	62	74	Republic of Korea (RoK)
30	Global Conference for Parliamentarians on HFA 2 Consultations from Asia and Pacific Region and Korea	Seoul, Republic of Korea	May 01-04, 2013	14	13	27	Cambodia, Bangladesh, RoK, Mongolia, Vietnam, Uganda
31	Regional Training Workshop on Mainstreaming DRR and CCA into Development and HFA 2 Consultations for Chinese cities	Chengdu , China	May 12-14, 2013	54	1	55	China, RoK, Japan, Russia
32	Regional Workshop: City to city learning and best practice Sharing initiatives between cities of Philippines and cities from 3 South American countries	Makati, Philippin es	June 04-10, 2013	60		60	Philippines, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Chile
33	National Workshop on HFA Implementation and DRR- Development and Governance (Joint event with UNDP- Mongolia and NEMA-Mongolia)	Ulaanba atar, Mongolia	Augus t 17-20, 2013	32		32	Mongolia

34	Africa Regional Peer Learning Forum (PLF-4) MADRID Program in KENYA	Nairobi, Kenya	September 03-04, 2013	26		26	Mozambique, Gambia, Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya
35	Global Workshop on Sustainable Training Initiatives for Resilience (STIR Program)	Capetown, South Africa	September 11-13, 2013	27		27	Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Kenya, Madagascar, Brazil, Australia, USA, Russia, Sweden, India, China, RoK, Indonesia
36	Africa Regional Peer Learning Forum (PLF-5) MADRID Program in GAMBIA	Banjul, Gambia	October 07-10, 2013	30		30	Mozambique, Gambia, Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya,
37	Central Asia and Caucasus regional Peer Learning Forum (PLF-6) MADRID Program	Almaty, Kazakhstan	October 22-24, 2013	28	2	30	Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Slovakia, Switzerland
38	Global Meeting on "Making Cities Resilient" Campaign-2nd Steering Committee (Joint event with ADRRN in Bangkok)	Bangkok, Thailand	October 29-31, 2013	32		32	Spain, Thailand, Brazil, Lebanon, Senegal, New Zealand, Thailand, India, UK
39	3rd Trilateral Ministerial level Meeting on Disaster Management among China-Japan-Korea (ROK) (Joint event with NEAM-Korea)	Seoul, Republic of Korea	October 29-30, 2013	28	20	48	RoK, China, Japan
40	Global Training Workshop on Mainstreaming DRR and CCA for Sustainable Development (Joint event with CITYNET)	Seoul, Republic of Korea	November 03-06, 2013	60	23	83	Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Kenya, Madagascar, Brazil, Australia, USA, Russia, Sweden, India, China, RoK, Indonesia

41	Regional Training Workshop on City to City Learning for 27 Korean cities and 10 SEA countries cities officials and HFA 2 Consultations	Incheon, Republic of Korea	December 10-13, 2013	20	62	82	RoK, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Iran, Maldives
42	National Workshop: Phase 1: National Consultations on Post 2015 DRR Framework in Korea	Seoul, Republic of Korea	December 12-14, 2012		23	23	Republic of Korea (RoK)
43	Global leadership Development Forum (LDF-1) MADRID Program	Incheon, Republic of Korea	February 21-24, 2012	35	7	42	Vietnam, Timor Leste, RoK, Philippines, China, Myanmar, Mongolia, Japan, Indonesia, Armenia, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Bangladesh
44	Global leadership Development Forum (LDF-2) MADRID Program	Incheon, Republic of Korea	May 14-18, 2012	34	4	38	RoK, Vietnam, Cambodia, Armenia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, Gambia, Panama
45	Global Workshop/Consultative Meeting Cultural Heritage and Resilience (CHAR)	Incheon, Republic of Korea	August 29-30, 2012	11	6	17	USA, Australia, RoK, China, Japan, India, Italy,
46	Global Stock-Taking Workshop on Capacity Development for Making Cities Resilient (CDMCR)	Incheon, Republic of Korea	September 10-14, 2012	44	18	62	USA, United Kingdom (UK), Switzerland, Belgium, Austria, Russia, France, Egypt, West Bank-Palestine, Brazil, Panama, Ecuador, South Africa, Kenya, Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Pakistan, India, RoK, China, Japan,

47	Regional Conference: 3rd Trilateral Head of Departments level Meeting on Disaster Management among China-Japan-Korea (ROK)	Seoul, Republic of Korea	November 03-06, 2012	36	20	56	RoK, Japan, China
48	Global leadership Development Forum (LDF-3) MADRID Program	Incheon, Republic of Korea	November 05-09, 2012	48	10	58	Gambia, Armenia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, RoK, Thailand, USA, United Kingdom (UK), Canada, Philippines, Malaysia
49	Global Workshop on Resilient Recovery	Incheon, Republic of Korea	October 17-19, 2011	15	4	19	RoK, India, Lao PDR, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam
	GRAND TOTAL:			1,611	471	2,082	74 Countries Globally

Annex 2 - List of Partners

	NAME	Type	National training academy	Korean	NEA
1	Academy of Management Science (AMS)-China	Academic	1		1
2	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center's (ADPC)	Academic			
3	Central Civil Defense and Disaster Management Institute (CDI)-Korea, now NDTI	Academic	1	1	1
4	Federal Civil Defense Academy (EMERCOM)-Russia	Academic	1		
5	Federal University of Santa Katerina-Brazil	Academic	1		
6	George Mason University-Korea	Academic		1	1
7	Kyoto University-Japan	Academic			1
8	National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)-India	Academic	1		
9	North West University-South Africa	Academic			
10	State Police Academy-Republic of Georgia	Academic	1		
11	Stellenbosch University-South Africa	Academic			
12	SUNY - Korea	Academic		1	1
13	University of Salford-UK	Academic			
14	Yonsei University-Korea	Academic		1	1
15	<u>Australia-Indonesia</u> Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR)	Government			
16	Australian Emergency Management Institute-Australia	Government	1		
17	Cabinet Office of Japan	Government			1
18	City of Incheon, Korea	Government		1	1
19	Crisis Management State Academy-Armenia	Government	1		
20	Division Director, Korean Disaster Complex-Korea	Government		1	1

	NAME	Type	National training academy	Korean	NEA
21	Korean National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) (now MPSS)	Government		1	1
22	Ministry of Civil Affairs of China	Government			1
23	Mongolian National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA-Mongolia)	Government			1
24	<u>National Agency for Disaster Management-Indonesia (BNPB)</u>	Government			
25	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)-Sweden	Government			
26	alpS – Centre for Climate Change Adaptation Technologies-Austria	International or regional organization			
27	Asian Advisory Group of Parliamentarians for Disaster Risk Reduction	International or regional organization			
28	Central Asia Regional Centre for Disaster Response and Disaster Risk Reduction (based in Kazakhstan)	International or regional organization			
29	Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)	International or regional organization			
30	Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative (EMI)	International or regional organization			
31	PLAN INTERNATIONAL INC.-Philippines	International or regional organization			
32	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	International or regional organization			
33	United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)	International or regional organization			
34	ECO CITY BUILDERS-USA.	International or regional organization			
35	Mongolian UN RC Office	UN			1
36	UN HABITAT	UN			
37	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	UN			
38	United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD)	UN			

	NAME	Type	National training academy	Korean	NEA
39	United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG)	UN			
40	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	UN			
	TOTAL		8	7	13
			20%	17.5%	32.5%
	ACADEMIC ORGANIZATIONS	14	35%		
	GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION	11	27.5%		
	INTERNATIONAL OR REGIONAL ORGANIZATION	9	22.5%		
	UNITED NATIONS	6	15%		

Annex 3 - Terms of References for UNISDR offices

Extracts from Standard Operational Procedures for UNISDR Regional Offices and Headquarters:-

UNISDR Regional Offices main objectives:

Support Governments in their efforts to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action, by channeling international assistance through United Nations Resident Coordinators, United Nations Country Teams, International Development Banks and Regional Intergovernmental Organizations.

The three Functions of the UNISDR Regional Offices are:

- Promote coherent action in disaster risk reduction at national and regional levels between all actors engaged, including through the support to regional strategies, partnerships and networks and promoting linkages with climate change policies;
- Monitor, report and guide the Hyogo Framework for Action implementation at the national and regional levels;
- Provide technical assistance and promote a consensus on establishing standards for disaster risk reduction, and the exchange of information and lessons learned in line with UNISDR goals and priorities.

UNISDR Sub-office in Suva, Fiji

The UNISDR Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific was established in 2008 to support 17 UN Member States and Territories of the Pacific sub-region to build their resilience to disasters and implement the Hyogo Framework for Action.

The UNISDR Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific is based in Suva, Fiji to support Governments in their efforts to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Pacific Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action, principally through United Nations Resident Coordinators, United Nations Country Teams operating out of Fiji, Samoa and Papua New Guinea, and Regional Intergovernmental Organizations, such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) and other members of the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network.

The UNISDR Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific provides the following services:

- Advise on the implementation of and monitoring progress towards the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) — within the overall context of the Pacific Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005 – 2015 (RFA);
- Fostering of strategic partnerships with the disaster risk management and climate change communities in the Pacific towards an integrated approach;
- Advocacy for the inclusion of disaster risk reduction at policy and decision-making levels for an informed and coherent approach by ISDR system partners when supporting country and regional efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction into development planning and budgetary processes;
- Linking national and regional disaster risk management policy and priorities with the core mechanisms of the ISDR system, such as the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, for a greater recognition of the specific challenges and potential of Pacific Islands states at the international level;
- Co-convening the Pacific Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Management with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC);

- Supporting the documentation and exchange of lessons learned and good practices in HFA implementation at the regional/national level between the Pacific and other regions as appropriate;
- Build awareness of disaster reduction benefits and the importance of reducing community vulnerability through targeted advocacy campaigns and the commemoration of the International Day for Disaster Reduction.

UNISDR Hyogo (liaison) Office in Japan

- In coordination with the UNISDR Asia and Pacific Regional Office in Bangkok, coordinating and catalyzing DRR cooperation and building partnerships on DRR with and among countries including Japan in Asia.
- Promoting collaboration on DRR with institutions based in Japan such as Japanese government agencies, academic and research institutions, international cooperation agencies working on DRR. Through ISDR system partnership framework, facilitating their contribution to global and regional efforts on DRR by linking their experiences, technology and innovative initiatives to other countries and region's needs.
- Promoting and strengthening information sharing and partnership with ISDR system partners, thematic initiatives, UN agencies, international DRR organizations and research institutions based in Japan to develop collaborative activities and programs.
- In collaboration with the UNISDR Asia Pacific Office (in Bangkok), strengthening DRR networks and partnerships in Asia, raising public awareness on DRR and building a culture of safety and resilience.
- Contributing to global advocacy on DRR as well as capacity development for disaster risk reduction in Asian in collaboration and partnership with international DRR organizations gathered in Kobe where UNISDR Hyogo Office is locate.

UNISDR Europe Office in Brussels

1. Mandate of the Europe Regional Office

The mandate of UNISDR is to act as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure that disaster risk reduction becomes integral to sound and equitable development, environmental protection and humanitarian action.

The mission of UNISDR is to serve as catalysts and to advocate for the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and Hyogo Framework for Action worldwide, to mobilize commitment and resources for disaster risk reduction through partnerships at international, regional and national levels and to service the ISDR system partner.

UNISDR Europe Regional Office supports the effective operations of UNISDR at the regional level sustaining European⁹ national, regional and international ISDR partners in their efforts to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).

2. Europe Regional Office Geographic Coverage

Europe Regional Office covers 47 countries included in the list in Annex 1¹⁰.

The regional distribution of countries is reviewed regularly by UNISDR based on its effectiveness and necessary adjustments needed.

Central Asia Sub-Regional Office implements the core objectives and core services through the constituents of a sub-set of countries in the region, under the oversight of the Europe Regional Coordinator.

⁹ As per UNISDR Europe Regional Coverage

¹⁰ Please note that Annex 1 lists also, in a separate section, the Central Asia sub-regional office list of countries.

3. Functions and core services of the Europe Regional Office

The functions of UNISDR are defined by the General Assembly¹¹ and the Hyogo Framework for Action¹².

- Promote regional strategies, partnerships and networks and develop, with relevant European actors, joint regional work plans on disaster risk reduction;
- Advocate for coherent action in disaster risk reduction at regional, national and sub-national level between all actors engaged;
- Provide regional information and media services for the region on disaster risk reduction.

The four core services provided by the Europe regional Office are the following:

1. Advocate to national and sub-national actors¹³ for the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in national plans.
2. Communicate to and regularly update European regional, national and sub-national actors on issues related to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework.
3. Support the European Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.
4. Maintain databases of relevant contacts and networks.

Other Services are:

5. Provide a regional support package for the implementation of DRR activities for national and sub-national actors.
6. Strengthen capacities of European regional organizations on disaster risk reduction.
7. Promote exchange of experiences between European countries and among other regions
8. Collect and develop in collaboration with ISDR system partners, knowledge products on disaster risk reduction.
9. Trigger engagement of partners and donors towards implementation of DRR.
10. Provide Support to the Functions of the UN Secretary General Special Representative for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and the Secretary-General.

6. Europe Regional Office Staffing

Staffing needs for the Europe Regional Office are reviewed biennially by the Regional Coordinator, based on the Regional Office Work Plan. Core staffing needs should be approved by UNISDR Headquarters. Early notice of any change should be transmitted to UNISDR Headquarters.

All Europe Regional Office staff has Terms of Reference (TORs) that define responsibilities, duties and reporting lines.

The basic core staffing of a UNISDR Europe Regional Office is:

- a) Regional Coordinator/Head of Office,
- b) Program Officer,
- c) Information/Communication Officer,
- d) Administrative Assistant.

Additional Staff/Consultants might be attached to a specific time bound program based on needs.

¹¹ UNGA Resolutions 54/219 and 56/195 defines UNISDR's role as the focal point in the UN system for coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster-reduction activities of the UN system and regional organizations and activities in the socio-economic fields.

¹² Paragraph 31 of the Hyogo Framework of Action summarizes the action required at the regional level.

¹³ Advocacy should be aligned as much as possible with (1) ISDR Biannual Campaigns; (2) the themes of global and regional reports and events.

Annex 4 - Reported outcomes after ONEA-GETI workshops

Below are a few examples of UNISDR ONEA-GETI training workshops, key outcomes and impacts reported by key implementing partners and focal points. Examples show GETI's workshops ignited interest in resilience building not only by participants but often by other government units. Whereas, most customized and translated materials for replication, others built new partnerships with academia and the private sector for resilience planning.

International training workshops in Korea

In partnership with UNITAR CIFAL Jeju International Training Centre, UNISDR ONEA-GETI conducted 2 training workshops with 50 participants from 16 different countries. The following are some reported outcomes:

- Participants, and other experts and practitioners, used materials and tools shared by UNISDR ONEA-GETI to conduct national and local training workshops.
- The Mayor of Tacloban City, Philippines actively promotes course tools and modules as a key speaker at national and regional conferences, sharing his cities experience in using assessment and resilience planning tools and materials.
- A regional network of resource persons was created to allow trainers and resource persons to share information and experiences, through social media.
- Participants are finalizing draft city and national resilience action plans drafted during the workshops, including integration of disaster risk reduction actions into local and national planning processes.
- CIFAL international training center in Jeju committed to collect and store information on progress received from joint workshops participants for use as good practice sharing through its publications.

Republic of Armenia

UNISDR ONEA-GETI and Government of Armenia (part of the Ministry of Emergency Situations), Armenian National Platform and UNDP-Armenia conducted a series of training workshops. After the workshop the following happened:-

- 18 cities officially joined the Making Cities Resilient campaign and appointed focal points within their city's administrative structures to implement city resilience action plans, drafted at the training workshops. Seven new Armenian cities plan to develop city resilience action plans by the end of 2015.
- The City of Stepanavan was nominated as a Role Model City and its Mayor Mr. Mikael Gharakeshishyan appointed as a Making Cities Resilient Campaign champion at the 2015 Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- The Armenian DRR National Platform, UNDP and World Vision Armenia convened a follow-up workshop to share Stepanavan city's experiences using the workshop tools to assess risk and implement its City Resilience Action Plan. This created interest from other cities, five of which requested to join the Making Cities Resilient campaign.

- UNDP-Armenia officially pledged to support the city of Stepanavan to develop making cities resilient page in the official website to share process and achievements. This practice will be replicated in other cities as well.
- The Armenian Ministry of Territorial Administration (MoTA) and Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) announced at the 2015 Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction that it recognized urban resilience as a priority, reflecting this in key planning documents.
- The Armenian State Crisis Management Academy (under MoES) included in its educational curriculum translated local government self-assessment and city scorecard assessment tool as well as most of the capacity building making cities resilient course modules.
- The Armenian National Platform, State Crisis Management Academy and UNDP-Armenia with the support of UNISDR ONEA-GETI held a training trainers workshop for experts from a number of agencies including lectures from the state crisis management academy to ensure the sustainable provision of future trainings for interested cities and officials.

Russian Federation

The Russian State Civil Defense Academy signed a statement of cooperation with UNISDR ONEA-GETI to train its trainers to use the capacity development making cities resilient course modules and tools. Afterwards:-

- Russia customized and translated the capacity development making cities resilient course and tools into the Russian language to train Russian government officials, disaster risk reduction specialists and experts at the Academy.
- In 2015, Russian counterparts collaborated with UNISDR GETI to train national trainers, and widely engage Russian cities and local governments in the “Making Cities Resilient Global Campaign” as well as engaging more universities, schools and hospitals into the UNISDR “Million Safe Schools and Safe Hospitals Global Campaign” In Korea, UNISDR GETI trained 3 Russia academy personal as Russian future trainers and resources persons.
- In 2015, the Russian Civil Defense Academy (RSCDA) and the Moscow State University plan with UNISDR ONEA-GETI to train National disaster risk reduction experts, trainers and University staff responsible for safety of educational institutions.
- Russian training program focal points and trainers published, in Russian journals and newsletters, articles and reports about the partnership with UNISDR ONEA-GETI¹⁴.

Philippines

UNISDR ONEA-GETI conducted 2 joint training workshops with Bonifacio Estate Service Cooperation and one Training of Trainers workshop with the Philippines Centre for Disaster and Emergency Management.

- After the workshop the Philippines Centre for Disaster and Emergency Management received funds to conducting 3 National Training workshops to train cohort of trainers from

¹⁴ For example “Russian Scientific and Educational Problems of the Civil Defense” Journal (the issue # 3, 2014 by E. Arefyeva and E.V.V. Barkova) <http://www.amchs.ru/index.php/vajno/prepodavatelyu/nauchnyi-zhurnal>

60 Philippine municipalities in 2015. Further funding is sought to train 80-100 Local Government Units.

- The Philippines made a request through the Embassy of the Republic of Korea to invest in additional trainings. This highlights GETI's contribution to the international disaster risk reduction profile of the Government of the Republic of Korea as well as the increasing demand for capacity development initiatives.
- GETI facilitated an Urban Resilience workshop with local government units in the Philippines. The workshop draft resilience action plan recognized the importance of the private sector. As a result Makati City worked with 28 representatives from the private sector including utility and property development organizations, to adapt a city resiliency scorecard tool and identify areas of collaboration. Furthermore, the city government harmonized the resilience plans with the private sectors business continuity plans. The city and private sector also developed a package of incentives to adapt resilience measures and share resources for recovery situations.
- Bonifacio Estate Service Cooperation (BGC) formed a high Level BGC Steering Committee to review and endorse the workshop's draft assessment report and resilience action plan. In addition, an experts group was formed to finalize and make operational the action plans, with the engagement of a Manila University professor to support finalization and implementation.

Republic of Moldova

After an Urban Resilience workshop, Ungheni City in Moldova established a working group to update the workshop's draft urban resilience plan. The group was led by the deputy mayor with specialists from the local public authorities and NGOs. The working group is organizing public hearings with city representatives to debate priorities for the local development plan.

Qatar

After an ex-ante disaster recovery plan workshop, Qatar is identifying important sectors in Qatar to develop ex-ante disaster recovery plans to inform a national ex-ante disaster. In June 2015, a delegation from Qatar shall finalize the plan with UNISDR GETI in Incheon.