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UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



**MCR
2030**
Making
Cities
Resilient

Joint Certificate Programme

Online Workshop on Risk-informed Governance, Climate Action, and Finance Mechanism for Local Resilience

Outcome Report

Draft

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(Tuesdays and Thursdays)

Co-organized by

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), through the Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG) and its project office - United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) CIFAL Jeju/Jeju International Training Center (JITC) and the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Global Education and Training Institute (GETI) Metropolitan City and the Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS) of the Republic of Korea and Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030)

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Websites: <https://publicadministration.un.org/en/>, <https://unpan.un.org/>, and <http://unpog.org/>.



Abbreviations

CIEWS - Climate Information and Early Warning Systems
CRED - Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
CSTD - Commission on Science and Technology for Development
DPIDG - Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government
DRF - Disaster Risk Financing
DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction
GCF - Green Climate Fund
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability
ICTs - Information and Communications Technologies
IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPRE - Institute for European Policies and Reforms
MCR2030 - Making Cities Resilient 2030
MOIS - Ministry of the Interior and Safety
MPI - Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
NDCs - Nationally Determined Contributions
NDPBA - National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment
NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
ONEA & GETI – Office for North-East Asia & Global Education and Training Institute
PAMs - Policies and Measures
PDC - Pacific Disaster Center
SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals
UN DESA - United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN ECA - United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UN ESCAP - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR - UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNISDR - United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Secretariat
UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/ JITC - United Nations Institute for Training and Research Jeju/Jeju International Training Center
UNPAN - United Nations Public Administration Network
UNPOG - United Nations Project Office on Governance

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1. About the Report

1.1. Purpose of the Report

The Report highlights the key concepts and recommendations that emerged from the “Online Workshop on Risk-informed Governance, Climate Action and Finance Mechanisms for Local Resilience” organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), through its Project Office on Governance (UNPOG) of the Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) CIFAL Jeju/Jeju International Training Center (JITC) and the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Global Education and Training Institute (GETI) in collaboration with Incheon Metropolitan City and the Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS) of the Republic of Korea, and Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030).

1.2. Objectives of the Workshop

The capacity building training workshop, while promoting risk-informed governance:

1. *Supported the localization and implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030;*
2. *Introduced the Toolkit on Risk-Informed Governance and Innovative Technology for DRR and Resilience and specifically provide guidance on leveraging data and digital government for DRR and resilience;*
3. *Improved understanding of the 11 principles of governance for the SDGs for building local resilience;*
4. *Examined the innovative finance mechanisms to implement the SDGs*
5. *Explored the diagnosis tool for assessing resilience progress and preparing an evidence-based risk reduction and resilience planning*
6. *Got participants familiar with Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) and additional resources to enhance local resilience*

1.3. Format

The Online Workshop was composed of 4 sessions, delivered over a period of 4 days on 5, 7, 12 and 14 July 2022. The Workshop was comprised of lectures and thematic presentations from experts, case study presentations, interactive Q&A discussion, self-assessment exercises and group work. The session-based group work enabled participants to transform in-depth learning into practice and familiarize with coordinated action for decision making.

1.4. Target Audience

This Workshop was attended by local government officials including SDG, Sendai Framework, climate and urban development focal points and other stakeholders from national government, civil society and institutions in Asia-Pacific interested in or supporting disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, building resilience, innovative finance mechanism for climate action and sustainable development.

1.5. Expected Results

At the end of the training workshop, participants:

- a) *Understood the global framework for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and innovative finance mechanism in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals;*
- b) *Increased their understanding and strengthened their capacities on Governance Innovation and Leveraging Risk-informed Governance for DRR and Resilience;*
- c) *Improved their understanding of the 11 principles of governance for the SDGs for building local resilience;*
- d) *Increased their knowledge and experience in using the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities to assess their city resilience progress for the development of an evidence- and needs-based action plan.*
- e) *Enhanced their understanding on MCR2030, resilience roadmap, and how to join this global initiative and access useful tools and resources to enhance local resilience.*

1.6. Participants' Feedback

The 4-day online workshop was well attended by 248 participants from 18 countries mainly from Asia-Pacific and Africa. The countries include – *Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, and Uganda*

A total of 82 participants responded to the post-event survey. Overall, the summaries from the results of the workshop include:

1.6.1. Learning Objectives

- *About 97% of respondents indicated that as a result of the workshop, they are able to understand how to conceptualize the disaster risk finance framework for local resilience.*
- *Over 98% indicated that as a result of the workshop, they are able to understand the implications of risk-informed governance in the context of disaster risk reduction.*
- *About 95% of the responding participants stated that as a result of taking this training workshop, they are able to understand and apply the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient to my own city/local context.*

1.6.2. Value/benefits of the content of the workshop

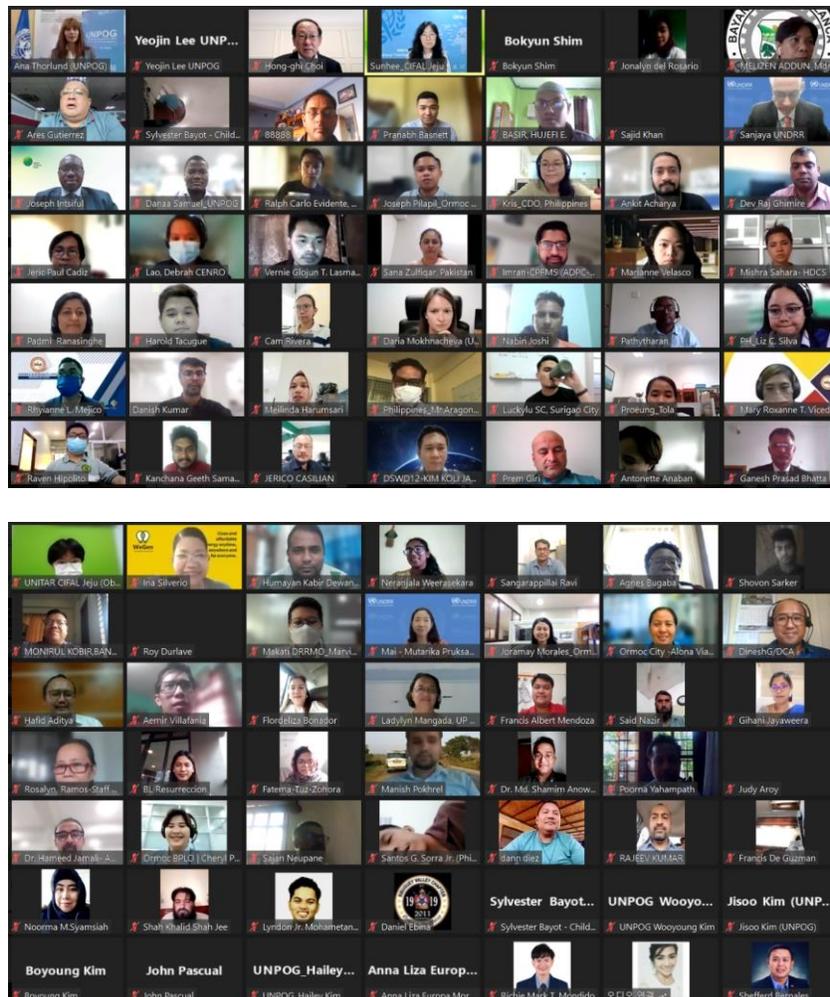
- *Over 97% of the respondents specified they are likely to apply what they have learned from this online Workshop to their city/local context.*
- *Over 70% indicated the information presented in the workshop was new to them with 90% of all respondents stating they was the likelihood of applying the information acquired from this workshop to their cities/communities or organizations.*
- *Also, about 92% of the respondents stated the content of the online workshop was relevant to their work/job.*

1.6.3. Level of Satisfaction

- Overall, about 95% of the respondents indicated they were satisfied with the entire workshop. In addition, about 96% mentioned the presentation(s) / session(s) were interesting and useful to them.
- Around 90% expressed their commitment and willingness to recommend the workshop to fellow colleagues.

Lastly, about 91% respondents found the course relevant to their jobs. Further details on the capacity development support/needs requested by participants from UN DESA/UNPOG, UNDRR, and UNITAR CIFAL Jeju with the full details on the survey results are available in the Annex.

A section of participants attending the online Workshop



2. Introduction and Context

2.1. Opening

- ⇒ Even before the pandemic, progress towards the SDGs was uneven across goals and countries, with many developing countries lagging behind. The pandemic has set back progress towards the SDGs and slowed implementation of the 2030 Agenda and other global frameworks. Extraordinary efforts will therefore be needed to make up the lost and accelerate progress.
- ⇒ Their estimate is that by 2030, more than 60% of the global population will be living in cities and local governments. Cities and local governments are going to be overwhelmed trying to provide services including basic services like water, sewage, and disaster management. Cities and local governments are also going to be overwhelmed by other factors such as poverty, unemployment, and of course all the impacts of the hazardous environment, especially the changing climate.
- ⇒ The engagement of local authorities is at the core of disaster risks reduction and building resilience because local governments have been at the forefront of COVID-19 response. The significant role of local governments to addressing the climate crisis and building resilience cannot be overstressed. Public governance and local governance in particular through national-to-local governance coordination and whole-of-society approach is vital for building resilient local communities.
- ⇒ The COVID-19 pandemic which has significantly set back progress on the SDGs, climate change crisis is compounding threats across the globe. The climate crisis if unattended to will create catastrophic damages if current policies and growth paths continue. The pandemic has reminded us that to achieve the SDGs and build resilience, we need measures for risk reduction and resilience along with sustainable, risk-informed, and resilient financing.
- ⇒ Climate change is a grave threat to global development and shared prosperity with its impacts expected to intensify even as the world responds to ongoing and emerging crises.
- ⇒ If the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement for Climate Action, and Sendai Framework for DRR are to be successfully implemented, a more risk-informed governance approach is required. Accelerating progress on achieving the 2030 Agenda requires countries to effectively tackle multiple risks such as COVID-19, financial shocks, climate change and weather-related disasters, ongoing conflicts, and food security.
- ⇒ Risk-informed governance helps to reduce risk, avoid, and prepare for emerging risks and build local resilience because such initiatives will fail unless they are risk-informed. In addition, science, technology and innovation play a critical role in building local resilience.
- ⇒ Weak capacity to anticipate, plan for, and manage the multiplicity of risks and disasters can limit efforts to contain the short term and long-term disruptions to development.
- ⇒ ICTs and digital technologies are increasingly being used by governments around the world for more context-specific solutions to local problems to deliver essential services that are efficient, transparency, accountability and inclusive to leave no one behind. Having timely, high-quality data has become the foundation of resilient and effective governments throughout the pandemic.

2.2. Setting the Scene

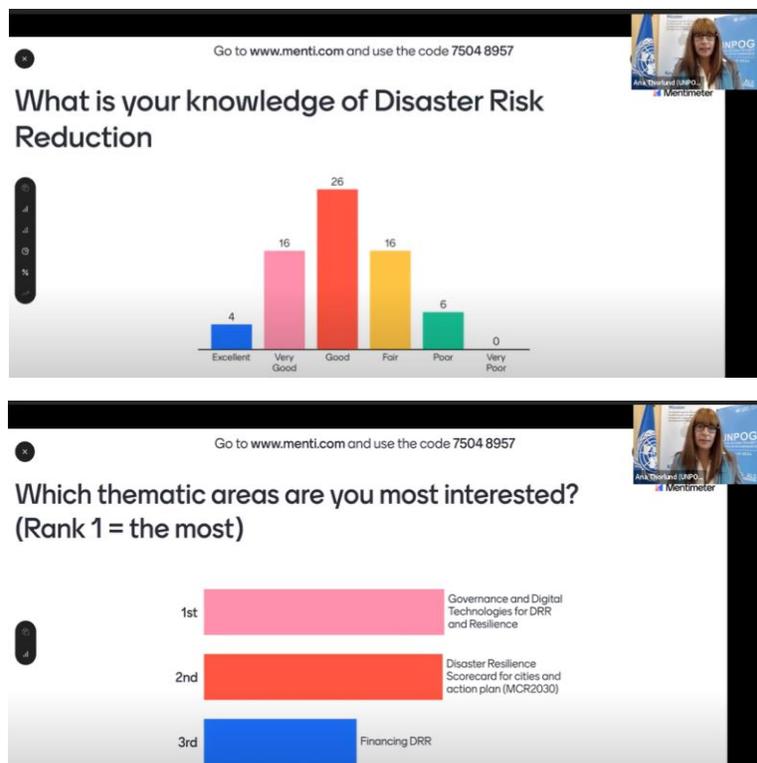
Objective & Expected Outcome

Objectives

- Support the localization and implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- Introduce the Toolkit on Risk-Informed Governance and Innovative Technology for DRR and Resilience and specifically provide guidance on leveraging data and digital government for DRR and resilience
- Improve understanding of the 11 principles of governance for the SDGs for building local resilience
- Examine the innovative finance mechanisms to implement the SDGs
- Explore the diagnosis tool for assessing resilience progress and preparing an evidence-based risk reduction and resilience planning
- Get familiar with Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) and additional resources to enhance local resilience

2.2.1. Brainstorming Session

- Assessing participants level of understanding on DRR and areas of interest in the training workshop themes

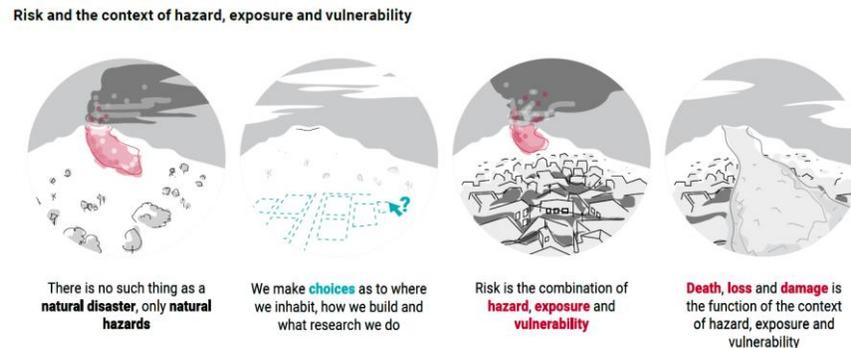


2.3. Introduction to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and the Sendai Framework for DRR ¹

¹ Source: Based on the Presentation of Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of Office, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR ONEA & GETI), Incheon, Republic of Korea

2.3.1. Understanding Risk

Figure 1. Risk and the Context of Hazards, Exposure and Vulnerability



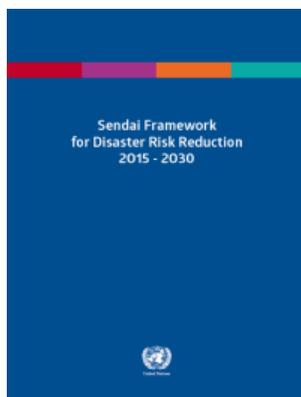
Source: Sanjaya Bhatia, UNDRR (2022). Understanding Risk. [PowerPoint slides]

2.3.2. Resilience must embrace “systems of systems”

- Cities and communities are complex because they are where multiple systems interact.
- Connections abound both causal, and those related to resources and data.
- Often, those connections can be a source of strength and resilience.
- However, connections can be missed, and some may only emergent when a disaster happens.
- This reduces resilience because unforeseen consequences occur that may be disastrous.

2.3.3. Disaster trends: impact in numbers - Disaster Loss

Figure 2. The Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030



Source: Sanjaya Bhatia, UNDRR (2022). Sendai Framework for DRR. [PowerPoint slides]

- Between 1998 and 2017 climate-related and geophysical disasters killed 1.3 million people and left a further 4.4 billion injured, homeless, displaced or in need of emergency assistance.
- While the majority of fatalities were due to geophysical events, mostly earthquakes and tsunamis, 91% of all disasters were caused by floods, storms, droughts, heatwaves and other extreme weather events. *Economic Losses, Poverty and Disasters 1998-2017 (CRED, UNISDR, 2018.)*

2.3.4. Development disrupted - A Changing Environment

- Intensifying disaster trends & more frequent events
- Resource scarcity and degradation (land, water, food, energy, biodiversity)
 - Increasing risk of “unchecked” urbanization coupled with high exposure of population and assets in high-risk areas.
- Increasing governance challenges, coordination, accountability, legislations, institutional mechanisms, migration, conflict, all affecting human security.
- Equity, poverty, inclusion – all being fundamental development challenges contributing to vulnerability

- Inter-dependency and complexity of risk drivers
- Climate change [extreme events, slow onset disasters (drought)]

2.3.5. ‘New’ Hazards: Impact of COVID-19

- COVID-19 is likely to cause the first increase in global poverty since 1998, when the Asian Financial Crisis hit.
- In 2020, COVID-19 is threatening cities and communities, endangering not only public health, but also the economy and the fabric of society.
- The World Bank estimates that COVID-19 is pushing between 40 and 60 + million into extreme poverty.
- Many of these “new poor” will be people living in cities and who are self-employed, mostly working in the informal sector.
- Cities are on the front line of coping with the pandemic and its lasting impacts.

2.3.6. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

- Adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction on March 18, 2015
- Endorsed by the UN General Assembly on May 15, 2015.
- 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement with 4 Priorities for Action and 7 Global Targets
- Recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibilities are to be shared with other stakeholders including local government and the private sector.

2.3.7. Intended outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

Figure 3. Towards System Risk Governance “Innovation curve” – from destructive to regenerative approaches



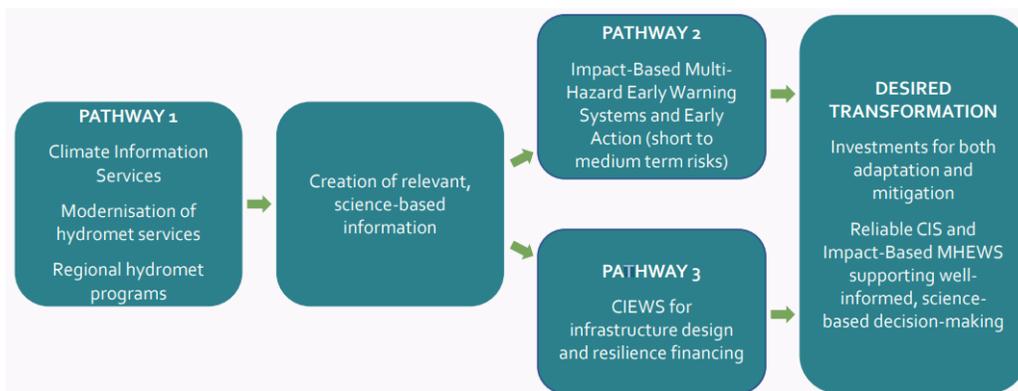
Source: Sanjaya Bhatia, UNDRR (2022). Towards System Risk Governance. [PowerPoint slides]

3. [Session 1] – Innovative Finance Mechanisms for Local Resilience to Disasters

3.1. Current Disaster Risk Finance Architecture: Approaches and Instruments for financing Disaster Risk Reduction with cases in practice ²

1. The cost of establishing and operating fit-for-purpose Climate Information and Early Warning Systems (CIEWS) is too expensive for non-annex countries. This is why developing countries will not be able to deal with disasters fully when there is no financial support from institutions like GCF.
2. There is growing demand for GCF to support DRR and CIEWS from counties. 21% of the countries demand for modernizing hydromet, and 79% demand for sector applications.
3. Lack of enabling environment for institutional effectiveness, lack of coverage and scale for effective service delivery in terms of quantity and quality of hard infrastructure and inadequate soft infrastructure for ensuring delivery and uptake of climate risk management services, limited governmental finances and budgets allocated to NMHS & NDMA etc. are the barriers that block countries from building resilience to disasters.
4. Without GCF support, the majority of developing countries will not be able to establish and operate the fit-for-purpose CIEWS required to achieve this paradigm shift.
5. GCF has come up with very clear pathways for investment that will allow robust climate information, warning system and disaster risk reduction.
 - A. **Pathway 1:** Climate Information Services
 - B. **Pathway 2:** Impact-based multi-hazard early warning systems and early action
 - C. **Pathway 3:** CIEWS for infrastructure design and resilience financing

Figure 4. Conceptual Framework of The Paradigm - Shifting Pathways



Source: Joseph Intsiful, GCF (2022). Conceptual Framework of The Paradigm - Shifting Pathways. [PowerPoint slides]

6. Case studies: Georgia, Philippines, Liberia, Niger Basin (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad), Timo-Leste, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles

² Source: Based on the Presentation of Joseph Intsiful, Senior Climate Information and Early Warning Systems Specialist, Green Climate Fund

were introduced as countries that GCF have provided finance for the development of climate information, warning system and disaster risk reduction. Details on the cases studies is accessible in the presentation through this link: [*Mr. Joseph Intsiful, Senior Climate Information and Early Warning Systems Specialist, Green Climate Fund*](#)

3.1.1. Catalyzing Climate Finance

Finance

- Delivering the paradigm shift for DRR/CIEWS will require mobilization of finance at scale
- GCF has a role in delivering this, due to flexibility of financing instruments and ability to take more risks (test, demonstrate, unlock finance)
- Given nature of the area, grant finance will often be important, but are opportunities for loans, co-financing, blended and private finance
- E.g., digital technologies, climate analytics for managing investment and financial risks

Financial Barriers

- Existing NMHS budget deficits and availability
- Political economy – climate finance landscape
- Market failures (barriers to private investment)
 - Information
 - Positive externalities – social return higher than private return
- Challenges
 - Revenue streams and financial viability
 - Bankability
- Access to finance at local and for most vulnerable

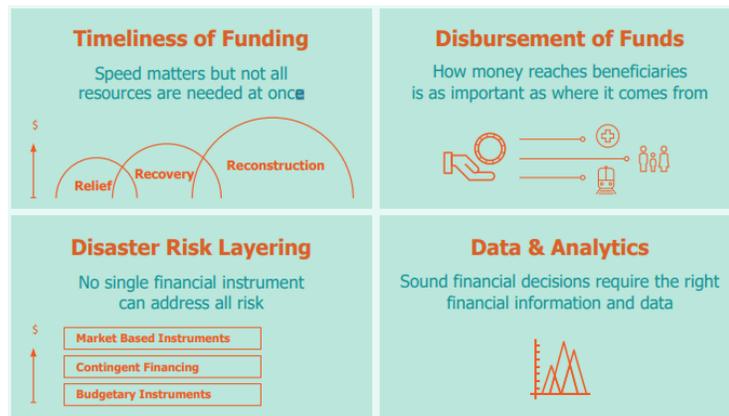
3.2. Disaster Risk Finance in the Context of Public Sector, Private and International Development Actors: Best Practices and Lessons Learned³

1. Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) is a financial planning for climate and natural disasters. The financing plan reaches out to the people who need the most. DRF helps countries plan ahead and in advance of disasters.
2. When financial protection is not in need, the loss is in the maximum status. But with financial protection, necessary resources that are needed to respond immediately and effectively at the disaster will be readily available for the countries in need.
3. All dimensions of the society are impacted by natural disasters and climate risk: government, home/business owners, farmers/herders, the poor etc. Disaster Risk Finance increases the financial resilience of all these areas.
4. Risk Management Framework: with financial protection, each of these pillars is positively affected.
 - **Pillar 1:** Risk Identification / Improved Identification and understanding of disaster risks through building capacity for assessments and analysis

³ Source: Based on the Presentation of Sumati Rajput, Financial Sector Specialist/Global Risk Financing Facility, World Bank

- **Pillar 2:** Risk Reduction / Avoided creation of new risks and reduced risks in society through greater disaster risk consideration in policy and investment
 - **Pillar 3:** Preparedness / Improved capacity to manage crisis through developing forecasting and disaster management capacities
 - **Pillar 4:** Financial Protection / Increased financial resilience of governments, private sector and households through financial protection strategies
 - **Pillar 5:** Quicker, more resilient recovery through support for reconstruction planning
5. DRF is one component of a comprehensive approach to risk management. Financial protection complements, but does not replace, risk reduction and resilience measures.
 6. DRF cuts across all different dimensions that form an economy that leads to sustainable flourishing livelihoods of populations.
 7. DRF's core principles: timeliness of funding, disbursement of funds, disaster risk layering, data & analytics.

Figure 5. Disaster Risk Finance Core Principles



Source: Sumati Rajput, World Bank (2022). DRF Core Principles. [PowerPoint slides]

8. No single financial instrument can address all risks. Inter-assistance and application of finance on different sectors and context is needed to fully build resilience toward disasters and risks. There is the need to develop a risk financing strategy as shown in this three-tiered risk layering strategy for government.

Figure 6. Risk Financing Strategy



Source: Sumati Rajput, World Bank (2022). Develop a Risk Financing Strategy. [PowerPoint slides]

- Governments need to coordinate and organize different organizations to find out the best solutions. Thus, governments need to prepare systems and technical support which will complement and maximize effectiveness of DRF. Strengthening Financial Resilience requires planning ahead which involves:

Figure 7. Strengthening Financial Resilience

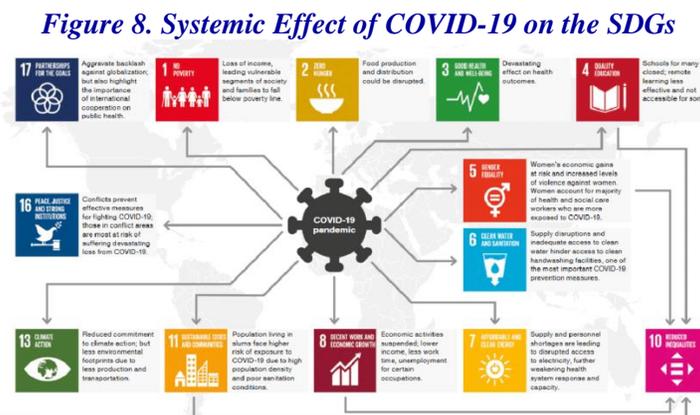


Source: Sumati Rajput, World Bank (2022). Plan Ahead. [PowerPoint slides]

4. [Session 2] - Risk-informed Governance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience

4.1. Risk-informed Governance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Building Resilience ⁴

1. While Sustainable Development refers to “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” –World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987, the COVID-19 pandemic has brought about an unparalleled impact on the SDGs. The systemic effect of COVID-19 on the SDGs is shown here:



Source: Samuel Danaa, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA (2022). Progress on the 2030 Agenda. [PowerPoint slides]

2. Risk-Informed Governance requires extensive collaboration and ownership from many partners, including multiple agencies within governments. It calls for long-term and in-depth engagement to connect national/local plans and legislation to real-world impacts. It also requires capacity development beyond the traditional training; need to strengthen local institutions so that they are eventually able to coordinate, solve problems, involve communities, share information, and train others. Risk-informed governance also requires understanding the linkages between Sendai Framework targets and SDGs.
3. The critical role of effective governance has become even more important in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic and other global crisis.
4. The Sendai Framework for DRR calls on governments to move towards risk-informed governance arrangements that include a broader hazard and risk scope and incorporate the concept of systemic risk. This requires integration across different sectors and levels of government, working with scientists, civil society and the private sector to address current and emerging risks.
5. Public governance should be innovative and risk-informed with a focus on ensuring DRR and resilience through
 - a. Effective leadership
 - b. Effective national to local government coordination
 - c. Stakeholder engagement for the Whole-of-Society response
 - d. Crisis preparedness and response arrangements

⁴ Source: Based on the Presentation of Samuel Danaa, Associate Capacity Development Expert, UN Project Office on Governance, DPIDG/UN DESA

- e. Effective communication strategy
 - f. Regional and international partnerships in crisis and emergencies
 - g. Leveraging science, technology and innovation (including ICT and frontier technologies)
 - h. Data-driven and evidence-based decision-making
6. Risk-informed governance through digital government technologies are key enablers for achieving the SDGs.
 7. Integrating risk-informed governance into national development plans and local level programmes/activities is imperative to ensure DRR and resilience based on understanding threats and risk-based decision-making process.
 8. Data is the lifeblood of decision-making and the raw material for accountability.
 9. Government policies and processes must be reformulated to adapt to new innovative technologies. Governments and other stakeholders must prioritize information and communication needs of persons in vulnerable situations in times of emergencies and delivery of public service.
 10. There is the need to enact and enforce policies, laws, and regulations to mitigate and alleviate the adverse impact of emerging technologies including through data security, governance, and individual protection.
 11. Implement programmes to help provide accessible and affordable internet, broadband services and digital technologies to ensure no one is left behind.

4.2. Leveraging Digital Technologies for DRR and Resilience⁵

1. Digital technologies and ICTs are deeply interconnected with the SDGs and Sendai framework making it important for achieving the 2030 Agenda and to protect people in times of disasters and health emergencies like COVID-19.
2. Digital government technologies in particular are helping to protect people in times of disasters and health emergencies like COVID-19. Digital Government technologies are promoting the SDGs, DRR and resilience

Figure 9. Role of digital government technologies in Disasters and Emergencies



Source: Ana Cristina Thorlund, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA (2022). Risk-informed Governance for DRR and Resilience. [PowerPoint slides]

⁵ Source: Based on the Presentation of Ana Cristina Thorlund, Governance and Public Administration Expert, UN Project Office on Governance, DPIDG/UN DESA

3. The Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) have proposed these recommendations:
 - a. Participatory research methods & scientific collaboration;*
 - b. Traditional, local and indigenous knowledge;*
 - c. Developing an analytical framework;*
 - d. Leveraging private sector participation;*
 - e. Incubators, accelerators, innovation labs, marketplaces, and grass-roots social innovations;*
 - f. Open dialogue between the scientific and technology sectors and policymakers;*
 - g. Citizen science initiatives;*
 - h. Embedding citizen science in the policymaking process;*
 - i. Promoting data use in ways that respect citizen's rights;*
 - j. Establishment of platforms for the coordination and compilation of data;*
 - k. Establishing linkages, programs and projects between citizen science and the SDGs;*
 - l. Ensuring that STI for resilience and citizen science projects are documented*

4.3. Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) - Two Decades of Early-Warning and Disaster Risk Reduction Innovations ⁶

- PDC partnerships and engagements with the United Nations ensure timely DRR and Humanitarian Response Data to advance the SDGs. PDC has expanded engagements with new UN, NGO, academic, and industry partners globally to advance the SDGs, ensure data standards for climate action, and create innovative analytical products with UN partners.
- PDC furthers Climate Change Resilience via Risk and Vulnerability Data. Disasters happen fast, hence, there is the need to make better decisions faster.

4.3.1. PDC's National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment (NDPBA) Benefits

1. Encourages multi-agency cooperation and strengthens disaster management networks
2. Provides necessary tools and data for disaster monitoring
3. Promotes risk-informed decision making and sustainable development
4. Aligns capacity development efforts with priority needs
5. Supports commitments under the United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

4.3.2. NDPBA Process

Figure 10. National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment (NDPBA) Process

⁶ Source: Based on the Presentation of Joel Myhre, Senior Disaster Management Specialist, Pacific Disaster Center & Co-Chair of the IMWG GIS Sub-group

NDPBA Process



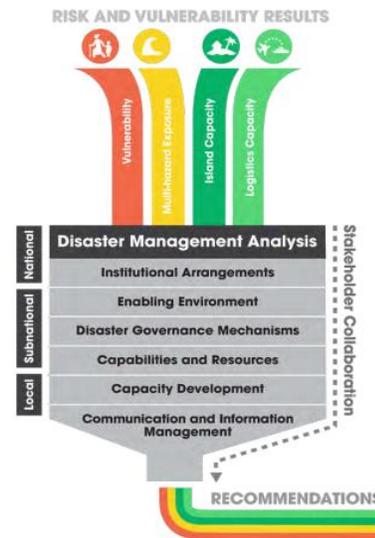
Source: Joel Myhre, PDC (2022). NDPBA Process. [PowerPoint slides]

4.3.3. Disaster Management Analysis requires

1. Institutional Arrangements
 - Organizational Structures
 - Leadership Arrangements
 - Mechanisms for Stakeholder Engagement
2. Enabling Environment
 - Legal Instruments
 - Political Support
 - Financial Resources
 - Public Confidence
 - Strategies
3. Disaster Governance Mechanisms
 - Plans
 - Standard Operating Procedures
 - Command, Control, and Coordination Systems
 - Emergency Operations Centers
4. Capabilities and Resources
 - Human Resources

- *Dedicated Facilities and Equipment*
 - *Inventory of Commodities and Supplies*
 - *Targeted Functional Capacities*
5. Capacity Development
 - *Capacity Development Plans and Strategies*
 - *Training and Education Programs*
 - *Training Facilities*
 - *Certification Programs*
 - *After-Action Reporting*
 - *Monitoring and Evaluation Processes*
 6. Communication and Information Management
 - *Hazard and Risk Analysis Systems*
 - *Information Collection, Management, and Distribution*
 - *Disaster Assessment*
 - *Media and Public Affairs*

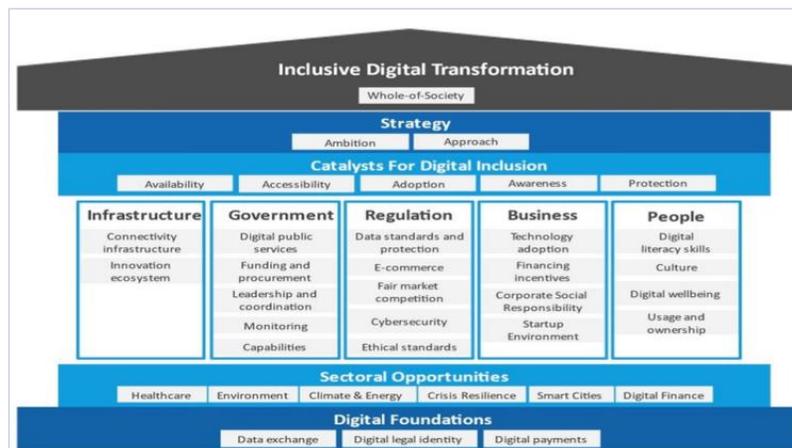
Figure 11. Disaster Management Analysis



Source: Joel Myhre, PDC (2022). NDPBA Process. [PowerPoint slides]

4.4. Inclusive Digital Transformation ⁷

Figure 12. Inclusive Digital Transformation Framework



Source: Victor Guzun, IPRE (2022). [PowerPoint slides]

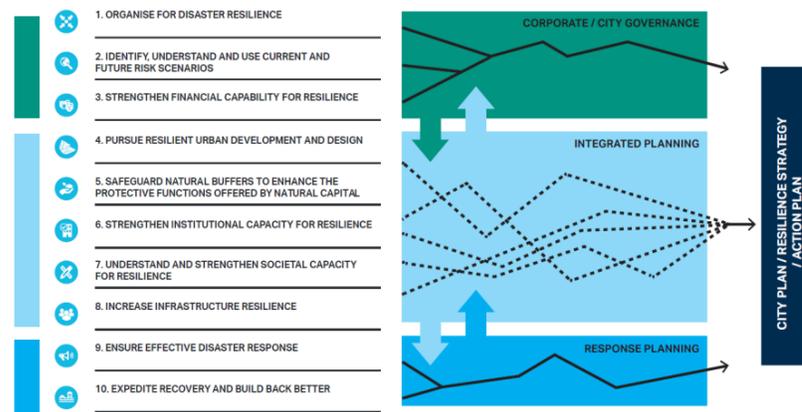
⁷ Source: Based on the Presentation of Victor Guzun, Digital Transformation Expert, IPRE (Institute for European Policies and Reforms), former Ambassador of Moldova to Estonia

5. [Session 3] - Promoting Climate Action for Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

5.1. Understanding Risk, Urban Resilience, and the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient ⁸

1. Cities constitute a complex “system of systems”, related to key interconnected sectors and services provided by the city, such as infrastructure, transportation, public safety, healthcare, food systems, water and waste management. The failure of one system may result in cascading impacts and failures across sectors. Making a city resilient requires a systemic approach to disaster risk reduction and resilience building.
2. The Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient (<https://mcr2030.undrr.org/ten-essentials-making-cities-resilient>) offer an operational framework to guide interventions at local level for disaster risk reduction and resilience building. The Ten Essentials address the fundamental elements of resilience-building and provide a step-by-step checklist for strategic areas of intervention and key actions from understanding risk to strengthening local capacity and governance, to integrated urban planning and design, to response planning.

Figure 13. The Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient – the Guiding Principles



Source: Sanjaya Bhatia, UNDRR (2022). Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient. [PowerPoint slides] Learn more about the 10 Essentials at:

<https://mcr2030.undrr.org/ten-essentials-making-cities-resilient>

3. Many tools and resources are available to support local planning for disaster risk reduction, which can be accessed through PreventionWeb (<https://preventionweb.net>) and the Making Cities Resilient 2030 Website (<https://mcr2030.undrr.org>).

5.1.1. Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities

⁸ Source: Based on the Presentation of Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of Office, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR ONEA & GETI), Incheon, Republic of Korea

1. One tool available to support disaster resilience planning at local level is the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities (<https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disaster-resilience-scorecard-cities>). The scorecard can be used to assess a city’s status on resilience building, identify priority areas of action for disaster risk reduction, and to promote a multi-stakeholder dialogue and planning process around local disaster resilience.
2. The scorecard is structured along the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient and contains a set of assessments with indicators and a scoring system for each of the ten areas of intervention. Cities can choose to start with a preliminary assessment or opt for an in-depth review through the detailed assessment. Additional thematic Addenda allow to review specific aspects in more depth, such as the resilience status of public health systems. The tool is available in different formats, including online, allowing different forms of collaboration and dissemination of the results.
3. The scorecard should be completed through a multi-stakeholder collaborative process involving key city stakeholders and can be used as a first step in the development of a city resilience strategy or action plan, which will ultimately lead to concrete actions for enhanced local resilience.
4. The scorecard has been applied in numerous municipalities around the world, contributing to informing disaster risk reduction planning processes and to strengthening vertical and horizontal coordination across different levels and sectors of governance.

6. [Session 4] - Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) and Action Planning for Accelerating Progress on the SDGs

6.1. Making Cities Resilient 2030⁹

1. The Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030: <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/>) is a global initiative that brings new and innovative solutions to the challenges that cities face through a three-stage resilience roadmap for cities. The MCR2030 has a goal to make local governments and cities more resilient and sustainable by 2030. It calls for increasing the number of cities committed to reducing local disaster and climate risk, and to building resilience as well as increasing the number of partnerships focused on resilience globally and regionally.

Figure 14. Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030)



Source: ICLEI Resilient Development Pathway.
https://twitter.com/iclei_rescities/status/1369271970517446662

2. MCR2030 builds on the lessons learned from the Making Cities Resilient Campaign and offers a unique cross-stakeholder initiative for improving local resilience through advocacy, sharing knowledge and experiences, establishing mutually reinforcing city-to-city learning networks, injecting technical expertise, connecting multiple layers of government, and building partnerships.

⁹ Source: Based on the Presentation of Mutarika Pruksapong, Programme Management Officer, UNDRR ONEA & GETI

3. MCR2030 helps to connect cities with Resilience Hubs - Stage C cities which demonstrate particular knowledge and expertise, and which are able to support other MCR2030 cities in their resilience journey. It also facilitates access to global partners, service providers and other national and local partners that can help to guide and support the development of resilience strategies. A Marketplace of services allows cities in different stages to access services adapted to their needs.

6.1.1. Overview of MCR 2030 Dashboard

1. The MCR2030 initiative offers an online dashboard allowing cities to record, monitor and showcase their progress along the resilience roadmap, from increased awareness of risk (Stage A) to better planning (Stage B) and implementation (Stage C).
2. The Dashboard (<https://mcr2030dashboard.undrr.org/>) brings together a set of tools and services from different specialist service providers, and facilitates interaction with cities and partners working in urban resilience that allows them to provide DRR-related training, workshops, consulting services, risk assessment support, etc.
3. Using the Dashboard, cities at different stages of resilience (Stage A, B and C) can improve their DRR strategies and move along the pathway of the resilience roadmap, to eventually plan and implement better local DRR strategies and become resilient. Dashboard guides are available in different languages to guide governments and other participating entities through the functionalities of the tool (<https://mcr2030.undrr.org/dashboard-guide>).

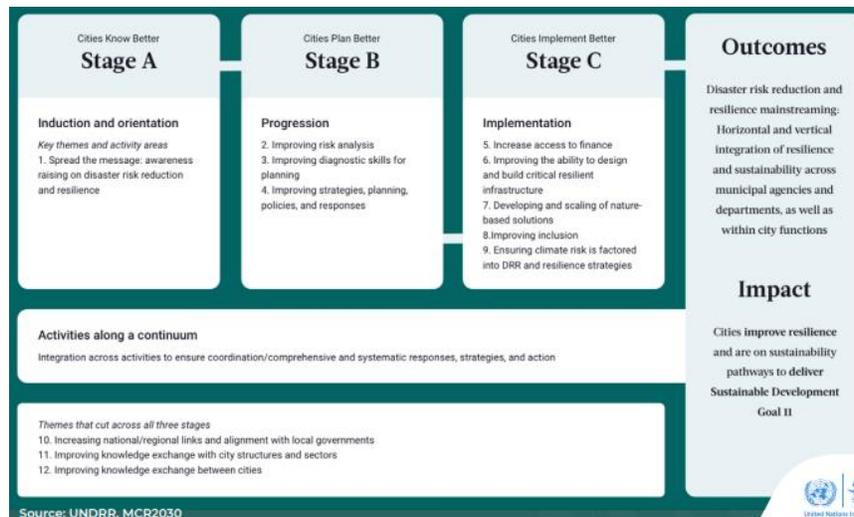
6.2. Making Cities Resilient and Accelerating Agenda 2030¹⁰

1. The World Bank reports that in 2020 about 120 million additional people went into poverty as a result of the pandemic, with the total expected to rise to 150 million by the end of 2021.
2. At the end of 2019 approximately 10% of the global population lived on \$1.90 a day or less (770 million people). But the UNDP's Global Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2019 reported that across 101 countries, 1.3 billion people are multidimensionally poor.
3. "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on climate change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the New Urban Agenda together provide a roadmap for a more sustainable and resilient world. How our cities develop will have significant implications for realizing the future we want." —António Guterres, UN Secretary General, on World Cities Day.
4. Disasters are sometimes considered external shocks, but disaster risk results from the complex interaction between development processes that generate conditions of exposure, vulnerability and hazard.
5. Disaster risk is therefore considered as the combination of the severity and frequency of a hazard, the numbers of people and assets exposed to the hazard, and their vulnerability to damage. Intensive risk is disaster risk associated with low-probability, high-impact events, whereas extensive risk is associated with high probability, low-impact events.
6. There is no such thing as a natural disaster, but disasters often follow natural hazards.

10 Source: Based on the Presentation of Alexander A. Mejia, Director, Division for People and Social Inclusion, Head, CIFAL Global Network

6.2.1. The Resilience Roadmap

Figure 15. Resilience Roadmap



Source: Alexander A. Mejia, CIFAL Global Network, UNITAR (2022). Resilience Roadmap. [PowerPoint slides]

6.2.2. Capacity-Building: Horizontal Links

1. Peer-to-peer learning has proved to be one of the most effective ways to achieve local resilience throughout the duration of the MCR Campaign and as witnessed by similar initiatives.
2. Enhancing a culture of peer-to-peer learning in MCR2030 will help cities to implement their initiatives with minimal disruption and allow DRR and resilience strategies to be expedited.
3. MCR2030 hosts regular learning opportunities that allow cities to bring together everyone involved for joint knowledge exchange exercises. Cities are supported to access information, through the MCR2030 website and PreventionWeb, and on websites of partners like UNITAR.

6.2.3. The 2030 Agenda and Local Governance

1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes and reaffirms the urgent need to strengthen local levels.
2. Targets related to promoting education for sustainable development under SDG# 4, such as building and upgrading education facilities and ensuring healthy lives, as well as targets under SDG#11 (cities) and under SDG# 9 (building resilient infrastructure) reaffirm the interrelationship between local governance and sustainable development.
3. To solve complex global challenges, we transform mindsets by offering learning, analytical and capacity-centred solutions for a more sustainable world.
4. “Climate change does not respect border; it does not respect who you are – rich and poor, small and big. Therefore, this is what we call global challenges, which require global solidarity.” Ban Ki-Moon 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations

7. Recommendations, Conclusion and Key Takeaways

- ⇒ Climate change is a defining challenge of the 21st century and is intensifying existing threats and creating emerging challenges. Climate-related disasters have increased in terms of frequency and severity, which has given rise to the surge in economic and human losses. There is therefore an increasing consensus for countries to explore innovative ways to finance disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and build back better. Considering the urgency and the extent of the challenges faced by countries, the demand for scaling up disaster risk finance is extremely critical and enormous.
- ⇒ Second, vulnerability of cities and local governments to disasters is particularly on the rise and this has serious implications on the need for countries to focus their collective energies to create a safer world for urban dwellers and develop a series of innovative approaches to meet these challenges. Building resilience and adapting to climate change is crucial for cities since cities and local governments can benefit from integrating DRR and climate change adaptation.
- ⇒ Third, strengthening risk-informed governance is critical for effective and sustainable DRR and resilience building. An effective risk-informed governance includes such major components as leadership, institutional coordination, empowering local authorities, effective risk communication strategy for ensuring public trust, integrated decision-making through real-time data, information sharing, and stakeholder engagement and partnership are particularly imperative.
- ⇒ Fourth, leveraging frontier technologies and harnessing digital government greatly contribute to risk-informed decision-making and effective response to disasters. Moreover, robust, accurate and disaggregated data are essential for risk-informed decision making, and open data and big data analytics enable governments to effectively anticipate, prepare, and respond to risks and disasters. This also requires strengthening data governance for effective data sharing and management, especially the protection of data privacy and data security.
- ⇒ Fifth, strengthening public governance and leveraging technologies and digital government can contribute to better responding to public health emergencies, including the current COVID-19 pandemic. Engagement of all actors, both at the national and local levels, is especially imperative for timely, efficient, and inclusive response to public health emergencies.
- ⇒ Finally, the importance of fostering innovation and building partnerships with the private sector and other stakeholders was emphasized as well. Government needs to actively engage with scientists, researchers, entrepreneurs, and start-ups, as well as youth and students to foster innovative collaboration for DRR and building resilience.

Annexes

I. Link to Presentation Files and Video Recording

- **Presentations and Videos**

- [UN DESA/DPIDG/UNPOG Event page](#)

- [UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC Event page](#)

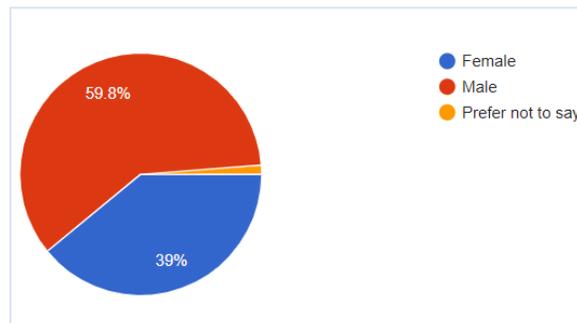
- [UNDRR ONEA & GETI Event page](#)

- [Session 1 – Innovative Finance Mechanisms for Local Resilience to Disasters](#)
- [Session 2 – Risk-informed Governance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience](#)
- [Session 3 – Promoting Climate Action for Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)
- [Session 4 – Making Cities Resilient 2030 \(MCR2030\) and Action Planning for Accelerating Progress on the SDGs](#)

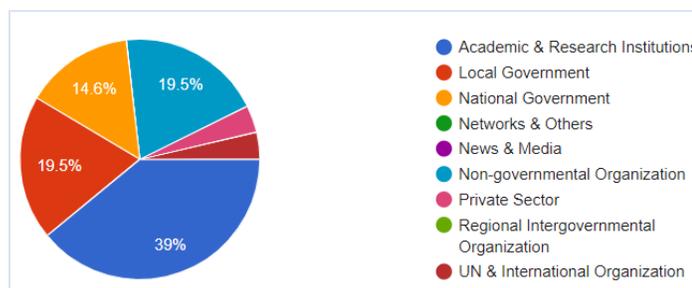
II. Breakdown of Participants

The 4-day online workshop was well attended by **248 participants** from **18 countries** mainly in Asia-Pacific and Africa. The countries include – *Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, South Sudan, Sri Lanka and Uganda*

- ***Gender***



- ***Organization/Institutions***



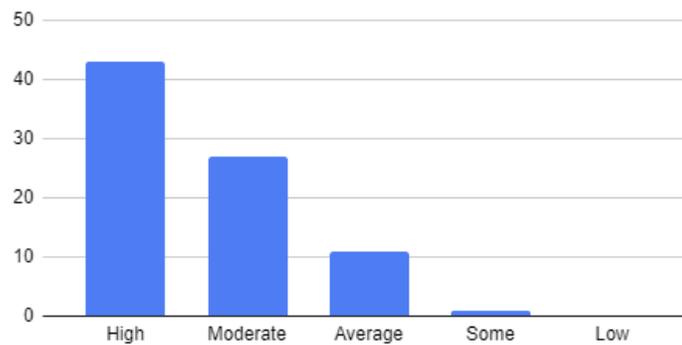
III. Post-event Evaluation Results

A total of 82 participants responded to the post-event survey. Overall, approximately 95% of the respondents expressed their satisfaction to the training course. About 70% responded that the information presented in the workshop was new, and 90% expressed that they will apply the information acquired from the workshop to their city/community or organization. Lastly, about 92% respondents found the course relevant to their jobs.

Evaluation - 1. Learning Objectives

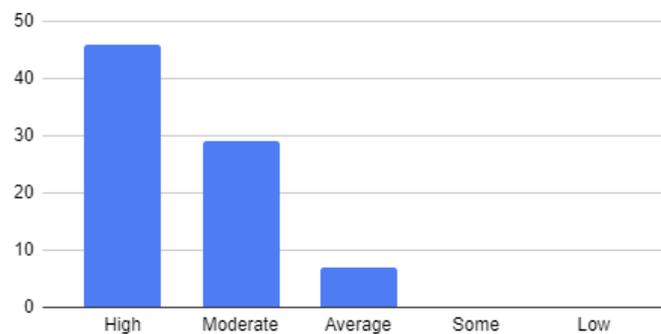
[1-1] As a result of this workshop, I am able to understand how to conceptualize the disaster risk finance framework for local resilience.

[1-1] Ability of conceptualizing the disaster risk finance framework



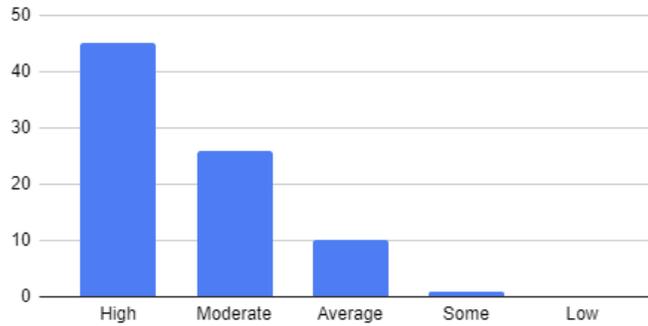
[1-2] As a result of this workshop, I am able to understand the implication of risk-informed governance in the context of disaster risk reduction.

[1-2] Ability of understanding implication of risk-informed governance in the context of disas...



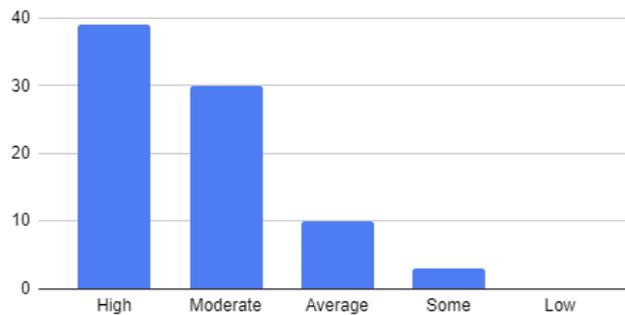
[1-3] As a result of taking this workshop, I am able to understand and apply the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient to my own city/local context.

[1-3] Ability of understanding and applying Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient



[1-4] How likely are you going to apply what you have learned from this Online Workshop to your city/local context?

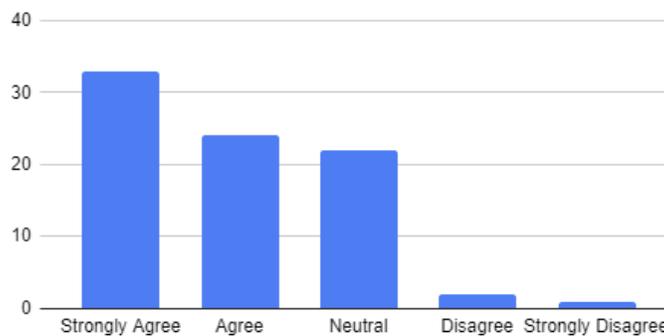
[1-4] Likelihood of applying what you have learned to your city/local context



Evaluation - 2. Value/benefits of the content of the workshop

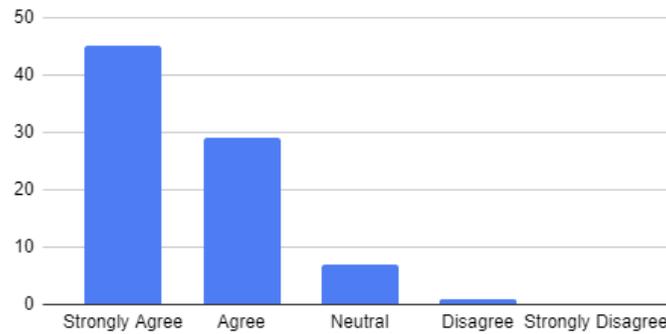
[2-1] Information presented in this workshop was new to me.

[2-1] Information presented in this workshop was new to me



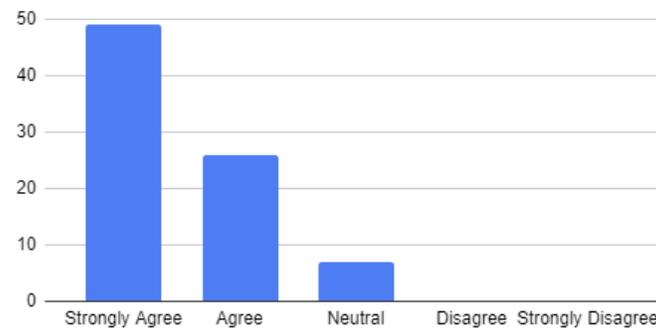
[2-2] There is a likelihood that I will use/apply the information acquired from this workshop to my city/community or organization.

[2-2] There is a likelihood that I will use/apply the information acquired from this workshop to my c...



[2-3] The content of the workshop is relevant to my work/job.

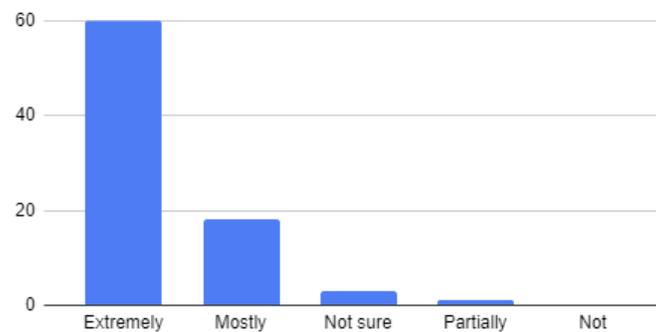
2-3. The content of the workshop is relevant to my work/job



Evaluation - 3. Level of Satisfaction

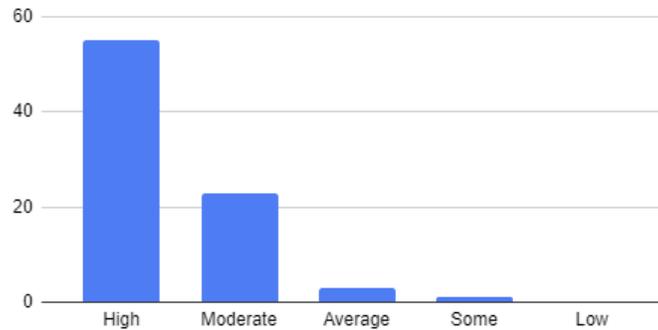
[3-1] Overall, how satisfied were you with the entire workshop?

[3-1] How satisfied were you with the entire workshop?



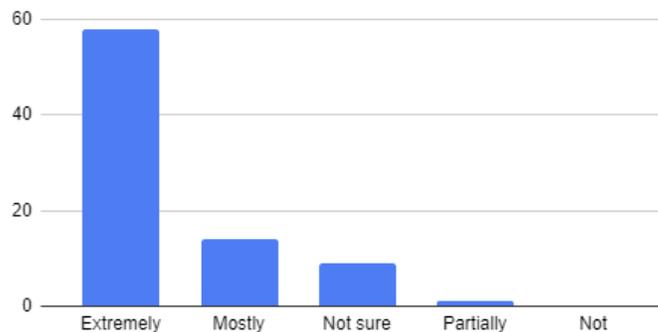
[3-2] Overall, the presentation(s) / session(s) were interesting and useful to me.

[3-2] The presentation(s) / session(s) were interesting and useful to me.



[3-3] Overall, would you recommend the workshop to a colleague?

[3-3] Would you recommend the workshop to a colleague?



[-4-] What capacity development support would you or your country/organization like to receive in future from UNDRR, UN DESA/UNPOG, and UNITAR CIFAL Jeju (e.g., specific themes, types of support, etc.), if any.

- Capacity-building and project financing of city-level organizations and the local government.
- Climate change mitigation and collaborative projects
- Regarding Monitoring, Evaluating, Accountability, Learning
- I am interested in Smart Cities because currently working on this objective as being a PhD candidate.
- Disaster risk finance, climate risk finance, climate finance, resilience project proposal writing
- Resilient urban planning
- More training on risk governance and disaster risk communications
- Financial aid
- Disaster Risk Financing
- Training and development in project writing for founding
- UNDRR risk impact assessment in cities
- Planning and Programming workshops
- Using intersectional lens in disaster risk reduction (age, gender, caste etc.)



- *Same topic but mor focus on disabled person*
- *In-depth modules on developing a pipeline of bankable projects/write shop; GHG emissions inventory and Science-based Targets,*
- *Specific consultancy if needed*
- *Different technologies on the policies and measures (PAMs) for the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)*
- *Strategies on DRRM in the tropical countries*
- *Mobile technology*
- *Climate change adoption*
- *Youth empowerment for capacity enhancement*
- *I would like to have a capacity development on Data-Driven DRR.*
- *All related to this workshop was a big impact to the future generation and to the best resilience*
- *Climate change*
- *Any online trainings on DRRM*
- *Risk Assessment in context of Disaster in archipelago state*
- *Climate risk vulnerability assessment*
- *Health financing and implications*
- *Trainings / Workshops related to Food Safety, Occupational Safety & Health, Environmental Health that is related to achieving SDG's.*
- *Community-based Hazzard Mapping*
- *Disaster resilience development and risk reduction and management employing ecosystem management and natural resources*
- *Gender and Development*
- *Climate related disasters and post disaster management such as coping mechanism of survivors etc.*
- *On building resilience*
- *Workshop on Vulnerability Studies in my city, Dhaka.*
- *Policy assessment and policy making.*
- *Sharing different knowledge regarding DRR Technologies*
- *Urban resilience design*
- *Try to work with UNDRR in future*
- *A more detailed workshop about DRR with a focus on building resilience*
- *Workshops like what we just had. Thank you so much.*
- *Risk information governance*
- *Monitoring support for the implementation of programs. Funding also is very needed for developing countries.*
- *Any sort of learning*
- *Sustainable and Urban Development*
- *UNDRR, UN DESA/UNPOG, and UNITAR CIFAL Jeju*
- *Capacity enhancement in Science, Technology, policy and advocacy level in related aspect*
- *Training for coordination and management related help for Bangladesh*
- *DRR fast damages assessment after disasters (typhoon)particular in the agriculture sectors*
- *All information with this workshop will help us and also to the future generation. THANK YOU!*

- *UNDRR, further specialization. And UNITAR CIFAL Jeju, any available training*
- *Capacity building in implementing the 10 Essential to making Cities Resilient*
- *Climate Change Adaptation in Cities*
- *In Sri Lanka we need any capacity level development support you can provide.*
- *As we all know that Nepal is vulnerable to the climate change and natural disasters. Every year, thousands of lives are killed, and agricultural sectors is adversely affected. So, practical lesson and application methods are quite inevitable for disaster risk management, smart agriculture, and climate resilient agriculture.*
- *Trainings and Orientations*
- *TOT training on climate change and DRR and community preparation and adaptation*
- *Seminar Workshop for the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office in our municipality regarding the topics that we had discussed during our sessions*
- *Related to Science and Technology*
- *Technical speaking, on Disaster Planning for mitigation and for the social works, like on dealing social issues effectively, and the most common problem of all, solutions to pollutions.*
- *Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Planning and Development*
- *Specifically on disaster risk scenario or modelling, type of support: e-learning and seminar series*
- *Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities*
- *Post graduate certificate or training on data management for DRR*
- *Capacity building and financing opportunities.*

[-5-] Additional Comments and observations from participants

- *Thanks for this training! Really went well and learned well.*
- *Thank you for this webinar workshop. Learned from the best.*
- *Thank you very much for the 4 days of fruitful discussion! Looking forward to more of these soon.*
- *Please continue this type of training*
- *Congratulations and thank you!*
- *The workshop was very insightful*
- *Very insightful, thanks a lot*
- *Overall excellent*
- *Please send the materials used in the workshop including the links will be sent to participants. The workshop is really useful for my work and in a very engaging approach.*
- *Overall, very engaging webinar. Will look forward in joining webinars like this from your institution and others as well.*
- *Excellent training and Sessions.*
- *Thank you for this opportunity, I work in rural Helambu in Nepal with an NGO doing DRR work. Helambu has been hit by 2 disasters so far. The UN has not done any work in this area after the relief work done collaboratively during the 2015 earthquakes. I hope you all will do more about building resilience in Nepal.*
- *Everything is great. Hope to have more workshops like these in the coming years.*
- *Need to train our resource force for ground implementation*
- *Thank you for the opportunity*



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Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



cifal
Jeju



unitar
United Nations Institute for Training and Research



UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



**Making
Cities
Resilient**

- *Thank you for this useful information and all interesting topic in this workshop*
- *Got excellent knowledge*
- *The overall workshop was very informative and helpful*
- *This was effective and useful workshop*
- *Thank you for the opportunity*
- *All the PRESENTERS ARE VERY GOOD.*
- *Thank you so much for this workshop. pls keep inform me for future workshops. As an Urban Planning doctoral student who this is great support to my dissertation which is focusing on climate change impact and NBS to adaptation and mitigation in cities. Thanks again!*
- *These sessions are very useful and informative*
- *The workshop was very good*
- *I'd like to have more webinars related to this, especially on dealing with environment and social issues, and how we can address these issues effectively.*
- *Thank you for the online workshop, it was very insightful and interesting at the same time. Thank you to the UNDRR, Cifal Jeju, UNPOG, and all partners to provide this workshop.*
- *Government has the main role in the DR, even though the official has responsible.*



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UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



**MCR
2030** Making
Cities
Resilient

IV. Concept Note and Agenda

CONCEPT NOTE

Online Workshop on Risk-informed Governance, Climate Action and Finance Mechanisms for Local Resilience

*Week One: 5 July (Tuesday), 7 July (Thursday)
Week Two: 12 July (Tuesday), 14 July (Thursday)
14:00-17:30 (Seoul Time)*

[Application form](https://bit.ly/3vD6ATd)
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Organized by

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), through the Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG) and its project office - United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) CIFAL Jeju/Jeju International Training Center (JITC) and the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Global Education and Training Institute (GETI) in collaboration with Incheon Metropolitan City and the Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS) of the Republic of Korea, and Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030)

I. Background

“We are at an inflection point in history. The COVID-19 pandemic has served as a wake-up call and with the climate crisis now looming, the world is experiencing its biggest shared test since the Second World War. Humanity faces a stark and urgent choice: breakdown or breakthrough. The disastrous effects of a changing climate – famine, floods, fires and extreme heat – threaten our very existence”

United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres¹¹

The [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) places great importance on disaster risk reduction (DRR) as a cross-cutting element in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2030 Agenda proposes concrete commitments to reduce risk, vulnerability, build capacity and promote resilience to disasters.¹² Reducing disaster risk and building resilience are interrelated thrusts of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#).¹³ The Sendai Framework calls on governments to move towards risk-informed governance arrangements that include broader hazard and risk scope and incorporate the concept of systemic risk. Priority 2 of the Sendai Framework expressly calls for strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.

The [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) (IPCC) in its report of August 2021 issued [a code red for humanity](#). The UN Secretary-General António Guterres emphasized that the window of opportunity to prevent the worst climate impacts is rapidly closing as no region is immune to the impending disaster. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to cause immense suffering, it is also undermining governments’ ability to respond to climate change, disaster risk and resilience.¹⁴ The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the importance of strategic planning and foresight, an organized, systematic way of looking beyond the expected to engage with uncertainty and complexity. The COVID-19 pandemic has also brought renewed attention to the importance of strengthening multi-hazard DRR and risk governance to build a safer and more resilient world.¹⁵

Climate change is a defining challenge of the 21st century, and it is both compounding existing threats to sustainable development as well as creating new obstacles. Climate change is undermining or, in some cases, reversing the effectiveness and sustainability of development interventions. Heatwaves, heavy precipitation, droughts, tropical cyclones, sea-level rise and ocean warming, and acidification are all phenomena that can undermine countries’ ability to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Effectively integrating Climate Action and DRR into National/Sustainable Development Plans requires enabling policies, guidelines, legal frameworks, capacities and investments at the national and sub-national levels.

According to the [Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2022](#),¹⁶ the Asia-Pacific region needs to accelerate its progress on all 17 SDGs. As per the current path, progress towards the SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region has slowed as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change have exacerbated development challenges. The region is not on track to achieve any of the 17 SDGs. In this regard, building resilience and

¹¹ United Nations (2021). *Our Common Agenda – Report of the Secretary-General Source of Our Common Agenda*

¹² Bello, O., Bustamante, A., & Pizarro, P. (2021). *Planning for disaster risk reduction within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. - https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/46639/1/S2000452_en.pdf

¹³ <https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework>

¹⁴ United Nations Climate Change - <https://unfccc.int/news/statement-by-antonio-guterres-at-security-council-debate-on-climate-and-security>

¹⁵ UNDRR (2020). *UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres’ Statement to mark the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction*-

<https://www.undrr.org/news/bad-situations-only-get-worse-without-good-disaster-risk-governance-says-un-secretary-general>

¹⁶ UN ESCAP (2022). *Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2022*. United Nations Publication.

https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/knowledge-products/ESCAP-2022-FG_SDG-Progress-Report.pdf

adapting to climate change, and adequately integrating innovative financing mechanisms and strategies for the SDGs implementation is particularly crucial, especially for local authorities in Asia and the Pacific region.

This training will first take stock of mechanisms to enhance the scale of disaster risk reduction finance by the public and private sectors along with approaches to disaster risk reduction finance. The training will then provide concepts, tools and approaches for implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 at the local level, as well as the introduction of the Toolkit¹⁷ on *Risk-informed Governance and Innovative Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience*, which is part of UN DESA's Curriculum on Governance for SDGs, and provide specific guidance on leveraging data and digital government for disaster risk reduction and resilience. The training will also be an opportunity to learn about the global initiative on [Making Cities Resilient \(MCR2030\)](#) launched in 2020 to ensure cities become inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by 2030, contributing directly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG11) and other global frameworks including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda.

II. Workshop Objectives

The capacity building training workshop, while promoting risk-informed governance, will:

7. Support the localization and implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030;
8. Introduce the Toolkit on Risk-Informed Governance and Innovative Technology for DRR and Resilience and specifically provide guidance on leveraging data and digital government for DRR and resilience;
9. Improve understanding of the 11 principles of governance for the SDGs for building local resilience;
10. Examine the innovative finance mechanisms to implement the SDGs
11. Explore the diagnosis tool for assessing resilience progress and preparing an evidence-based risk reduction and resilience planning
12. Get familiar with Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) and additional resources to enhance local resilience

III. Expected Outcomes

By the end of the training workshop, participants would have:

- f) Understood the global framework for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and innovative finance mechanism in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- g) Increased their understanding and strengthened their capacities on Governance Innovation and Leveraging Risk-informed Governance for DRR and Resilience;
- h) Improved their understanding of the 11 principles of governance for the SDGs for building local resilience;
- i) Experience in using the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities to assess their city resilience progress for the development of an evidence- and needs-based action plan.

¹⁷ DRR Toolkit (2021). https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1W_temCckz-3FR0noZ1OzsHt6VxFC2LA2

- j) Enhanced their understanding on MCR2030, resilience roadmap, and how to join this global initiative and access useful tools and resources to enhance local resilience;

IV. Structure and Methodology

The training will comprise of lectures and thematic presentations by experts, case study presentations, interactive Q&A discussion, self-assessment exercises and group work, developing action plan. Session-based group work will enable participants to transform in-depth learning into practice and familiarize with coordinated action for decision making. The workshop is composed of four Sessions and the thematic focus of each session will include:

Session 1: Innovative Finance Mechanisms for Local Resilience to Disasters

Making communities resilient to disasters, particularly climate-related ones, is more critical than ever. Climate change combined with global population growth, urban sprawl, ecological disruption caused by mankind is creating the unprecedented level of climate risks. Climate-related disasters have increased in terms of frequency and severity, which gives rise to the surge in economic and human losses especially for low-income and small island countries. As one of the pathways to assisting these countries cope with disasters, there is an increasing consensus that the least-developed countries need to find out innovative ways to finance disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and building back better. Over the past two decades, governments and the development and international community have introduced important tools, approaches, and programs in disaster risk finance to build resilience both before and after disasters strike. Considering the urgency and the extent of the challenges developing countries face, demand for scaling up disaster risk finance is quite critical and intense.

The session will explore approaches and types of disaster risk reduction finance along with the business case for advancing the finance mechanism. The session will also examine some key questions that can provide insight on the disaster risk pools and the larger context of disaster risk finance: to what extent are countries utilizing different disaster risk finance instruments to cope with the varying layers of risk, and to what extent are financial tools such as national disaster funds, credit lines, and insurance products supporting the efforts to protect vulnerable people, particularly in countries vulnerable to climate risks where resources are not sufficient.

Session 2: Risk-informed Governance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience

Risk-informed governance, digital government and innovative frontier technologies presents rapidly evolving prospects for building resilience across developed and developing countries. Digital technologies and effective public governance have the potential for strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability. Governments are increasingly leveraging frontier technologies to ensure resilience and reduce disaster and climate risks. Digital government tools and particularly open data and big data analytics, can enable governments to effectively anticipate, prepare, and respond to risks and disasters. Innovative technologies have become more significant in building resilient societies especially for those countries in special situation to help build back-better in times of disasters.

This session will focus on providing the fundamental knowledge on disaster risk reduction and its linkage with sustainable development. The session will highlight and share insights on the significant role of risk-informed governance and innovative technology for DRR and resilience. The session will also delve into leveraging digital government solutions for DRR and building resilience using the training toolkit on Risk-

informed Governance and Innovative Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience, which is part of UN DESA's Curriculum on Governance for SDGs.

Session 3: Promoting Climate Action for Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Urban risk is continually increasing. It has been estimated that more than 50 per cent of the world's population is living in urban areas. Urbanization is taking place at an unprecedented rate. In the next 20 years, the world's population is predicted to increase by an additional two billion. By 2030 more than 60% of the world's population is expected to live in cities, with record concentrations in large urban conglomerations and megacities in the developing world. Vulnerability of cities and local governments to disasters is on the rise especially as poor people settle in high-risk areas. Often, planning and development of cities has given little consideration to the consequences of hazards such as earthquakes, hydro-meteorological risks, and others. The implication of this reality is the need for countries to focus their collective energies to create a safer world for urban dwellers and develop a series of innovative approaches to meet this challenge. In this regard, building resilience and adapting to climate change is crucial for cities. Efforts to build resilience in cities and local governments can benefit from integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with existing efforts in disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.

This session will familiarize participants with the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities - a tool that cities can use to create a baseline understanding of their resilience progress, identify gaps and needs and identify actions to enhance the level of disaster and climate resilience. The session will include a short presentation on the tool, a hands-on exercise for participants to practice using the tool and sharing the experience of other local governments around the globe that have used the tools in identifying actions and taking the systematic approach to reducing disaster and climate risks. Participants will get an opportunity to share their experiences and cases during the group discussion.

Session 4: Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) and Action Planning for Accelerating Progress on the SDGs

The session will consist of further knowledge sharing by the Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) initiative and a guest speaker, followed by action plan sharing among fellow participants. Through a series of collaborative works to come up with an action plan based on the knowledge gained from lectures and group activities, the participants will be able to enhance their understanding on risk-informed and ICT-based governance for DRR and resilience, as well as the MCR2030's resilience roadmap framework and its network of partners for the implementation of the SDGs.

V. Lead Coordinating Institutions for the Thematic Sessions

For the effective and efficient coordination of the workshop, each of the thematic sessions will be led and coordinated by one partner organization with support from the others. The responsible roles are as follows:

- ✓ ***Opening and Closing Sessions*** will be jointly led and managed by the three organizations, thus, UN DESA/DPIDG/UNPOG, UNITAR CIFAL Jeju and UNDRR ONEA & GETI.

- ✓ **Session 1 on Innovative Finance Mechanisms for Local Resilience to Disasters** will be led and organized by UNITAR CIFAL Jeju with support from UN DESA/DPIDG/UNPOG and UNDRR ONEA & GETI in managing the session.
- ✓ **Session 2 on Risk-informed Governance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience** will be led and organized by UN DESA/DPIDG/UNPOG with support from UNITAR CIFAL Jeju and UNDRR ONEA & GETI in managing the session.
- ✓ **Session 3 on Promoting Climate Action for Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** will be led and organized by UNDRR ONEA & GETI with support from UN DESA/DPIDG/UNPOG and UNITAR CIFAL Jeju in managing the session.
- ✓ **Session 4 on Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) and Action Planning for Accelerating Progress on the SDGs** will be jointly led and organized by all three organizations on the last day of the workshop

VI. Target Audience

This training is open to local government officials including SDG, Sendai Framework, climate and urban development focal points and other stakeholders from national government, civil society and institutions in Asia-Pacific interested in or supporting disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, building resilience, innovative finance mechanism for climate action and sustainable development.

VII. Certificate

UN DESA/UNPOG, UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC, and UNDRR ONEA & GETI will issue a joint certificate to participants upon successful completion and meeting the requirements* of the training.

*Requirements:

- Attend and actively participate in at least three out of the four sessions

VIII. Application and Deadline

Interested participants are required to complete the [registration form](https://bit.ly/3vD6ATd) by **28 June 2022** at <https://bit.ly/3vD6ATd>

IX. Agenda of the Workshop

DRAFT AGENDA

Time	Day 1: Tuesday, 5 July, 2022
14:00-17:00	Opening Session (15 mins)
14:00-15:00	Moderator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Ana Thorlund, Governance and Public Administration Expert, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA, Incheon, Republic of Korea

	<p>Welcoming Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Hong-Ghi Choi, Director, UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC, Jeju, Republic of Korea <p>Introductory Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Bokyun Shim, Head of UN Project Office on Governance, DPIDG/UN DESA, Incheon, Republic of Korea • Mr. Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of Office, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR ONEA & GETI), Incheon, Republic of Korea <p>Moderator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Sunhee Cho, Program Officer, UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC, Jeju, Republic of Korea <p>Orientation – Overview of the Training Workshop (30 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the Workshop • Overview on the course quizzes • Sharing Expectations by Participants <p>Overview Presentation and Setting the Scene (15 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of Office, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR ONEA & GETI)
	Photo Session
	Session 1 – Innovative Finance Mechanisms for Local Resilience to Disasters
	<p>Moderator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Sunhee Cho, Program Officer, UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC, Jeju, Republic of Korea
15:00-15:50	<p>Current Disaster Risk Finance Architecture: Approaches and Instruments for financing Disaster Risk Reduction with cases in practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Joseph Intsiful, Senior Climate Information and Early Warning Systems Specialist, Green Climate Fund
15:50-16:05	BREAK
16:05-16:55	<p>Disaster Risk Finance in the Context of Public Sector, Private and International Development Actors: Best Practices and Lessons Learned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Sumati Rajput, Financial Sector Specialist/Global Risk Financing Facility, World Bank
16:55-17:00	<p>Preview on the Day 2 Session (to be introduced by UNPOG/UN DESA) Wrap-up and Closing for Day 1</p>

Day 2: Thursday, 7 July 2022 Session 2 – Risk-informed Governance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience	
14:00-17:30	Moderator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Samuel Danaa, Associate Capacity Development Expert, UN Project Office on Governance, DPIDG/UN DESA
14:00-14:55	Overview Presentation on Risk-informed Governance for DRR and Building Resilience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Samuel Danaa, Associate Capacity Development Expert, UN Project Office on Governance, DPIDG/UN DESA • <i>Video on Curriculum on Governance for the SDGs (5 mins)</i>
14:55-15:45	Leveraging Innovative Technologies for Accelerating Progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Ana Cristina Thorlund, Governance and Public Administration Expert, UN Project Office on Governance, DPIDG/UN DESA • <i>Video on the Risk-informed Governance and Innovative Technologies for DRR Training Toolkit (2 mins)</i>
	Q&A Session
15:45-15:55	BREAK
15:55-16:40	Innovative Case Presentation on Leveraging Innovative Technologies and ICTs for DRR and Resilience in Asia and the Pacific. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Victor Guzun, Digital Transformation Expert, IPRE (Institute for European Policies and Reforms), former Ambassador of Moldova to Estonia
16:40-17:25	Exercises: Strengthening Risk-informed Governance and Innovative Technologies for Reducing Disaster Risks and Building Resilience (<i>Disaster Trends, Strategies/Mechanisms, Challenges, Opportunities and Way Forward</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants Quizzes and Exercises • Participants Feedback: Interactive Discussion Session and Exchange of Ideas, and Experiences
17:25-17:30	Preview of Day 3 Session (to be introduced by UNDRR) Wrap-up and Closing for Day 2
Day 3: Tuesday, 12 July 2022 Session 3 – Promoting Climate Action for Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	
	Moderator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Daria Mokhnacheva, Programme Management Officer (UNDRR ONEA & GETI), Incheon, Republic of Korea

14:00-15:15	<p>Understanding Risk, Urban Resilience, and the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient with Case Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of Office, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR ONEA & GETI), Incheon, Republic of Korea
15:15-15:30	BREAK
15:30-17:25	<p>Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities - A tool for disaster resilience planning.</p> <p>Exercise: Using Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities to create an evidence and needs-based action plan to reduce disaster and climate risks</p> <p>Case Examples from Other Cities</p> <p>Quiz</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Mutarika Pruksapong, Programme Management Officer (UNDRR ONEA & GETI)
17:25-17:30	<p>Preview of Day 4 Session (to be introduced by Organizers)</p> <p>Wrap-up and Closing for Day 3</p>
14:00-17:00	<p>Day 4: Thursday, 14 July 2022</p> <p>Session 4 – Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) and Action Planning for Accelerating Progress on the SDGs</p>
14:00-15:00	<p>Moderator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Sunhee Cho, Program Officer, UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC, Jeju, Republic of Korea <p>Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) - accessing network of partners and useful tools to accelerate local resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Mutarika Pruksapong, Programme Management Officer (UNDRR ONEA & GETI)
15:00-15:30	<p>Guest Presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Alexander A. Mejia, Director, Division for People and Social Inclusion, Head, CIFAL Global Network
15:30-15:40	BREAK
15:40-16:40	<p>Quizzes and Exercises for Participants Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Samuel Danaa, Associate Capacity Development Expert, UN Project Office on Governance, DPIDG/UN DESA <p>Feedback Session</p>

16:40-16:45	Closing Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. Bokyun Shim, Head of UN Project Office on Governance, DPIDG/UN DESA, Incheon, Republic of Korea (<i>3 mins</i>)
16:45-17:00	Evaluation, Wrap up & Closing of Workshop

IX. Contacts

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