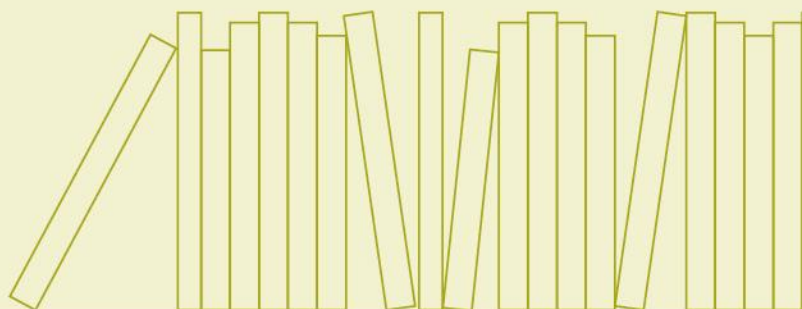


Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
**ECLAC SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE CARIBBEAN**



Evaluation report of the workshop on climate change adaptation, disaster risk and resilience in the Caribbean

Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago



UNITED NATIONS

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Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

Workshop on climate change
adaptation, disaster risk and resilience in the Caribbean
6 – 8 February 2019
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

LIMITED
LC/CAR/2019/7
11 September 2019
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**EVALUATION REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP
ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, DISASTER RISK
AND RESILIENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN**
—
PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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A. INTRODUCTION

1. Considering their situation in the second most hazard prone region in the world, Caribbean governments should seek to integrate Disaster Risk Management (DRM) into their development frameworks. This should be addressed as part of a broader strategy for management and strengthening of regional resilience to disasters. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development gives attention to the need for reduction of disaster risk as a key element in the strategy to sustainable development. Of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, four of them (Goals 1, 2, 11 and 13) refer to the need of nations and communities to address the challenges related to natural hazards and disasters. Moreover, many of the targets are especially aimed at decreasing disaster risk and making communities more resilient.

2. Caribbean countries have made progress in updating their DRM frameworks, identifying natural hazard risks, strengthening building codes, and establishing early warning systems. Further, the region is developing its post-disaster assessment capabilities through training opportunities presented by organizations such as ECLAC. Disaster assessments directly contribute to the achievement and estimation of progress related to the SDGs and Sendai proposed targets, as they provide a financial estimation of risks. In this regard, the DaLA Methodology is an excellent assessment tool to gather quantitative information on the effects and impacts of a disaster, providing the basis for an evidence based and coherent recovery and reconstruction strategy and budget.

4. Information gathered on these assessment, will be used to guide the planning authorities in articulating policies for compliance with the 2030 Agenda. They are the ideal institutions to promote a long-term vision of resilient development and articulate it with the short and medium-term goals of disaster risk reduction. They are also responsible for coordinating between different sectors of government, articulating civil society and the private sector, and foreseeing an effective implementation of the planned actions. For these reasons, planning professionals from different ministries in the Caribbean were identified as the target audience for the workshop in climate change, disaster risk and resilience.

5. The workshop is uniquely designed for the region and focuses on the specificities and challenges facing Caribbean countries. The course offers exposure to ECLAC Methodology in assessing disasters in the social, infrastructure and productive sectors in Caribbean countries, and to the latest information on climate change adaptation, disaster risk and resilience building. The lectures had a regional focus and were aimed at presenting and debating policies and measures that have been completed in the Caribbean related to climate adaptation and resilience to natural hazards. Presentations showcased best practices and discussed options to support governments' efforts to incorporate prevention, estimation, and risk reduction in public investment plans and development programs.

6. As a pilot workshop, the course was organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Planning and Development of Trinidad and Tobago reuniting stakeholders from different governmental agencies to discuss three relevant topics for the region and the country: climate change, disaster and risk reduction and strategies to build resilient societies in the face of increasing extreme weather events and other potential hazards.

7. The workshop had the financial support from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

B. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Place and date of the workshop

8. A workshop on climate change adaptation, disaster risk and resilience in the Caribbean was held from 6 to 8 February 2019, in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

2. Attendance

9. The workshop targeted multisector specialists selected from different ministries in Trinidad and Tobago and included 32 participants from several organizations.

10. The course was facilitated by the Coordinator, the Economic Affairs Officer and the Associate Environmental Affairs Officer of the Sustainable Development and Disaster Unit, the Public Information Assistant of the Strategic Planning and Outreach Unit of ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, and a staff member of the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF SPC).

C. SUMMARY OF KEY OUTCOMES OF THE WORKSHOP

11. The workshop gave participants an overview of the Damage and Losses Assessment Methodology and exemplified its use in real scenarios in the region. The ECLAC team shared the experience of various governments in the Caribbean region in incorporating disaster risk reduction in public investment and used examples of other disaster risk management initiatives and best practices to clarify the application and usefulness of the methodology. The workshop also included five sessions: (i) planning for resilience given that planning for sustainable development and disaster risk reduction are closely related concepts, since development cannot be sustainable if it is vulnerable to disasters; (ii) lessons learned from the many disaster assessments carried in the Caribbean and strategies to building resilient societies; (iii) economies and infrastructure; (iv) discussion on the main challenges and achievements of governments in the region, and (v) situating the topic of disaster into the global development agenda, debating its inclusion and importance within the SDGs framework and synergies between this agenda with the Sendai Framework and the SAMOA Pathway for Small Islands Developing States.

12. A representative from CCRIF SPC gave a presentation on the financial protection strategies that increase the ability of national and subnational governments, homeowners, businesses, agricultural producers, and low-income populations to respond quickly to disasters.

13. In order to encourage participants to understand the practical use of the methodology, exercises were made available to help participants assimilate the concepts discussed. In addition, two roundtable discussions, one related to the lessons learned in the Caribbean and the other dealing with Trinidad and Tobago disaster and risk management framework and Vision 2030, enabled an engaging and fruitful brainstorm of how the information conveyed in the three days of the course could be specifically applied to the country.

D. SUMMARY OF EVALUATIONS

14. An evaluation questionnaire was provided to elicit participants' feedback on diverse aspects of the workshop. This section of the report presents a summary of the comments provided by participants on the final day of the training.

15. Thirty-two participants attended the workshop and 28 responded to the questionnaire (14 male and 14 female), all from the public sector. The full list of participants is annexed to the report.

16. In terms of knowledge of the topic, 14 participants replied that they had never participated in a workshop on climate adaptation, disaster risk and resilience before, while 13 participants replied that they had received training on the subject previously.

TABLE 1
PRIOR WORKSHOP IN DISASTER ASSESSMENT

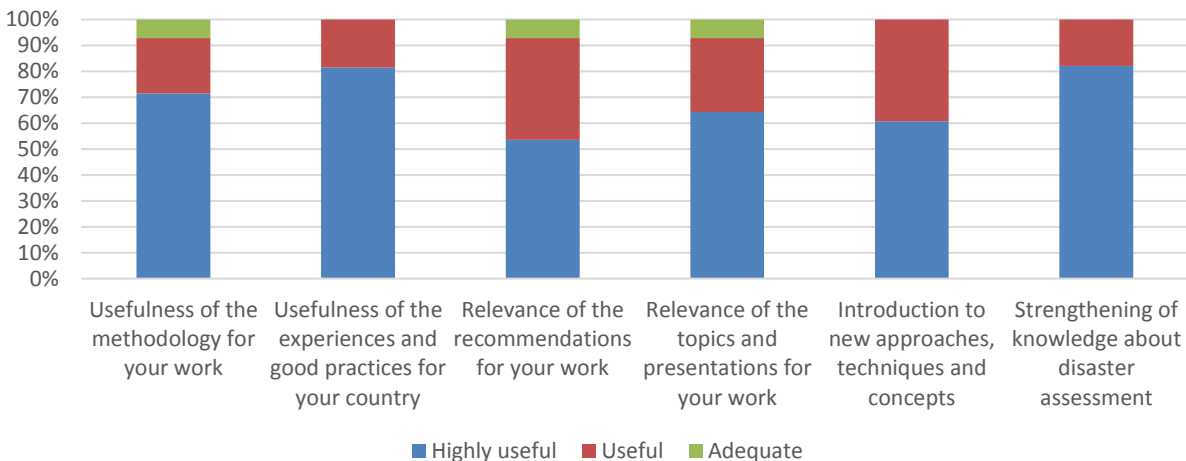
		Frequency	Percent of valid answers	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	13	48.0	48.0
	No	14	52.0	100.0
	Total	27	100.0	

1. Content, delivery and trainers

17. Twenty-seven respondents (96 per cent) reported that the workshop met their expectations.

18. Considering a 5-point scale ranging from inadequate to highly useful, in terms of the impact and relevance of the training, 20 respondents considered that the topics and presentations were highly useful (71 per cent), 6 useful (21 per cent) and 2 (7 per cent) adequate for their work. Considering the relevance of the recommendations given during the training, 15 respondents rated them as highly useful (54 per cent), 11 useful (39 per cent) and 2 as adequate (7 per cent). Twenty-two participants agreed that the presentation of other countries' experiences and good practices was either highly useful (81 per cent) or 5 useful (19 per cent). Seventeen respondents considered the course highly useful (61 per cent) and 11 useful (39 per cent) in introducing them to new approaches, techniques and concepts. Similarly, 23 participants agreed that the workshop was highly useful (82 per cent) and 5 useful (18 per cent) in strengthening their knowledge on climate change adaptation, disaster risk and resilience. It is also worth noting that on a 5-point scale from very likely to improbable, 16 participants responded that it was very likely (57 per cent) and 10 responded that it was likely (46 per cent), 2 remained neutral (7 per cent) that they would use the newly acquired knowledge in their daily work.

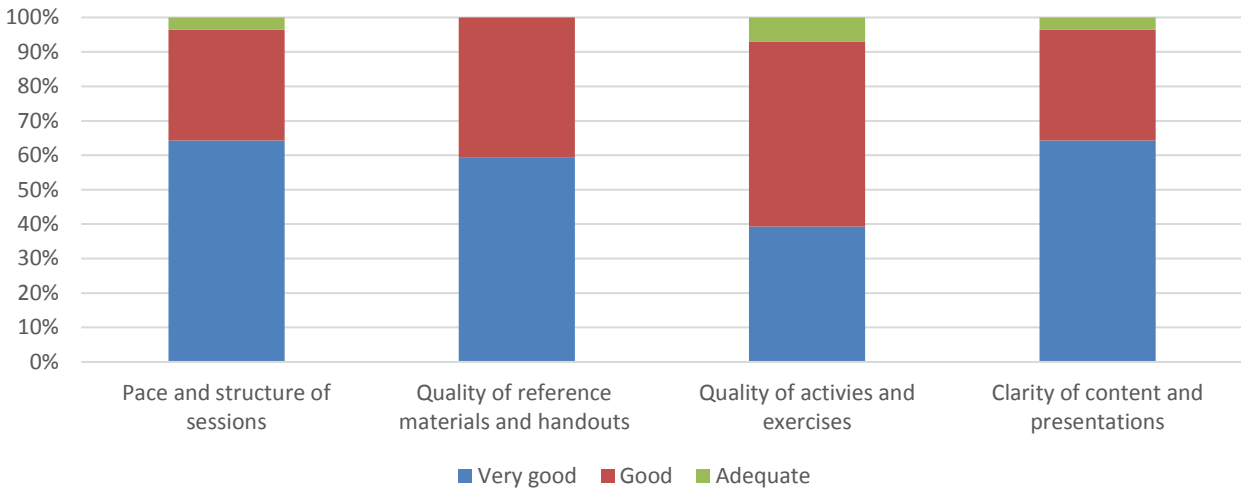
FIGURE 1
PARTICIPANTS' FEEDBACK ON THE SUBSTANTIVE CONTENT OF THE WORKSHOP



19. In evaluating the content delivery on a 5-point scale from poor to very good, 18 participants considered that the pace and structure of sessions was good (64 per cent), 9 considered it very good (32 per cent) and 1 adequate (4 per cent). The quality of reference materials was also rated by 16 participants as good (59 per cent) or as very good by 11 participants (41 per cent). The quality of actives and exercises was rated as very good by 11 participants (39 per cent), good by 15 participants (54 per cent) and adequate

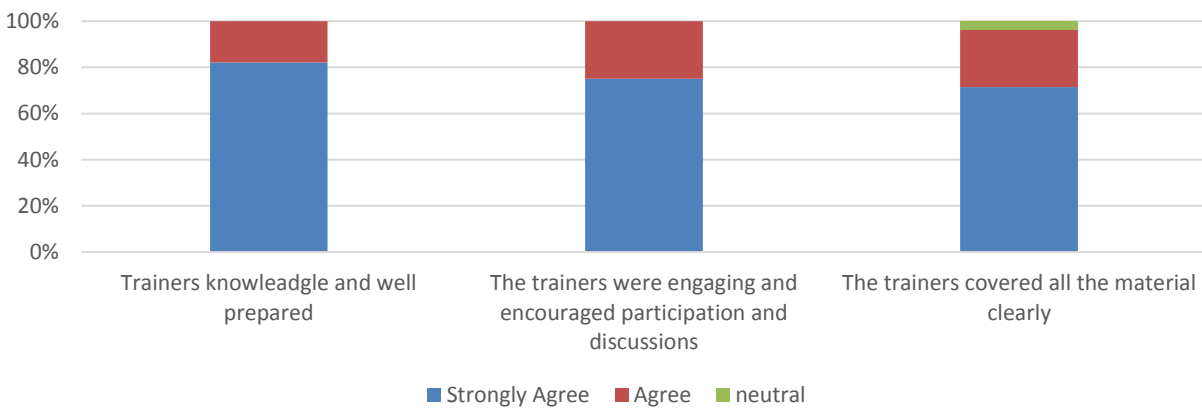
by 2 participants (7 per cent). Eighteen participants also rated the clarity of content as very good (64 per cent), 9 considered it good (32 per cent) and 1 participant considered it adequate (4 per cent).

FIGURE 2
PARTICIPANTS' FEEDBACK ON CONTENT DELIVERY



20. Regarding the quality of the trainers, on a 5-point scale from strongly agree to disagree, 23 respondents strongly agreed (82 per cent) and 5 agreed (18 per cent) that the trainers were knowledgeable and well prepared. Likewise, 21 participants (75 per cent) strongly agreed and 7 participants agreed (25 per cent) agreed that that trainers were engaging and encouraged questions and participation. Finally, 20 participants strongly agreed (71 per cent) that all materials were covered clearly, 7 participants agreed (25 per cent) and 1 remained neutral (4 per cent).

FIGURE 3
PARTICIPANTS' FEEDBACK ON THE FACILITATORS OF THE WORKSHOP



2. Organization of the workshop

21. Participants were asked to rate specific elements of the organization of the course using a 5-point scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Thirteen respondents strongly agreed (48 per cent) and 9 participants agreed (33 per cent) and 5 were neutral (19 per cent) that the location of the workshop was convenient and that the space was comfortable and conducive to learning.

3. Responses and comments to open-ended questions

22. The general responses received to open-ended questions were the following:

What were the most important outcomes/recommendations of the course?

- Learning to estimate damage, losses and additional costs for different sectors.
- Knowledge on how to rebuild infrastructure in a more resilient way after a disaster.
- The need to acquire a complete baseline set of data.
- The sharing of best practices from other countries in the region.

Based on the contents of the course, could you provide examples of the importance of incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals into planning processes?

- Reducing the environmental impact of oil and gas activity is important to achieve the SDGs in the country.
- The country should place a greater commitment to the achievement of the goals.
- Accurate baseline information is a foundation of proper planning.
- Mitigation plans and being proactive before a disaster should be an essential part of development planning.
- The plan on how to achieve the goals should include disaster risk management elements.
- Integrating a component for disaster risk management and resilient into projects and programs.

How do you expect to apply the knowledge acquired in this workshop?

- Estimation of compensation related to disasters.
- To adapt and modify country's Disaster Preparedness Plans.
- To contribute to policy development in land use planning.
- The workshop is an important tool to build institutional capacities.
- Knowledge transfer to other staff in my department.
- To initiate the process of robust data collection system at the department.

Strengths of the training:

- Usage of many practical examples.
- Presenters were very knowledgeable in the topic.
- Opportunity to network with colleagues from other related areas.
- Thoroughness of content and applicability to the country's situation.
- Relevance of topics discussed.
- Provided proper foundation for tools related to all aspects of disasters.
- Practical exercises.
- Compressive simple breakdown of complex economic concepts.

Areas of improvement:

- Larger venue would allow the participation of more people.
- Longer exercises and more group work activities.

- Should include representatives from other ministries.
- Presentations should have more videos and pictures.
- Use of more examples from Trinidad and Tobago.

E. CONCLUSIONS

23. Overall, the workshop was positively evaluated by participants and can be easily replicated to other countries in the region upon demand. Responses reflected a high level of satisfaction with the content of the course, quality of materials and expertise of trainers. Participants appreciated the practical application of the methodology to assess damages and losses and the usage of examples and best practices from countries in the Caribbean region. Participants commended the organizers on the content of the workshop and the way it presented a complex topic in a simple and engaging way. The open-ended questions demonstrated that the course was able not only to highlight the importance of collecting sectoral data permanently for reliable baseline information in case of a disaster, but also confirmed the relevance of incorporating cross-sector measures to reduce vulnerabilities. Respondents also highlighted the importance of incorporating disaster and risk management aspects to policies and plans to decrease vulnerabilities and support the implementation of the SDGs and demonstrated to have understood the connection between disaster and risk management and sustainable development.

24. Open-ended questions also indicate the workshop might have a larger impact, since it was mentioned by several participants that the knowledge and materials provided would be shared with other colleagues in their respective work place. Also, the workshop serves as a forum for people from different departments working with planning and disasters related issues to exchange ideas and discuss future development strategies for the country, which is a positive secondary result of the event.

25. The main suggestions of participants were related to the short time frame considering the amount of information to be conveyed in only three days. The importance of understanding the practical application of the methodology was highlighted in several comments related to the exercises as participants suggested a stronger focus on the usage of practical exercises to apply the concepts learned. It has also been pointed out that since the space was limited, many other relevant ministries were not able to take part in the activity and a second workshop including other staff was suggested.

Annex I**List of participants**

- Tessa King, Disaster Coordinator, email: tessaking23@gmail.com
- Richard Sitahal, Distribution support manager, email: rsitahal@gmail.com
- Melaura Agbeko, Contingency planning office, email: melaura.agbeko@tha.gov.tt
- Carisse Thompson, Operations Clerk, email: carisse18@gmail.com
- Craig Boodoo, senior Petroleum Engineer, email: cboodoo@energy.gov.tt
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- Annette Joseph, Chief Engineer, email: annjos1964@yahoo.com
- Hama Jaroo, Civil engineer, email: hama.jaroo@live.com
- Anishka Ramhit, Civil engineer, email: anramhit@work.gov.tt
- Beverly Haywood
- Dennis Gopee, Field Officer, email: dennisgopeeoffice@yahoo.com
- Hazeann Cummings, DM Coordinator, email: hazeannidi@gmail.com
- Cyril Mejias, Road Officer, email: c.mejias.i@hotmail.com
- Patrice Durham, Disaster coordinator, email: tricey144@gmail.com
- Lila Khan, Coordinator, email: arimadmu@gmail.com
- Hameed Hasmath, Coordinator, email: hameedhasmath@yahoo.com
- Kevin Vincent, Disaster management coordinator, email: vkevin@yahoo.com
- Melissa Ann Mohammed, Disaster management coordinator, email: dmusfc@gmail.com
- Amarnath Seepersad, Disaster management coordinator, email: amarnathseepersad@gmail.com
- Andy Goolcharan, DMC, email: andygoolcharan@gmail.com
- Hayden Alexander, Disaster manager coordinator, email: siparsiadmc@gmail.com
- Aqeela Hosein, disaster management coordinator, email: ptrcdmc@gmail.com
- Conrad James, email: conradjames46@yahoo.com
- Stuart Barrow, email: stuart.barrow@planning.gov.tt
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- Erica Campbell, Senior land use planner, email: Erica.campbell@planning.gov.tt
- Lisa Barrow, Ministry of Planning, email: lisa.barrow@planning.gov.tt
- Luciano Procope, Administrative Assistant, email: Luciano.procope@planning.gov.tt
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- Merline Hamilton, TCU, email: merline.hamilton@planning.gov.tt
- Terrance Maxine, Laventille Regional Corporation.

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Annex II**Agenda**

<i>Day 1 – Addressing social issues</i>	
8:30 – 9:00	Arrival and registration of participants
9:00 – 9:30	<p>Welcome Remarks Ms. Marie Hinds, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning and Development Mr. Dillon Alleyne, Deputy Director, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean Representative from Interamerican Development Bank Ms. Marie Hinds, Deputy Permanent Secretary,, Minister of Planning and Development Trinidad and Tobago</p>
09:30 – 10:30	<p>Disasters in the Caribbean: Overview and the importance of assessing the economic impacts of disasters in the region</p> <p>This session discusses the main trends and economic and human impacts of disasters globally and specifically in the Caribbean. Moreover, it introduces the multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach of the Damage and Losses Assessment Methodology and presents its key concepts.</p>
10:30 – 10:45	Break
10:45 – 11:45	<p>Estimating the affected population in disasters – creating a baseline and collecting disaggregated data</p> <p>The correct assessment of affected population is essential for the general analysis of the event and for the estimation of damage and losses in various sectors. It also provides an independent comparison criterion to evaluate the consistency and coherence of all estimates. This section will discuss how to combine existing demographic information with post-disaster data to guide the efforts to overcome the emergency and to fix the priorities of rehabilitation and reconstruction.</p>
11:45 – 12:30	<p>Sectoral analysis: Using the DaLA Methodology in the housing sector</p> <p>This sector includes the evaluation of damage and losses in all buildings designed for housing purposes, as well as public buildings and public spaces. Certain elements of urban infrastructure and equipment (water, sanitation and electricity) can also be included, although their evaluation happens separately.</p>
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 14:15	Practical exercise – Housing
14:15 – 15:15	Sectoral analysis: Using the DaLA Methodology in the education sector

	The education sector includes public and private education at all levels and for any profession. Damages to education facilities and education material are assessed, as well as losses derived from the interruption of classes and costs related to the usage of schools as shelters.
15:15 – 16:00	Practical exercise – education
<i>Day 2 – Building a resilient infrastructure</i>	
9:00 – 10:15	<p>Building a resilient power and telecommunications sectors</p> <p>Because of its interrelationship with production, infrastructure and the social sectors, any disruption to the power sector is bound to have an impact on the rest of the economy and in the disaster response efforts. For this reason, restoring power supply is a key element in post-disaster recovery and reconstruction. The power sector includes the generation of bulk electric power, transmission from the generating facilities to distribution centers, and distribution to end users. Options for efficient and resilient energy provision options in the Caribbean will also be briefly discussed.</p> <p>Considering its economic and social importance, restoring the telecommunications network is another key element for the country full recovery. The telecommunications sector comprises the analysis of damages to wired and wireless network operations, satellite-based services and other telecommunication activities, as well as the losses derived from the service interruption.</p>
10:15– 10:30	Break
10:30 – 11:00	Practical exercise – power sector
11:00 12:00	<p>Assessing and building a resilient transport infrastructure in the Caribbean</p> <p>The transport sector includes subsectors such as water transport (maritime, fluvial, lake and port), air and rail. Given the similarity in the procedure for estimating the effects of the disaster, this session presents in detail the estimation of the effects of the road transportation subsector and of the terrestrial road sector. Assessment of key infrastructure and assets in the road transport sector is very important to planning and the development of guidance resources for institutions responsible for road transport policies and plans. A resilient transportation infrastructure avoids the disruption of economic activities and facilitates emergency service at the time of a disaster.</p>
12:00 – 13:15	Lunch
13:15 – 14:30	<p>Assessing impacts in agriculture and fostering a climate resilient planning</p> <p>The DaLA Methodology allows for the assessment of damages to infrastructure, machinery and equipment, soil and crops, as well as the losses related to the potential production decrease during the years it will take to recover the productive base. This data can be used to analyze current and potential losses derived not only from disasters but from expected weather patterns disruptions due to changes in climate.</p>

14:30 – 15:15	<p>Disaster risk management and its impact on the attainment of the SDGs in the Caribbean</p> <p>The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes and reaffirms the urgent need to reduce the risk of disasters. This section will highlight the interrelation between sustainable development and disaster risk reduction, as well as introducing potential ways in which SDGs and disasters' related indicators can be combined.</p>
15:15 – 16:00	<p>Planning for resilience</p> <p>Planning for sustainable development and disaster risk reduction are closely related concepts: Development cannot be sustainable if it is vulnerable to disasters. A process of disaster risk reduction is not feasible unless it is accompanied by a considerable reduction of social vulnerabilities and a strategy to make economically viable the territory affected by the disaster.</p>
<i>Day 3 – Adding a disaster component to planning</i>	
9:00 – 10:15	<p>Building resiliency in the Caribbean: Lessons learnt from DaLA assessments 2015-2018</p> <p>This module consists of a discussion of the lessons learnt in the social, infrastructure and productive sectors based on the experiences of the previous Damage and Losses Assessment done in other countries in the Caribbean.</p>
10:15– 10:30	Break
10:30 – 11:15	<p>Financial protection and resilient recovery – The role of risk transfer in enhancing fiscal sustainability in the Caribbean and the case of CCRIF SPC</p> <p>Disaster preparedness and risk management has important implications for daily decisions that are made by people in a wide variety of contexts. Through funding and expertise, GFDRR supports countries to develop and implement tailored financial protection strategies that increase the ability of national and subnational governments, homeowners, businesses, agricultural producers, and low-income populations to respond quickly to disasters. In this section, these mechanisms will be presented and discussed.</p>
11:15 – 12:30	<p>Discussing disasters' macroeconomic impacts</p> <p>This session will present the way which all data gathered in different sectors can be consolidate and used as a basis for estimating the impacts on countries' macroeconomic aggregates, such as GDP, employment, public finances and external accounts.</p>
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 14:00	Course assessment and distribution of certificates

Annex III

Evaluation Form
Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk and Resilience in the Caribbean

WORKSHOP EVALUATION

In an effort to assess the effectiveness and impact of this training course, kindly complete the following evaluation form. Your responses will be invaluable in providing feedback on the overall workshop, identifying areas of weakness and help improve the organization of future courses.

Sex	Age	Sector
<input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 or under	<input type="checkbox"/> Public
<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> 31 – 40	<input type="checkbox"/> Private
	<input type="checkbox"/> 41 – 50	<input type="checkbox"/> Academia
	<input type="checkbox"/> 51 or over	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (NGO, social organization, etc)

Country of origin: _____

Institution(s) you represent: _____

Title/Position: _____

1. Have you received training in climate change Adaptation, disaster risk and resilience prior to this course?
 Yes No

2. Content Delivery & Organization	Very Good	Good	Adequate	Below Average	Poor
Pace and structure of the sessions	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Quality of reference materials and handouts	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Quality of activities and exercises	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Clarity of the content and presentations	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
How would you rate the course overall?	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

3. Facilitator	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The trainers were knowledgeable and well prepared	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The trainers were engaging and encouraged questions and participation	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The trainers covered all the material clearly	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

4. Facilities	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The location of the training was convenient	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The training space was comfortable and conducive to learning	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

1. Impact	Highly Useful	Useful	Adequate	Inadequate	Highly Inadequate
Relevance of the topics and presentations for your work	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Relevance of the recommendations for your work	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Introduction to new approaches and techniques	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Strengthening of knowledge about the topics	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Usefulness of the information given for your work	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Usefulness of the experiences and good practices for your country	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

5. Did the training meet your expectations? Yes [] No []

7. What is the likelihood of using what you learned in this training?

Very Likely	Likely	Neutral	Unlikely	Highly Unlikely
[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

8. What were the most important outcomes/ recommendations of the course?

9. Based on the contents of the course, could you provide examples of the importance of incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals into planning processes?

10. How do you intend/expect to apply the knowledge acquired in this training course?

11. Strengths of the training:

12. Areas of improvement:

THANK YOU

Annex IV**Responses to close-ended questions**

Table 1. Sex

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	14	50	50
	Male	14	50	100.0
	Total	28	100	

Table 2. Age

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	30 or under	1	4	4
	31-40	14	50	54
	41-50	5	18	71
	50 or over	8	29	100.0
	Total	28	100	

Table 3. Sector

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Public	26	100	100
	Private	0	0	
	Other	0	0	
	Total	26	100.0	

Table 4. Prior knowledge in climate change adaptation, disaster risk and resilience

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	13	48	48
	No	14	52	100.0
	Total	27	100	

Table 5. Pace and structure of the sessions

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	18	64	64
	Good	9	32	96
	Adequate	1	4	100
	Total	28	100.0	

Table 6. Quality of the materials and handouts

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	16	59	59
	Good	11	41	100
	Adequate	0	0	
	Total	27	100.0	

Table 7. Quality of the activities and exercises

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	11	39	39
	Good	15	54	93
	Adequate	2	7	100
	Total	28	100.0	

Table 8. Clarity of the content and presentations

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	18	64	64
	Good	9	32	96
	Adequate	1	4	100
	Total	28	100.0	

Table 9. Overall rate of the course

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	18	64	64
	Good	9	32	96
	Adequate	1	4	100
	Total	28	100.0	

Table 10. The trainers were knowledgeable and well prepared

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	23	82	82
	Agree	5	18	100
	Adequate	0	0	
	Total	28	100.0	

Table 11. The trainers were engaging and encouraged participation and discussions

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	21	75	75
	Agree	7	25	100
	Adequate	0	0	
	Total	28	100.0	

Table 12. The trainers covered all the material clearly

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	20	71	71
	Agree	7	25	96
	Adequate	1	4	100
	Total	28	100.0	

Table 13. The location of the workshop was convenient

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	13	48	48
	Agree	9	33	81
	Neutral	5	19	100
	Total	27	100.0	

Table 14. The workshop space was comfortable and conducive to learning

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	10	36	36
	Agree	10	36	71
	Neutral	7	25	96
	Disagree	1	4	100
	Total	28	100.0	

Table 15. Relevance of the topics and presentations for your work

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Highly useful	18	64	64
	Useful	8	29	93
	Adequate	2	7	100
	Total	28	100.0	

Table 16. Relevance of the recommendations for your work

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Highly useful	15	54	54
	Useful	11	39	93
	Adequate	2	7	100
	Total	28	100.0	

Table 17. Introduction to new approaches, techniques and concepts

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Highly useful	17	61	61
	Useful	11	39	100
	Adequate	0	0	
	Total	28	100.0	

Table 18. Strengthening of knowledge about discussed topics

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Highly useful	23	82	82
	Useful	5	18	100
	Adequate	0	0	
	Total	28	100.0	

Table 19. Usefulness of the information given for your work

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Highly useful	20	71	71
	Useful	6	21	93
	Adequate	2	7	100.0
	Total	28	100.0	

Table 20. Usefulness of the experiences and good practices for your country

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Highly useful	22	81	81
	Useful	5	19	100
	Adequate	0	0	
	Total	27	100.0	

Table 21. Did the workshop meet your expectations?

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	27	96	96
	No	1	4	100

Table 22. What is the likelihood of using what you learned in this training?

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very likely	16	57	57
	Likely	10	36	93
	Neutral	2	7	100
	Total	28	100.0	



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