

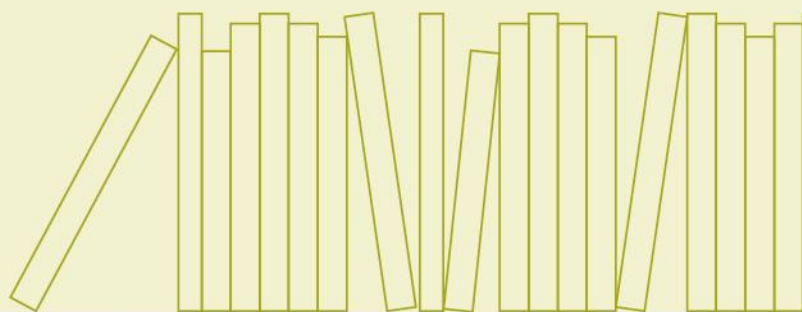
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

**ECLAC SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE CARIBBEAN**



Evaluation report of the workshop on the use of the updated ECLAC Disaster Assessment Methodology

**Rosario and San Salvador de Jujuy,
Argentina**



UNITED NATIONS

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

Workshop on the use of the updated
ECLAC Disaster Assessment Methodology
7-8 May 2018
Rosario, Argentina
10-11 May 2018
San Salvador de Jujuy, Argentina

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LC/CAR/2018/5
30 May 2018
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**EVALUATION REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP ON THE USE OF THE
UPDATED ECLAC DISASTER ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**
—
ROSARIO AND SAN SALVADOR DE JUJUY, ARGENTINA

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A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has been a pioneer in the field of disaster assessment and in the development and dissemination of the Disaster Assessment Methodology. The organization's history in assessing disasters started in 1972 with the earthquake that struck Managua, Nicaragua. Since then, ECLAC has led more than 90 assessments of the social, environmental and economic effects and impacts of disasters in 28 countries in the region.
2. The Sustainable Development and Disaster Unit provides expert assistance in disaster assessment and disaster risk reduction to Caribbean states and to all countries across Latin America. Considering that assessing the effects and impacts of disasters is critical to the Latin American and Caribbean countries, the Sustainable Development and Disaster Unit designs, plans and delivers periodic tailor-made training courses based on countries' demand.
3. The training course is designed for policymakers and professionals involved directly with disaster risk management and risk reduction. Considering that the methodology is comprehensive in scope, it is also planned for sector specialists, providing a multisector overview of the situation after a disaster, as well as an economic estimate of the damages, losses and additional costs.
4. In 2017, ECLAC organized capacity building courses on disaster assessment for policymakers in several national and regional institutions in Argentina, in cooperation with the Ministry of Security (Ministerio de Seguridad) and the Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing (Ministerio de Interior, Obras Publicas y Vivienda) of Argentina. Upon the request of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Works and Housing - MIOPV of Argentina, within the framework of the Immediate Response Program for Floods, ECLAC was also invited to assess the impacts of the climate events from December 2015 to June 2016 in several provinces in Argentina (Chaco, Córdoba, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Misiones, Santa Fe and Tucumán.). Moreover, the ECLAC disaster assessment methodology has also been incorporated in the Argentinian risk management plan, the Sistema Nacional para la Gestión Integral de Riesgo (SINAGIR).
5. In order to further support Argentina's efforts to incorporate prevention, estimation, and risk reduction in public investment plans and development programs two extra training activities were planned in the provinces of Santa Fé and San Salvador de Jujuy.

B. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Place and date of the training course

6. Two training sessions on the "Disaster Assessment Methodology" were held from 7 to 8 May 2018, in Rosario, Argentina and from 10 to 11 May 2018 in San Salvador de Jujuy, Argentina.

2. Attendance

7. The training courses targeted municipal and regional staff, as well as sector specialists and participants from policymaking institutions from both regions. Participants included representatives from municipalities in Santa Fé, San Salvador de Jujuy and neighboring provinces that work in different governmental departments or in emergency services and the civil defense.

8. The course was facilitated by the Coordinator and the Associate Environmental Affairs Officer of the Sustainable Development and Disaster Unit of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean.

C. SUMMARY OF KEY OUTCOMES OF THE TRAINING COURSE

9. During each of the two-day training course participants were trained in the various aspects covered by the Disaster Assessment Methodology. Due to the limited time, sectors that were considered most relevant for the region, were selected to exemplify the use of the methodology. During the first day of the programme, the sessions gave a brief overview of the methodology and covered the social sectors divided in the following way: (1) introductory remarks and basic concepts of the methodology; (2) affected populations; (3) housing; (4) education and (5) health. The second day was dedicated to other sections and relevant discussions on the impacts of disaster for the economy and livelihoods. Sessions were organized as following: (6) roads and transportation; (7) agriculture; (8) water and sanitation; and (9) macroeconomic impacts of disasters on GDP and livelihoods.

10. In order to help participants to understand the practical use of the methodology, exercises were prepared for the following modules: (1) housing; (2) education; (3) health; (4) transportation; and (5) agriculture.

11. ECLAC team shared the experience of various governments in Latin America 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. Moreover, the sessions discussed the findings of the assessment mission in the eight provinces in Argentina and the vulnerabilities and positive developments in disaster and risk management identified in each one.

D. SUMMARY OF EVALUATIONS

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

12. In total, 108 participants attended the training, 26 were female and 82 were male. Seventy-two participants responded to the evaluation questionnaire, 18 female (25 per cent) and 54 male (75 per cent). The full list of participants is annexed to the report.

13. In terms of knowledge of the topic, 29 participants replied that they had never participated in a training course on disaster assessment before, while 34 participants replied that they had received training on the subject previously.

TABLE 1
PRIOR TRAINING IN DISASTER ASSESSMENT

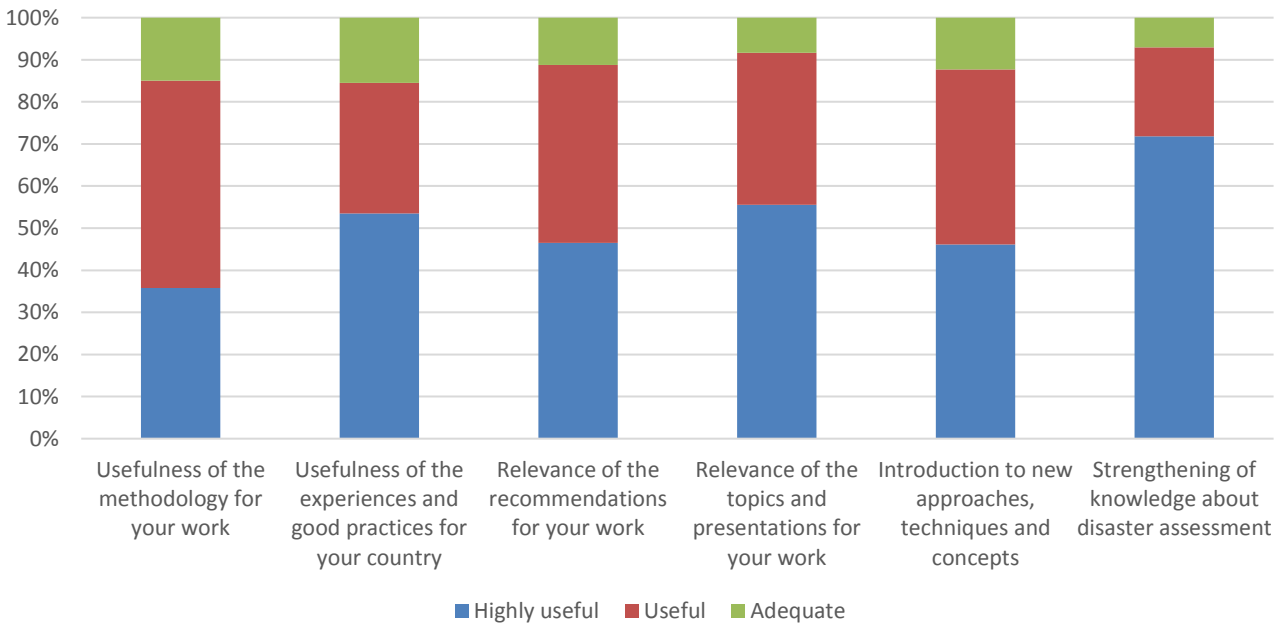
		Frequency	Percent of valid answers	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	34	54	54
	No	29	46	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0

1. Content, delivery and trainers

14. Sixty-two respondents (94 per cent) reported that the training course met their expectations.

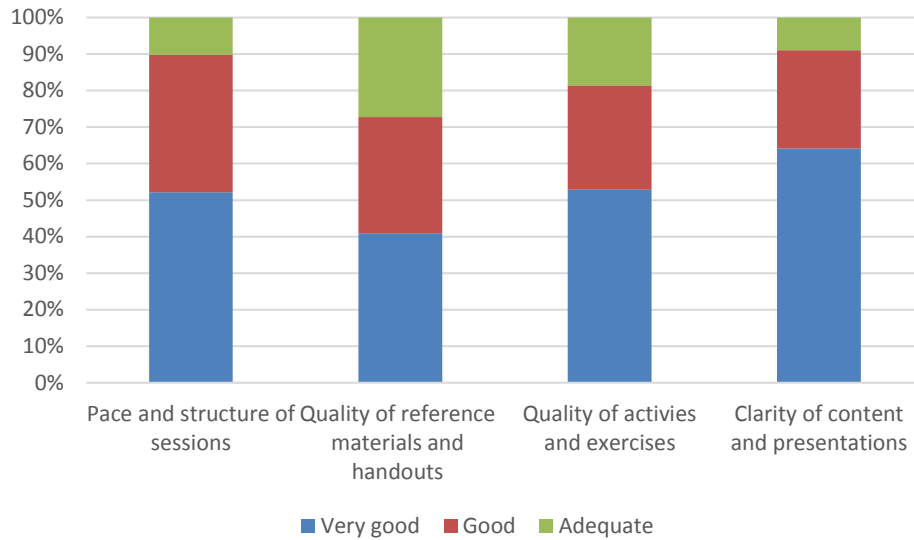
15. Considering a 5-point scale ranging from inadequate to highly useful, in terms of the impact and relevance of the training, 92 per cent of respondents considered that the topics and presentations were highly useful (56 per cent) or useful (36 per cent) for their work and 8 per cent considered it to be adequate. Considering the relevance of the recommendations given during the training, 46 per cent of respondents rated them as highly useful and 42 per cent as useful and 11 per cent as adequate. Participants agreed that the presentation of other countries' experiences and good practices was either highly useful (54 per cent) or useful (31 per cent) and 15 per cent considered it adequate. All respondents considered the course highly useful (46 per cent), useful (42 per cent) or adequate (12 per cent) in introducing them to new approaches, techniques and concepts. Similarly, participants agreed that the training was highly useful (72 per cent) or useful (21 per cent) and adequate (7 per cent) in strengthening their knowledge of disaster assessment. It is also worth noting that a total of 85 per cent agreed that the methodology was useful (49 per cent) or highly useful (36 per cent) for their work and that it was very likely (49 per cent) or likely (39 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



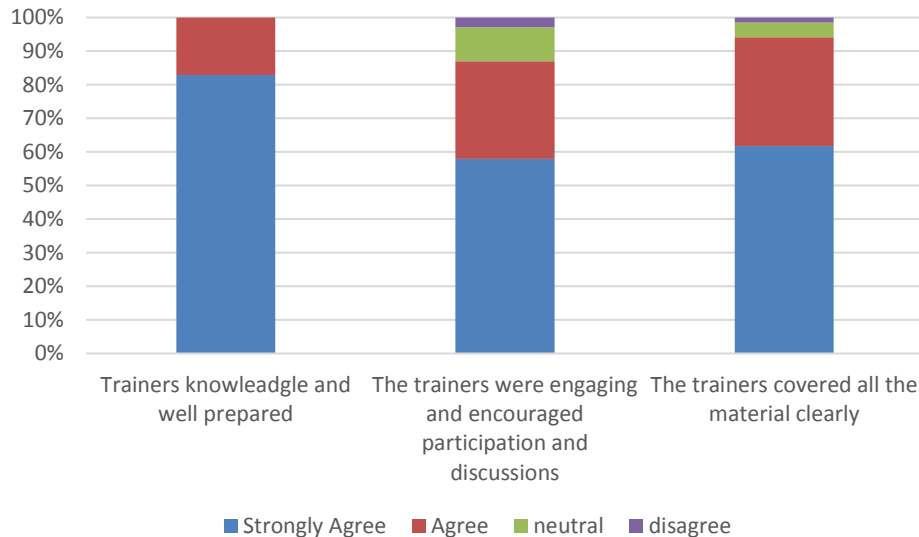
16. In evaluating the content delivery on a 5-point scale from poor to very good, participants considered that the pace and structure of sessions was very good (52 per cent), good (38 per cent) or adequate (10 per cent). The quality of materials was also rated as either good (32 per cent), very good (41 per cent) or adequate (27 per cent), as well as the quality of actives and exercises as very good (53 per cent), good (29 per cent) and adequate (19 per cent). Participants also highly rated the clarity of content, 64 per cent considered it very good, 27 per cent good and 9 per cent adequate.

FIGURE 2
PARTICIPANTS' FEEDBACK ON CONTENT DELIVERY



17. Regarding the quality of the trainers, 100 per cent of the respondents strongly agreed (83 per cent) or agreed (17 per cent) that the trainers were knowledgeable and well prepared. Likewise, 62 per cent strongly agreed and 32 per cent agreed that all the materials were clearly covered (figure 3) and that trainers were engaging and encouraged questions and participation (58 per cent strongly agree and 29 per cent agree).

FIGURE 3
PARTICIPANTS' FEEDBACK ON THE FACILITATORS OF THE WORKSHOP



2. Organization of the course

18. Participants were asked to rate specific elements of the organization of the course using a 5-point scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Seventy-nine per cent of respondents strongly agreed, 13 per cent agreed and 8 per cent were neutral that the location of the training was convenient and that the space was comfortable and conducive to learning.

3. Responses and comments to open-ended questions

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

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

- Learn about disaster evaluation
- Learn to incorporate the methodology to the planning process in the municipality
- Learn the economic aspects of a disaster
- The examples given and explanation about the census and databases to collect information
- Importance of having baseline information previously to the disaster

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

- Better planning to avoid disasters
- Improvement of construction codes
- Better data collecting tools before disaster occurs
- Resources management for resilient construction and planning
- Possibility to apply the knowledge acquired in the project formulation to apply for financing

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

- Apply the methodology to the municipality, although it is not an easy process due to limited resources
- Evaluate possible losses to justify public investment in certain areas to avoid disasters
- In planning and financial preparation for disaster response
- Mapping and analyzing several aspects of the situation in the municipality to better prepare for disasters
- Educate the population
- Develop a multisector team to evaluate and develop indicators
- Incorporate maps of population, public buildings, vulnerable areas in the municipality mapping process

Strengths of the training:

- Knowledge of lecturers
- Analyze disaster in a global manner
- Knowledge of all costs of a disaster not necessarily connected to the victims
- Management of resources and risk evaluation to accelerate the recovery process
- Experience of lectures in the methodology
- Samples given and very detailed explanation
- Didactics of trainers
- Local examples given

Areas of improvement:

- More interaction in the presentations
- More time given for solving the exercises
- Make the material and the manual available beforehand
- Longer explanation of exercises

E. CONCLUSIONS

20. Overall, the training was highly valued, and the participants' responses reflected a high level of satisfaction with the content of the course and expertise of trainers. Participants appreciated the practical application of the methodology to assess damages and losses and the use of examples from countries in the region to illustrate it. Participants understood the importance of collecting sectoral data permanently to have reliable baseline information in case of a disaster and to include elements of disaster prevention in public planning.

21. Participants also expressed their appreciation of the two-day seminar to broaden their view about the aspects to be considered in a disaster. The exercises were highlighted as an important pedagogical tool in assisting participants in the application of the methodology. However, they indicated the necessity to have more time for the practical activities and to have more assistance in completing the exercises. The main concerns of participants were the duration of the activities, the necessity to have more time to work on practical exercises. They recommended as points for improvement a more dynamic interaction with participants and the availability of course materials previous to the start of the workshop.

22. Participants commended the organizers on the content of the course, since it not only highlighted the importance of damage and loss assessments, but also demonstrated the importance of disaster risk reduction by incorporating cross-sector measures to reduce vulnerabilities.

Annex I**List of participants**

7-8 May 2018
Rosario, Argentina

Name and surname	Institution	E-mail
Ariel Gustavo Chaves	Management of Risk and Disaster Agency	arielgustavo.chaves@gmail.com
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Ricardo Quiroz	Municipality	
Edgardo Almara	Municipality	
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Gonzalo Ratner	Civil Defense	dratner0@rosario.gov.ar
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Beatriz Noemi Lescano		bety_lezca@hotmail.com
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Federico Miranda	Volunteer Firefighters	matafuegos.avenida@gmail.com
Jorge Luis Acosta	Civil Defense	jorcosta2@gmail.com
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Oscar Eduardo Maggi	Agency for Project Implementation	omaggi@santafe.gov.ar
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Cintia Gauna		
Ricardo Martinez		
Jorge Spagnoli		
Marcelo Barca		
German Gonzalez		
Jorge Isaac Garcia Patiño		
Francisco Javier Diaz		

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10-11 May
San Salvador de Jujuy, Argentina

- Hector Antonio Adorno
- Sonia Marcela Aguirre
- Monica Liliana Aguirre
- Cristian Ricardo Alvarez
- Juan Carlos Alfaro
- Lorena Andrada
- Amanda Gisel Arce
- Maria Estela Aybar
- Eduardo Caceres
- Sebastián Eduardo Calderón
- Abel Mariano Calizaya
- Jorge Sebastian Callata
- Cristina Susana Casasola
- Norma Castillo
- Adriana Gebriele Cheque
- Leonor de los Angeles Cisnero
- Rolando Cesar Cruz
- Pablo Alejandro Diaz
- Claudia Marcela Dionicio
- Guillermo Manuel Estol
- Daniela Virginia Genovese
- Andres Fernando Ramos
- Pablo Cesar Godoy
- Francisco Humberto Guanuco
- Ramiro Lamas
- Augusto José Liendro
- Julio Gustavo Machuca
- José Horacio Mamani
- Yamil Enrique Mamzaí
- Carlos Ricardo Matich
- Ariel Dario Memení
- José Martin Mendoza
- Andrés Urzaqasti
- Cecilia Niemiec
- Silvia Moreno
- Gabriela Ordoñez
- Franco Ezequiel Ouejero
- Marisel Peñaloza
- Maximiliano Quintanilla
- Alejandro Quiroga
- Matias Robles
- Enrique Roso
- Catalino Sajama
- Sara Margarita Sallago
- Noelia Santos
- Diego Orlando Solano Cano
- Sergio Tejerina
- Fernando Matias Mesa

- Oscar Alberto Urre
- Andrés Urzaqasti
- Lautaro Vazquez
- Adrian Vega
- Adriano Vides
- Lia Natalia Vides
- José A. Matias Villa Gomez
- Laura Gabriela Vilte
- Manuel Bernardino Zenteno

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Annex II

Evaluation Form Training Course: Disaster Assessment Methodology

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"/> 30 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 disaster assessment 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	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
5. 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 disaster assessment	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Usefulness of the methodology for your work	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Usefulness of the experiences and good practices for your country	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

6. 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:

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

Table 1. Sex

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	18	25	25
	Male	54	75	100.0
	Total	72	100	

Table 2. Age

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	30 or under	5	7	7
	31-40	23	32	39
	41-50	21	29	68
	50 or over	23	32	100.0
	Total	72	100	

Table 3. Sector

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Public	56	90	90
	Private	0	0	90
	Other	6	10	100
	Total	62	100.0	100

Table 4. Prior training in disaster assessment

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	34	54	54
	No	29	46	100.0
	Total	63	100	

Table 5. Pace and structure of the sessions

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	36	52	52
	Good	26	38	90
	Adequate	7	10	100
	Total	69	100.0	

Table 6. Quality of the materials and handouts

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	27	41	41
	Good	21	32	73
	Adequate	18	27	100
	Total	66	100.0	

Table 7. Quality of the activities and exercises

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	37	53	53
	Good	20	29	81
	Adequate	13	19	100
	Total	70	100.0	

Table 8. Clarity of the content and presentations

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	43	64	64
	Good	18	27	91
	Adequate	6	9	100
	Total	67	100.0	

Table 9. Overall rate of the course

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	43	66	66
	Good	19	29	95
	Adequate	3	5	100
	Total	65	100.0	

Table 10. The trainers were knowledgeable and well prepared

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	58	83	83
	Agree	12	17	100
	Total	70	100.0	

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

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	40	58	58
	Agree	20	29	87
	Neutral	7	10	97
	Disagree	2	3	100
	Total	69	100.0	

Table 12. The trainers covered all the material clearly

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	42	62	62
	Agree	22	31	94
	Neutral	3	4	99
	Disagree	1	1	100
	Total	68	100.0	

Table 13. The location of the training was convenient

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	53	75	75
	Agree	15	21	96
	Neutral	3	4	100
	Total	71	100.0	

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

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	56	79	79
	Agree	9	13	92
	Neutral	6	8	100
	Total	71	100	

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

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Highly useful	40	56	56
	Useful	26	36	92
	Adequate	6	8	100
	Total	72	100.0	

Table 16. Relevance of the recommendations for your work

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Highly useful	33	46	46
	Useful	30	42	89
	Adequate	8	11	100
	Total	71	100.0	

Table 17. Introduction to new approaches, techniques and concepts

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Highly useful	30	46	46
	Useful	27	42	88
	Adequate	8	12	100
	Total	65	100.0	

Table 18. Strengthening of knowledge about disaster assessment

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Highly useful	51	72	72
	Useful	15	21	93
	Adequate	5	7	100
	Total	71	100.0	

Table 19. Usefulness of the methodology for your work

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Highly useful	24	36	36
	Useful	33	49	85
	Adequate	10	15	100.0
	Total	67	100.0	

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

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Highly useful	38	54	54
	Useful	22	31	85
	Adequate	11	15	100
	Total	71	100.0	

Table 21. Did the training meet your expectations?

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	62	94	94.0
	No	4	6	100

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

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very likely	34	49	49
	Likely	27	39	87
	Neutral	6	9	96
	Improbable	3	4	100
	Total	70	100.0	



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