# Asian Resilience Measurement Workshops: Summary Workshop Report – Volume 2

Siem Reap, Cambodia
April 18-22, 2016
Manila and Batangas, Philippines
June 6-10, 2016

These workshops were developed with the support of a USAID/Food for Peace-funded The Technical and Operational Performance Support (TOPS) Program grant to Save the Children. Partners TANGO International and Mercy Corps provided technical input and guidance.

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[1] Please note that both volume 1 and volume 2 of the Asian Resilience Measurement Workshops summary reports include a separate annex of attachments which include an urban resilience thought piece, two event agendas, and related curricula.

# Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| FGD | Focus group discussion |
| IE | Impact Evaluation |
| KII | Key Informant Interview |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| PAHAL | Promoting Agricultural Health and Alternative Livelihoods Project |
| PRIME | Ethiopia Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion |
| RFFEP | Rice Field Fisheries Enhancement Project |
| RF | Results Framework |
| RISE | Resilience in the Sahel-Enhanced Project |
| RMS | Recurrent Monitoring Systems |
| SABAL | Sustainable Action for Resilience and Food Security project |
| STRESS | Strategic Resilience Assessment, Mercy Corps |
| SURGE | Strengthening Urban Resilience for Growth and Equity |
| TOC | Theory of change |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |

## Annex Description

The following annexes are the actual responses from participants of the Asian Resilience Workshops held in Cambodia and the Philippines. The first workshop (Module 1) on rural resilience was held in Siem Reap, Cambodia from April 18-22, 2016. The second workshop (Module 2) on urban resilience was held in Manila/Batangas, Philippines from June 6-10, 2016. Separate evaluation forms were used for Module 1 and Module 2. The evaluations were done by participants at the end of each session, as well as an overall evaluation of the workshop on day 5 of each module. Each session evaluation attempted to capture participants' reactions to how the session went, what was learned, what could have been done more efficiently and potential recommendations. Evaluations were not obligatory and the number of responses varied between sessions and modules. The number of responses do not indicate the actual number of participants during the workshop. Names were removed from the evaluations to maintain anonymity.

Annex 1 are participant responses given for Module 1 (rural resilience) for all five workshop days. For these evaluations the participants were asked an initial pre-evaluation question to determine prior knowledge and experience with resilience and resilience monitoring and evaluation (M&E). After each session, for all five workshop days, an evaluation was provided with the same three questions: *What went well during the session? What suggestions do you have for improvement of the session?* and *What would you like to know more about?*

Annexes 2-4 are participant responses for Module 2 (urban resilience) for the first four days of the workshop. Annex 5 are participant responses to the overall urban workshop. The evaluation forms were the same for sessions 1 and 2, but the form was altered for sessions 3 and 4. For sessions 1 and 2, a ranking system was used to determine how the session went, relevance of material and group exercises, facilitation and clarity of the presenters. For sessions 3 and 4, participants were asked to rank the relevance of the material. For all four sessions (1-4) participants were asked what they found most useful, what they found least useful and if any insights were gained or learned. The evaluation for session 5 was dedicated to an evaluation of the overall urban workshop. For Module 2, instead of a pre-workshop evaluation, a pre- and post-test on resilience concepts and terminology was given, as seen in Annex 6 and 7. Test questions were the same for both tests in order to ascertain both prior knowledge and experiences with resilience, as well as how much participants had learned about general resilience concepts from the workshop.

Annex 8 is a scorecard, aggregating the ranking scores that were given by participants for Module 2.

# Annex 1: Module 1- Evaluations Day 1-5

**Asian Resilience and M&E Experiential Learning Event**
**Siem Reap, Cambodia**
**April 18-22, 2016**

Model 1 – Evaluation
Facilitator: Tim Frankenberger, TANGO International
Co-Facilitator: Olga Petryniak, Mercy Corps

**Before this workshop, how much experience did you have with resilience monitoring and evaluation programming? Please describe your experience.**

- I have worked a few years with resilience-based programs; USAID funded. The M&E structure was not so in-depth nor discussed perhaps.
- No Experience in Monitoring and Evaluation program yet
- Not much – Reading documents and attending resilience-related meetings and participation in earthquake/disaster readiness analysis.
- None. I have never worked on resilience before
- I have non-experience related to M&E programming and resilience.
- Before this workshop, I have some experiences on DRR project such as emergency response and recovery
- NO
- Not much. Especially not looking at it with three different capacities. Hopefully there will be a session that will really look to do the indicators. Thanks for repeaty the basic understanding and not taking for granted (what) participants understood already.
- Had the opportunity to attend Resilience orientation workshop in Kathmandu. Worked as member of a team reviewing PMP indicators using resilience lens and suggesting some relevance for resilience.
- As a member of resilience team in USAID mission – Nepal, I am highly interested in learning resilience M&E. I have some knowledge of resilience as below:
  - PAHAL changed its TOC realized that transformative capacities are highly important for to be resilience.
  - PAHAL and Sabal has incorporated shock (or recurrent) monitoring
  - PAHAL has incorporated resilience planning, analysis and M&E in 2 locations and shock/stress monitoring on weekly basis.
- I used to work to help water utilities in terms of addressing climate change issues. My understanding there was to improve the water utilities in terms of awareness leading to actions that were implemented by the water utilities and other stakeholders. We did not really monitor that indicator; the improvements of the water utilities resilience.
- Not much experience. I never did resilience monitoring and evaluation but learn some concepts. I am looking forward to do something about it.
- I have some basic knowledge on this, but participating on one of the TANGO international workshop at Dhaka-Bangladesh and Reading some documents.

- Some experience. Not many USAID projects in Asia measure resilience (yet!).

**At the End of each day, please write a few points regarding what went well, what suggestions you have for improvement and what you would like to know more about.**

**Session 1: Introduction to Resilience Concepts and Measurements Principles. Introduction to Resilience Frameworks, Introduction to Resilience Measurement, Resilience Indicators and Constructing Indices, and Contextualizing Resilience Indicators.**

- Would like to know more about measuring resilience and indictors to look at when measuring resilience. Next to give more examples when introducing concepts of adaptive, absorptive and transformative to make it clearer at the outset**.**
- Went Well: Different kinds of resilience/capacity. I am clearer on the transformative capacity, today.
  Know more on the indicator-to measure resilience.
- Very Informative, Learning the different types of resilience was very helpful and useful. The concept of resilience, shocks, stressors clearly explained. Would like to know more about resilience indicators.
- Went Well:
  - Participation
  - The concept of being flexible in applying the measurement concepts
  - Understanding of different context and applying different (same) measurements in different contexts.
  - Suggestions:
    - More chairs for group work so that we don't have to move them back and forth
    - Set the stage, e.g. choose a scenario/case to work on during small group discussions. This, I think, would help us to be able to think more systematically and able to conceptualize/comprehend the concept easier.
- To have more background in resilience introduction is really helpful. I want thru the primer and it doesn't really matter much. Capture all the capacity is really vital. And to categorize all those indicators really needs knowledge and collaborative efforts among offices/colleagues. I want to know about how to craft questions in a survey to answer/measure the resilience capacity.
- The points went well as following
  - Resilience definition and concept
  - Indicators for absorptive, adaptive and transformative
  - Shock and stress in terms of resilience
- The handout, delivery of the topic and working in groups were a good combination to make participants to understand the topic. Hearing also from the other participants. As such the group based on several nearby countries is good.
- Reinforcement of capacities as being mutually supporting each other (liked). Developing of some basic parameters on which we can build resilience measurement framework (went well). Want to learn more about recurrent monitoring systems and how it can be affected.
- What went Well:

- Group Work-asking question s and clarifications among group members on absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacity and resources person clarifying additional perspectives.
- What suggestions for improvement
  - Use of more simple tools, e.g. cases or stories to understand concepts
- What you would like to know more about
  - Psychosocial, confidence, perceived control, as adaptive and transformative capacities and indicators to measure those.

- It's good to know that there are types/layers of resilience; the absorptive, adaptive and transformative. Understanding the flow from context. Shock/stresses identification, coping measures and outcomes is indeed helpful in addressing/programming on resilience building.
- I am OK on this, but it would be great if we could have more real examples, from existing projects/programs. Actually these are available in the reading materials but it would be great if these are presented (at least some).
- Went Well: small group discussions
  - Improvements
    - Hand out copies of key slides people need to refer back to.
    - Slides could use more visuals and fewer words
    - Be consistent with terminology (ex. Slides with "indicators" on top do not indications in the slides).
  - What to know more
    - It would be useful to talk about existing data that can be used for assessment or measurement purposes.
- Sessions went very well, clearly describes with examples. Participation in nature
  - Resilience Measurement = may need more discussion – how to measure, etc.…
  - Group Work was very helpful to understand context, crisis/stress development outcomes, capacities to absorptive, adaptive and transformative.
- Went Well: Contextualizing resilience indicators, absorptive, adaptive, and transformative. Introduction to resilience frameworks
  - Suggestions
    - Need more wrap up/review
    - Need to learn more about practical resilience indicators, e.g. template or milestone that could be applied in the individual NGO's implementer.

**Session 2: Incorporating Resilience indicators into Assessment Design and Monitoring And Evaluation (M&E) Frameworks.**

**Resilience Assessment Design and the STRESS Approach, From Assessment Findings to Theory, Theory of Change Examples, Fundamentals of Resilience Qualitative Tool Development, and Qualitative tool development applied to the Tonlé Sap area.**

- Resilience for What? Resilience for Whom? Resilience of What? Resilience to what?
- Would like to understand how these approaches differ from livelihood assessments tools or rapid rural appraisals other than an emphasis on defining/understanding shocks and stresses (which are important). In my opinion any good livelihood assessment would try to

understand the various "systems' that affect peoples' lives, both those we have some control over and others not.

- Resilience Assessment Design and the STRESS approach following questions: Resilience for What? Resilience for Whom? Resilience of What? Resilience through what? Phase in STRESS approach: scope, inform, analyze, strategies.
- We learned about STRESS that helps the process of designing a project and how to take into account risk and coping strategies to make sure the results/goal of the project is achievable.
- During the field visit, we found that the government was constructing a dam upstream of the area. Is It also necessary to measure (talk to the government bodies to identify/measure the capacities (transformative)?
- For sure the session seems to be very short but it does provide overview and examples of the approach. This is useful.
- Went Well: STRESS approach is very interesting the tool allows the users to reflect and learn from the results for better improving the framework.
- Slides were easy to digest and follow – Thank you! Would have been helpful to have a short exercise on Venn diagrams.
- Excellent discussions about developing theory of change based on findings from STRESS approach. Developing qualitative tools for resilience assessment exercises (for a real community)
- What went Well:
  - STRESS presentation by Olga
  - Group discussion on assessments, design – what to ask, how to ask?
- Good intro of the concept and the tool. I think that terminologies should be harmonized; e.g. the flowsheet (F9), should be a RF instead of a TOC.
- It is great day. Multi-dimensional Theory grouped into four was excellent. Again the group exercise gave opportunity to have more clarity. The tools and annexes are helpful. Hoping exciting field visit tomorrow.

**Session 3: Field Practice in The Tonlé Sap/Preylong Region.**
**Implementation of concepts from Session 1 and Session 2 in a practical application.**

- Visiting Otamoun Community fish refugee. Asking for shocks and stressors. What are their coping strategies?
- Very Interesting to Interview people but could have had a better loose structure to work form for line of questioning, for members of team who do not have experience with PRA/RRA exercises. It should be emphasized to surveyor not to use too much resilience jargon in the questioning interviewee.
- More understanding on resilience measurement and approach and aware of real situation in the village of disaster and their coping with it.
- To get a chance to interview villagers/CFR participants really help understanding context of the area and how they manage any risk/challenges in their everyday life. Developed questions from the previous session is really useful as a guideance.
- We were able to do interviews with different groups of respondents, e.g. men, women, youth, and teacher. During the men interview, it seemed that the chief/head of the community was too dominating. He looked to rant to respond to all questions raised.

- In terms of stress/shock, the village had severe issues: drought, heat that force the people to quit rice farming and move to Thailand for allowance work.
- It was great to meet with community people. Good learning opportunities, the community people were cooperative. Faced difficulties to understand the translation. Could be better to follow the guideline/check list. FGD could be more participatory.
- The Field exercise went well. We got rich of information from the FGD and KI. I am interested to learn more on how to use this information.
- Went well: Testing the tool/ questions in the quality questionnaires:
  - Time to practice and observe the situations at the field.
  - We reviewed the questionnaire before going to field, allowed us to adjust questions for better field visit/observation.
  - Integrate gender perception was quite good experience too.
- First of all, thank you! That's really a nice idea to really put what we learned in the class to the field and experience directly. Translation might one of the identified need in my group. The lunch time was also a good time to share what we learned for different groups. Would like to get back again to verify and ask more questions to community, I guess in the real situation, you could do this.
- Field trip is a great component of the training. Would have helped to have more translators—that was a constraint for the group.
- The logistics and cooperation of the village representatives were great. Selection of the key informants was good. Should have asked some people specifically to speak and not let a few people dominate. Maybe having at least 2 prepared questions to capture each of the three types of resilience.
- Excellent organization of field discussion. It was very helpful to understand how the assessment is done in an actual environment. We could've assigned some topics/questions to everybody before going to the field to help get everyone involved in asking questions.
- What went Well: FGD's with women. Preparation for FGDs and KI interviews
  - Suggestions from improvement:
    - Visiting FGD participants' farms, houses would provide more understanding about the context.
    - Discussion among group after the field work
  - Would like to know more about
    - How do we triangulate info from FGD's and KI interviews and how do we address gaps in info?
- Good experience exposing to the field and the real situation. I understand that the time to prepare for this event was limited, but for the future I'd appreciate a more constructive schedule and protocol/procedure for field visits. This would probably help participants to apply different tools/methods (e.g. venn diagram) during the field data collection. E.g. have a team of 3 (interview, note-taker, translation) for an FGD, etc.

**Session 4: Practical Analysis of Knowledge and Concepts**
**Introduction for Analyzing Qualitative and Secondary Data, and Introduction to Impact Evaluation (IE) Study Design.**

- What went Well: Group work on discussions, analysis, compiling and interpreting desk/info form FGD's and KI interviews, conducted in the field.

    - Suggestions for improvement
        - How do we link secondary data to complement the findings?
        - It would better if we could discuss more indepth during the group work
    - Would like to know more about
        - How do we prioritize and come up with key action points for projects/interventions/support based on this analysis work?
- Well: analysis of the stress-shock-drivers, impacts and solutions. Better see the relationship between shock-stress-drivers impacts and what the appropriate solution/capacities are.
- Good to learn how to analyze the data from the field and put others into a framework to understand inter relationships between, shocks, capacities, and drivers of shocks and their impacts. This is very useful tool for project design work. Could've spent a little more time discussing TOC, coming up with the TOC statements. Thank you.
- Identifying shocks/stressors, impact/effect, contextual factors and coping strategies is respectively easier, but identifying relationships among them is really challenging. Confirming findings from different groups of respondents is important to get clearer/more comprehensive picture of the analysis.
- To have group brainstorming and analyzing really helps to understanding the process of thinking. Plus, helpful suggestion on how to design activity to cope with interventions with impactful potential is one of the key point today.
- Understanding more issue happening at the community and impact on their livelihood and how they cope with it. More understanding on stress/shock measurement method and using questions for collecting secondary data both quantitative and qualitative.
- It's a good learning by doing practice. Would like to learn more on how to capture the details as the data were not transcribed or coded. Many contexts/contents could be lost if only use the sticky paper/flip chart.
- Data analysis based on the FGD and KI note was an excellent learning process. Understanding how to group the key/major shocks, downstream effects of major shocks. Grouped into all the discussion into the four categories of: Resilience for What? Resilience for Whom? Resilience of What? Resilience through what? was excellent. Linking all the shocks, context driving from etc. was good.
- It is short but very helpful session. People worked in a team very well. I learned a lot about the qualitative data analysis based on the FGD/KI data.
- The exercise of putting all the findings helped me to put everything together. I think to do it in a group went very well. A reminder of secondary data in the exercise was also helpful.
- Driver, Impact, contextual concept.
- Very good exercise to manage out findings from field interviews. Reminded me of problem tree analysis but a little more confusing but perhaps less so if practiced a few times with someone who knows the process. I would like to participate in this exercise again to better understand how to put together the map process.

**Session 5: Resilience Recurrent Monitoring and Implications for Programming**
**Introduction to M&E Logical Framework with a Resilience Lens, Recurrent Monitoring Surveys (RMS), RMS and contextualization in the South and Southeast Asia Region, Implications of Findings for Programming and Strategy**

- Designing M&E Logical Framework. Step Forward.

- What went well: Why we need to do recurrent monitoring survey? I understand the above (the question).
  - What I would like to know about: Analytical tools in detail.
- I really like the way case study from Africa are brought up to explain. Generally, I don't have a chance to look at the sent supplement materials, it still helps me to understand the analysis better.
- Developing Research question based on the TOC was great learning. Recurrent Monitoring is something new to me and thinking how to integrate with our project. Good to learn all the missions commitment towards resilience assessment and monitoring.
- A good snap shot of the topic
- Excellent discussions about using resilience lens in developing log frames and applying RMS methodology. Good examples from real projects. Thank you both Tim & Olga for your facilitation.
- I have more understanding on how the resilience measurement should look like and will see the opportunity to integrate it with the project I am working with.
- This session is very helpful, it helps us to shape out future plan for M&E on resilience. I would appreciate if you could share HH questionnaire and other monitoring tools with us.
- Would have liked much more explanation of converting the interview mapping exercise into a logframe. It seems to be skimmed over with little detail at all. Very much like the country/region specific info and how the finding can get at measuring resilience.

**Overall Workshop: Regarding the workshop as a whole, including presentation, general facilitation and process, and your experience, please answer the same questions (what went well, what suggestions you have for improvement and what you would like to know more about).**

- The went (well) points are
  - Logistic preparation
  - Facilitation skills
  - More understanding about resilience measurement approach, resilience logframe and how to integrate into my project next phase.
- To learn what resilience is and how it could really impact the result of development program are helpful for someone from technical office. Partnership between bilateral missions and regional missions is also important.
- More practicing in designing log frame
- Very impressive, well organized, prepared, field visit was exciting, discussion in groups were enriching.
- Great opportunity for me. Keep it up.
- Overall, it's very informative. I'd suggest to shorten the design parts and spend a bit more time on M&E. Also, the field work could be for monitoring while still using the same methods.
- Great.
- Excellent looking forward to applying the lessons found.
- I would appreciate very much would be a follow up after a few years to see how we have done, to also learn from each other.

- The workshop is great! Facilitators are great and also great participation by the participants. The venue, food and other logistics are also great.
- Would really like to unpack a lot of the concepts discussed and try to avoid M&E and resilience jargon as much as possible, more so resilience jargon. For example, stating that households that had the "capacity of social capital and bridging social capital" needs to be broken down to specific elements, i.e. what does it mean with examples.

## Annex 2: Module 2- Day 1 Evaluations

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 1

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

Discussion about the measurement frameworks and how they are still developing.

What was your least favorite part?

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

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How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

What was your least favorite part?

- Resilience measurement : A framework (session 2)
-

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

Concept of Resilience. It could be helpful to identify my problem.

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 1

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How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) (4)(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) (4)(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

* review of basic resilience concepts to ensure everyone is on the same page

What was your least favorite part?

* It would be useful to give more examples of systems-level capacities. Also to give more examples of transformative change (beyond the capacities)

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

There's still a long way to go on urban resilience measurement,

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How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

- UNDERSTANDING FRAMEWORKS & PRINCIPLES

What was your least favorite part?

- SOME EXERCISES COULD/ SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE QUICKLY AND/OR IN PLENARY (TO COMPRESS TIME)

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

- RESILIENCE AS NOT AN END GOAL

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 1

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How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

Session 1 : Conceptualizing UR

What was your least favorite part?

none

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

Absorptive
Adaptive
Transformative
] capacities

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How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

Urban Resilience Framework

What was your least favorite part?

—

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

Shocks & stresses are co-related and one(s) could lead to the others

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How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

What was your least favorite part?

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

Building a theory of change w/ resilience framework

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How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

The organic discussion / Q & A / participation from the group.

What was your least favorite part?

Mic issues, I guess.

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

learned about Chennai and Semarang

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 1

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How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) ✓4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) ✓5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) ✓4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

Focus framing questions of resilience

What was your least favorite part?

N/A

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

"Resilience is a means not an end."

Tim

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 1

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How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

Characteristics of Urban resilience.

What was your least favorite part?

Wish there was mae time for group exercise.

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

Measuring resilience.

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 1

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

All exercises help me think more

What was your least favorite part?

-

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

one particular thing can be seen differently

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 1

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) (4)(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) (4)(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) (3)(average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) (4)(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) (4)(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

Case study Discussion within the grap help better understanding ,

What was your least favorite part?

Thaugh the case study was very helpful, but reading it after the lunch was a bit difficult ! ... still very helpful ,

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

understanding about absorptive , adaptive, and transformative

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 1

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

To Learn Resilience in a Group
from experienced resilience experts

What was your least favorite part?

Nil / But Facilitation - should clarify group exercise ahead

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned? group work standards

Capacity, Resilience Framework

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 1

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

Framework of measuring resilience

What was your least favorite part?

Defining impact (well being outcome) of the project

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

measuring resilience needs to be indexed to well being outcome

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 1

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

definition of resilience; case studies

What was your least favorite part?

overall context: are we talking about a project? USAID? broader research goals for the development community?

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

Thinking about resilience in the context of project design; defining the framework for the concept

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 1

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

Application of Resilience Tools to Urban Spaces

What was your least favorite part?

Resilience framework

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

Identifying development challenges

## Annex 3: Module 2- Day 2 Evaluations

### URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 2

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) (4)(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) (4)(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) (4)(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) (4)(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) (4)(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

Resilience Indicator Study.

What was your least favorite part?

N/A

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

Case study from Indonesia.

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 2

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

Pre work for field visit

What was your least favorite part?

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 2

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

- Plan for fieldTrip

What was your least favorite part?

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

gain more understanding on everything we talked yesterday.

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 2

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

What was your least favorite part?

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 2

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

Prep for Batangas

What was your least favorite part?

N/A

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

Systems and perceptions

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 2

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

STRESS

What was your least favorite part?

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

STRESS

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 2

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

connection to indicators

What was your least favorite part?

too long discussion

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 2

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

What was your least favorite part?

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 2

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

What was your least favorite part?

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 2

What is your overall ranking of today's training?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience, and urban resilience measurement?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises against?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

How do you rate the overall facilitation?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

What was most useful for you about today's sessions?

What was your least favorite part?

What was one insight you gained, or something you learned?

## Annex 4: Module 2- Day 3 and 4 Evaluations[2]

Please see next page.

[2]The first ranking questions and follow-up questions refers to day 3. The second ranking question and follow-up questions refer to day 4.

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 3 and 4

How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful about the field visit?

To Learn about city, and City concerns

What was least useful?

N/A

What did you learn?

→ City Disaster Management Activity/issues
→ City planning Activities / issues
+

How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful for you about the analysis day? Why?

To identify various problem of the city people and inter linkage of various piece of resilience

What was least useful? Why?

What did you learn?

city issues are complex and different from rural needs. We learnt a lot. but still the question is "Is this approach

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 3 and 4

How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful about the field visit?

Seeing how data would be gathered for this type of assessment

What was least useful?

not understanding how this differs from rural mapping

What did you learn?

how to consider shocks and stresses in mapping development problems

How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful for you about the analysis day? Why?

What was least useful? Why?

What did you learn?

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 3 and 4

How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) (4(good)) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful about the field visit?

the perspective of city government and getting information on related to their preparedness of disaster.

What was least useful?

What did you learn?

Eventhough still has limited capacity, but in general, the stakeholders shown their spirit to reduce the impact of disaster.

How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) (5(excellent))

***Please explain:***

What was most useful for you about the analysis day? Why?

put the all actor in term of decision making process & strategic plan

What was least useful? Why?

What did you learn?

Comprehensive pictures of challenges, but easier to provide target of activities.

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 3 and 4

How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience?
1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)
***Please explain:***

What was most useful about the field visit?
It was helpful to talk to people about the dynamics in their city

What was least useful?
I wonder if we could have stayed in Manila

What did you learn?
More about social exclusion dynamics

How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience?
1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)
***Please explain:***

What was most useful for you about the analysis day? Why?
helpful way to synthesize a lot of complex data

What was least useful? Why?
N/A

What did you learn?
More about how urban resilience practitioners make sense of their measurement and programming needs.

**URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 3 and 4**

How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful about the field visit?

Getting to know the challenges and issues of Batangas.

What was least useful?

None.

What did you learn?

preparedness and response plan of the Disaster Management Office.

How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful for you about the analysis day? Why?

Understanding overall scenario, from resilience point of view, of Batangas.

What was least useful? Why?

Mapping ~~occupan~~ occupied almost the whole day yest-erday, but it could have done in half a day and discu-ss ~~reti~~ resilience indicators.

What did you learn?

putting the collected field data in a logical order.

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 3 and 4

How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful about the field visit?

understanding the problems at community level

What was least useful?

travel arrangement, less coverage / back up from Surge Project

What did you learn?

Various conditions which directly / indirectly reflects the development challenges

How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

Understanding the system needs to

What was most useful for you about the analysis day? Why?

Various loops (connected) to define the scope our ~~our~~ intervention (activities) under the project

What was least useful? Why?

What did you learn?

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 3 and 4

How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful about the field visit?

The opportunity to put our secondary data into context and to speak with potential stakeholders of the SURGE activity.

What was least useful?

I thought it was all useful.

What did you learn?

I've only ever collected such qualitative data by myself. This was the first time I was part of a team whose members each interviewed different groups. I learned splitting responsibility was an efficient and effective way of collecting data.

How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

The methodology would have been better it approached from a systems perspective.

What was most useful for you about the analysis day? Why?

Putting together all of the different pieces of data the groups had collected.

What was least useful? Why?

Again, I understand STRESS methodology can be used to analyze systems but the example didn't show me how since the exercise focused on 3 particular communities and not how they fit in the larger city system of Barangays.

What did you learn?

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 3 and 4

How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience?
1 (very poor) 2 (poor) ✓3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)
***Please explain:***

What was most useful about the field visit?

To have direct experience of the issues

What was least useful?

Few numbers of interviewees

What did you learn?

How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience?
1 (very poor) 2 (poor) ✓3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)
***Please explain:***

What was most useful for you about the analysis day? Why?

To have a broadder lens towards the system

What was least useful? Why?

Spending the whole day, cause this is a "cause - effect" analysis and could be done in a shorted period.

What did you learn?

How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful about the field visit?

- To see the real situation & understand better how people deal w/ difficulties.

What was least useful?

What did you learn?

How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

Still not very clear about "urban systems". What it means / all about exactly - ?

What was most useful for you about the analysis day? Why?

What was least useful? Why?

What did you learn?

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 3 and 4

How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful about the field visit?

Talking to community members and we could learn from them on what's going on in the community.

What was least useful?

Some informants can't represent the entire group.

What did you learn?

- challenges they are facing

How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful for you about the analysis day? Why?

It's help me think through the problem and see linkages among them.

What was least useful? Why?

- It's another way of thinking. Nothing Nes.
- the concept of "urban" is not clearly presented.

What did you learn?

- How to categorize systems.

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 3 and 4

How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience?
1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)
***Please explain:***

What was most useful about the field visit?

What was least useful?

What did you learn?

How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience?
1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)
***Please explain:***

What was most useful for you about the analysis day? Why?

What was least useful? Why?

What did you learn?

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 3 and 4

How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful about the field visit?

It provided the opportunity to see the real context & understand more about the area/city
focus group interview also provided chances to talk to different group of people.

What was least useful?

This is not actually the least useful, but it could be better if some governance issues/structure is provided in advance to understand the city context & city gaverance related to city development and also if there is the local staff (SURGE / USAID Philippines) were in the group so that we can discuss the issue raised during the interview.

What did you learn?

To develop resilience strategies, understanding urban system & interconnections among several issues could help us develop overall strategies. However, as the city manager the issues need to be prioritized. And as city managers, maybe they need to collect data from different levels to make sure that accuracy data & real problems and include as many as city stakeholders to ensure all issues are considered & all voices are heard.

How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful for you about the analysis day? Why? System mapping

To understand causes & effects of each problems & how they are related / interconnected.

What was least useful? Why?

NA

What did you learn?

Urban systems are complex, one cause could have more than one effects or vice-versed. system mapping help to consider & more analyze these connections & better understand what are causes/effects. & what stress/shock can worse the existing problems city faces.

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 3 and 4

How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful about the field visit?

understanding the context and applying the theory we learn to practical actions

What was least useful?

I think some of the individuals chosen for the interview is not the right key person so we dont get the information we wanted.

What did you learn?

the government of philipines are pretty hesitant to talke about problems and based on their explanation everything is under control

How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience?

1 (very poor) 2 (poor) 3 (average) 4(good) 5(excellent)

***Please explain:***

What was most useful for you about the analysis day? Why?

the system mapping process is very useful process to understand how one problems / factors is linked/ connected to one another

What was least useful? Why?

I'm not sure/ clear how the system mapping would help in resilience measurement. what are the next steps ?

What did you learn?

## Annex 5: Module 2- Day 5 Evaluations

**URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 5**

What did you find most useful about this training?

Guidance on resilience measurement

What did you find least useful about the training?

mapping

What were some of your major takeaways?

Resilience measurement as means not end

How, if at all, did this training contribute to your understanding of urban resilience measurement?

added/additional reference for work on measuring resilience

What outstanding questions do you still have about urban resilience measurement?

Urban perspective which need to be integrated in a resilience measurement

What would you like to see emphasized in the future?

Wholistic view at the start to avoid saying that things will be revealed

What, if anything, do you want to take forward or apply in your future work?

Resilience measurement

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 5

What did you find most useful about this training?

I now know the current thinking about resilience and how to conceptualize the topic.

What did you find least useful about the training?

we talked for about an hour about how to actually measure resilience.

What were some of your major takeaways?

- how to incorporate thinking on shocks and stresses into program planning
- how to do recurrent monitoring along with program monitoring
- how USAID thinks about resilience

How, if at all, did this training contribute to your understanding of urban resilience measurement?

I didn't know anything about the topic - so it contributed a lot!

What outstanding questions do you still have about urban resilience measurement?

- how to measure it?
- how to model it?
- when USAID will develop guidance for program measurement

What would you like to see emphasized in the future?

measurement (lessons learned and examples) and not just concepts

What, if anything, do you want to take forward or apply in your future work?

update ~~it~~ my company about these developments

## URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: EVALUATION DAY 5

What did you find most useful about this training?

The conversations and debates among the participants, as well as the site visit.

What did you find least useful about the training?

There was a difference in agreement or understanding about the interplay between systems-level and people-level resilience.

What were some of your major takeaways? How to conceptualize & measure a resilience project.

How, if at all, did this training contribute to your understanding of urban resilience measurement?

It allowed to better understand ~~how~~ the interplay between systems-level and Household-level resilience

What outstanding questions do you still have about urban resilience measurement?

I'd like to know what the steps are in assessing an urban environment & determining which capacities to strengthen,

What would you like to see emphasized in the future?

(see above)
Also, how to blend a systems-perspective with a people-centered perspective.

What, if anything, do you want to take forward or apply in your future work?

I'm just excited to do more urban work!

- P.S. This was a great training!

## Annex 6: Module 2- Pre-Tests

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F)
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F)
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F)
4. Reduced income inequality in a city as a result of program activities proves that a city is resilient (T, F)
5. Resilience capacities are the abilities to address shocks and stresses, and can be found in people, households, communities and systems. (T, F)
6. Inclusive governance is an example of a transformative capacity for resilience. (T, F)
7. Building urban resilience is essentially the same as working with cities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (T, F)
8. Urban development is synonymous with urban resilience because both measure well-being outcomes (T, F)
9. Urban resilience measurement does not require measures of well-being, or development impact, as it is only measuring resilience capacities. (T, F)
10. A strategic resilience assessment is unique because it focuses on multiple, sector-specific resilience analyses (T, F)
11. An urban systems level analysis should focus on city institutions, rather than businesses or neighbourhoods, because institutions and urban systems are essentially the same thing (T, F)
12. Adaptive capacities in a city refer to things like early warning information and insurance (T, F)
13. Development indicators can also be used as indicators for resilience capacities (T, F)
14. When forming an index for measuring resilience, it is important to ensure that the components of an index are related to each other (T, F)
15. A key principle of resilience measurement includes incorporating measures of shocks and stresses (T, F)
16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T, F)
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T, F)
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F)

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# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F)
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F)
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F)
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17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T, F)
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F)

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T) F)
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F)
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F)
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7. Building urban resilience is essentially the same as working with cities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (T) F)
8. Urban development is synonymous with urban resilience because both measure well-being outcomes (T F)
9. Urban resilience measurement does not require measures of well-being, or development impact, as it is only measuring resilience capacities. (T F)
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13. Development indicators can also be used as indicators for resilience capacities (T, F)
14. When forming an index for measuring resilience, it is important to ensure that the components of an index are related to each other (T) F)
15. A key principle of resilience measurement includes incorporating measures of shocks and stresses (T F)
16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T F)
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T F)
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F)

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F) T
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F) F
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F) T
4. Reduced income inequality in a city as a result of program activities proves that a city is resilient (T,F) T
5. Resilience capacities are the abilities to address shocks and stresses, and can be found in people, households, communities and systems. (T,F) T
6. Inclusive governance is an example of a transformative capacity for resilience. (T, F) T
7. Building urban resilience is essentially the same as working with cities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (T, F) F
8. Urban development is synonymous with urban resilience because both measure well-being outcomes (T,F) F
9. Urban resilience measurement does not require measures of well-being, or development impact, as it is only measuring resilience capacities. (T, F) F
10. A strategic resilience assessment is unique because it focuses on multiple, sector-specific resilience analyses (T,F) T
11. An urban systems level analysis should focus on city institutions, rather than businesses or neighbourhoods, because institutions and urban systems are essentially the same thing (T,F) F
12. Adaptive capacities in a city refer to things like early warning information and insurance (T, F) T
13. Development indicators can also be used as indicators for resilience capacities (T, F) T
14. When forming an index for measuring resilience, it is important to ensure that the components of an index are related to each other (T, F) T
15. A key principle of resilience measurement includes incorporating measures of shocks and stresses (T,F) T
16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T,F) T
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T,F) F
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F) T

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F) F
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F) F
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F) T
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17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T,F) F
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F) T

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Name: _____

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

14/18

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F) T X
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F) T (but depends?) X
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F) T X
4. Reduced income inequality in a city as a result of program activities proves that a city is resilient (T,F) F ✓
5. Resilience capacities are the abilities to address shocks and stresses, and can be found in people, households, communities and systems. (T,F) T ✓
6. Inclusive governance is an example of a transformative capacity for resilience. (T, F) T ✓
7. Building urban resilience is essentially the same as working with cities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (T, F) F ✓
8. Urban development is synonymous with urban resilience because both measure well-being outcomes (T,F) F ✓
9. Urban resilience measurement does not require measures of well-being, or development impact, as it is only measuring resilience capacities. (T, F) F ✓
10. A strategic resilience assessment is unique because it focuses on multiple, sector-specific resilience analyses (T,F) T ✓
11. An urban systems level analysis should focus on city institutions, rather than businesses or neighbourhoods, because institutions and urban systems are essentially the same thing (T,F) F ✓
12. Adaptive capacities in a city refer to things like early warning information and insurance (T, F) T ✓
13. Development indicators can also be used as indicators for resilience capacities (T, F) T ✓
14. When forming an index for measuring resilience, it is important to ensure that the components of an index are related to each other (T, F) T ✓
15. A key principle of resilience measurement includes incorporating measures of shocks and stresses (T,F) T ✓
16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T,F) T X
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T,F) F ✓
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F) T ✓

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F) T
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F) F
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13. Development indicators can also be used as indicators for resilience capacities (T, F) T
14. When forming an index for measuring resilience, it is important to ensure that the components of an index are related to each other (T, F) F
15. A key principle of resilience measurement includes incorporating measures of shocks and stresses (T,F) T
16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T,F) not sure
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T,F) should be integral but distinct
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F) T 12/18

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

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14

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

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18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F)

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# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T) F)
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3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F)
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# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F)
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F)
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F)
4. Reduced income inequality in a city as a result of program activities proves that a city is resilient (T, F) could be / part of
5. Resilience capacities are the abilities to address shocks and stresses, and can be found in people, households, communities and systems. (T, F)
6. Inclusive governance is an example of a transformative capacity for resilience. (T, F)
7. Building urban resilience is essentially the same as working with cities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (T, F)
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18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F)

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## Annex 7: Module 2- Post-Tests[3]

Please see next page.

[3] The final two test, labeled "unmarked," were not clearly identified as a Pre or Post-test. They were not included in the calculations for the average groups test scores.

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T,F)
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16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T,F)
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T,F)
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T,F)

18

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F)
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F)
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F)
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18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework (T, F)

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T) F)
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F)
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T) F)
4. Reduced income inequality in a city as a result of program activities proves that a city is resilient (T F)
5. Resilience capacities are the abilities to address shocks and stresses, and can be found in people, households, communities and systems. (T F)
6. Inclusive governance is an example of a transformative capacity for resilience. (T) F)
7. Building urban resilience is essentially the same as working with cities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (T, F)
8. Urban development is synonymous with urban resilience because both measure well-being outcomes (T, F)
9. Urban resilience measurement does not require measures of well-being, or development impact, as it is only measuring resilience capacities. (T, F)
10. A strategic resilience assessment is unique because it focuses on multiple, sector-specific resilience analyses (T, F)
11. An urban systems level analysis should focus on city institutions, rather than businesses or neighbourhoods, because institutions and urban systems are essentially the same thing (T, F)
12. Adaptive capacities in a city refer to things like early warning information and insurance (T) F)
13. Development indicators can also be used as indicators for resilience capacities (T) F)
14. When forming an index for measuring resilience, it is important to ensure that the components of an index are related to each other (T) F)
15. A key principle of resilience measurement includes incorporating measures of shocks and stresses (T F)
16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T, F) (depend after shock)
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T F)
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F)

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F)
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F)
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F)
4. Reduced income inequality in a city as a result of program activities proves that a city is resilient (T, F)
5. Resilience capacities are the abilities to address shocks and stresses, and can be found in people, households, communities and systems. (T, F)
6. Inclusive governance is an example of a transformative capacity for resilience. (T, F)
7. Building urban resilience is essentially the same as working with cities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (T, F)
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9. Urban resilience measurement does not require measures of well-being, or development impact, as it is only measuring resilience capacities. (T, F)
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15. A key principle of resilience measurement includes incorporating measures of shocks and stresses (T, F)
16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T, F)
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T, F)
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F)

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F) F
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F) T
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F) F
4. Reduced income inequality in a city as a result of program activities proves that a city is resilient (T,F) F
5. Resilience capacities are the abilities to address shocks and stresses, and can be found in people, households, communities and systems. (T,F) T
6. Inclusive governance is an example of a transformative capacity for resilience. (T, F) T
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12. Adaptive capacities in a city refer to things like early warning information and insurance (T, F) T
13. Development indicators can also be used as indicators for resilience capacities (T, F) T
14. When forming an index for measuring resilience, it is important to ensure that the components of an index are related to each other (T, F) T
15. A key principle of resilience measurement includes incorporating measures of shocks and stresses (T,F) T
16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T,F) T
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T,F) F
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F) T

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# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F)
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14. When forming an index for measuring resilience, it is important to ensure that the components of an index are related to each other (T, F)
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16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T, F)
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T, F)
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F)

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F) F
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F) F
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F) T
4. Reduced income inequality in a city as a result of program activities proves that a city is resilient (T,F) F
5. Resilience capacities are the abilities to address shocks and stresses, and can be found in people, households, communities and systems. (T,F) T
6. Inclusive governance is an example of a transformative capacity for resilience. (T, F) T
7. Building urban resilience is essentially the same as working with cities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (T, F) F
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10. A strategic resilience assessment is unique because it focuses on multiple, sector-specific resilience analyses (T,F) T
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13. Development indicators can also be used as indicators for resilience capacities (T, F) T
14. When forming an index for measuring resilience, it is important to ensure that the components of an index are related to each other (T, F) F
15. A key principle of resilience measurement includes incorporating measures of shocks and stresses (T,F) T
16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T,F) not sure
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T,F) T
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F) T

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# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F)
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15. A key principle of resilience measurement includes incorporating measures of shocks and stresses (T,F)
16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T,F)
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18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F)

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# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

F 1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F)

F 2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F)

F 3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F)

F 4. Reduced income inequality in a city as a result of program activities proves that a city is resilient (T,F)

T 5. Resilience capacities are the abilities to address shocks and stresses, and can be found in people, households, communities and systems. (T,F)

T 6. Inclusive governance is an example of a transformative capacity for resilience. (T, F)

F 7. Building urban resilience is essentially the same as working with cities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (T, F)

F 8. Urban development is synonymous with urban resilience because both measure well-being outcomes (T,F)

F 9. Urban resilience measurement does not require measures of well-being, or development impact, as it is only measuring resilience capacities. (T, F)

T 10. A strategic resilience assessment is unique because it focuses on multiple, sector-specific resilience analyses (T,F)

F 11. An urban systems level analysis should focus on city institutions, rather than businesses or neighbourhoods, because institutions and urban systems are essentially the same thing (T,F)

F 12. Adaptive capacities in a city refer to things like early warning information and insurance (T, F)

T 13. Development indicators can also be used as indicators for resilience capacities (T, F)

T 14. When forming an index for measuring resilience, it is important to ensure that the components of an index are related to each other (T, F)

T 15. A key principle of resilience measurement includes incorporating measures of shocks and stresses (T,F)

F 16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T,F)

XT 17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T,F)

T 18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F)

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# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T,(F))
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T,(F))
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure)((T),F)
4. Reduced income inequality in a city as a result of program activities proves that a city is resilient (T,(F))
5. Resilience capacities are the abilities to address shocks and stresses, and can be found in people, households, communities and systems. ((T),F)
6. Inclusive governance is an example of a transformative capacity for resilience. ((T), F)
7. Building urban resilience is essentially the same as working with cities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (T,(F))
8. Urban development is synonymous with urban resilience because both measure well-being outcomes (T,(F))
9. Urban resilience measurement does not require measures of well-being, or development impact, as it is only measuring resilience capacities. (T,(F))
10. A strategic resilience assessment is unique because it focuses on multiple, sector-specific resilience analyses (T,(F))
11. An urban systems level analysis should focus on city institutions, rather than businesses or neighbourhoods, because institutions and urban systems are essentially the same thing (T(F))
12. Adaptive capacities in a city refer to things like early warning information and insurance (T,(F))
13. Development indicators can also be used as indicators for resilience capacities ((T) F)
14. When forming an index for measuring resilience, it is important to ensure that the components of an index are related to each other ((T), F)
15. A key principle of resilience measurement includes incorporating measures of shocks and stresses ((T),F)
16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T(F))
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T,(F))
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. ((T) F)

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# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F)
2. A "stress" and a development challenge are the same thing (T, F)
3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F)
4. Reduced income inequality in a city as a result of program activities proves that a city is resilient (T,F) not necessary
5. Resilience capacities are the abilities to address shocks and stresses, and can be found in people, households, communities and systems. (T,F)
6. Inclusive governance is an example of a transformative capacity for resilience. (T,F)
7. Building urban resilience is essentially the same as working with cities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (T, F)
8. Urban development is synonymous with urban resilience because both measure well-being outcomes (T,F)
9. Urban resilience measurement does not require measures of well-being, or development impact, as it is only measuring resilience capacities. (T, F)
10. A strategic resilience assessment is unique because it focuses on multiple, sector-specific resilience analyses (T,F)
11. An urban systems level analysis should focus on city institutions, rather than businesses or neighbourhoods, because institutions and urban systems are essentially the same thing (T,F)
12. Adaptive capacities in a city refer to things like early warning information and insurance (T, F) It depends
13. Development indicators can also be used as indicators for resilience capacities (T, F)
14. When forming an index for measuring resilience, it is important to ensure that the components of an index are related to each other (T, F)
15. A key principle of resilience measurement includes incorporating measures of shocks and stresses (T,F)
16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T,F) when shocks happened
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T,F)
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F)

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F)
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3. We can determine whether a city is resilient by identifying and measuring key city characteristics that we think are important to resilience, (i.e. drainage systems or improved infrastructure) (T, F)
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17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T, F)
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F)

Unmarked:

Name: Marian Smith Unmarked 17/18 18

# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT: PRE and POST-TEST

Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F)
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16. Recurrent resilience monitoring should start within 3 months of taking baseline data, to ensure good results (T, F)
17. A resilience measurement plan should typically be separate from a program's monitoring and evaluation plan (T, F)
18. Urban resilience measurement should be based off of a program's theory of change, as captured in a results framework or logical framework. (T, F)

Unmarked

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Please answer true (T) or false (F).

1. "Enhanced city resilience" can roughly be linked to the highest level impact an urban resilience program should strive to achieve (T, F)
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## Annex 8: Evaluation Scorecard[4]

| Day One | very poor (1) | poor (2) | average (3) | good (4) | excellent (5) | Average Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| What is your overall ranking of today's training | - | - | 2 | 12 | 2 | 4.00 |
| How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience and urban measurement | - | - | 4 | 9 | 3 | 3.94 |
| How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated? | - | - | 5 | 10 | 1 | 3.75 |
| How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises | - | - | 5 | 9 | 2 | 3.81 |
| How do you rate the overall facilitation? | - | - | 1 | 13 | 2 | 4.06 |
| **Day Two** | **very poor (1)** | **poor (2)** | **average (3)** | **good (4)** | **excellent (5)** | **Average Score** |
| What is your overall ranking of today's training | - | - | 5 | 5 | - | 3.50 |
| How would you rank the relevance of today's sessions to your work or thinking around urban resilience and urban measurement | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3.70 |
| How would you rate the clarity with which concepts were introduced or communicated? | - | - | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3.60 |
| How do you rate the relevance of the group exercises | - | - |  | 3 | 7 | 4.70 |
| How do you rate the overall facilitation? | - | - | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3.80 |
| **Day Three/Four** | **very poor (1)** | **poor (2)** | **average (3)** | **good (4)** | **excellent (5)** | **Average Score** |
| How would you rate the relevance of the field visit to topic of urban resilience | - | - | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4.00 |
| How would you rate the urban systems mapping and analysis methodology to the topic of urban resilience | - | - | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3.85 |

[4] There were no ranking questions asked in the Day 5 evaluation, therefore Day 5 is not part of the Workshop Scorecard.