



COMMUNITIES FOR RESILIENCE MODULAR TRAINING PROGRAM



2018 ASSESSMENT REPORT



BACKGROUND

The Ecotown Framework was recently updated into what is now the Communities for Resilience (CORE) Initiative. The CORE Initiative incorporates the country's National Framework Strategy on Climate Change 2010-2022, National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028, and National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan 2011-2018, as well as the post-2015 global frameworks for development, namely, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, Sustainable Development Goals 2030, and the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement.

The CORE Initiative aims to build healthy, sustainable, climate-smart and resilient communities and ecosystems by strengthening the planning capacity and overall resilience of LGUs nationwide. Specifically, the training program will endeavor to strengthen the capacity of HEIs to mentor and enhance knowledge of LGUs on the science, issues, vulnerabilities and risks of climate change and promote partnership of HEIs and LGUs in their respective communities. To achieve this, the CORE Initiative follows this process:

Wave 1: CONVERGENCE FORUM

Under Wave 1, the Convergence Forum was held to orient the LGUs and other stakeholders in the priority major river basins (MRBs) nationwide on concepts on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation (DRR-CCAM).

Wave 2: TRAINING OF TRAINERS

Wave 2 involved the development of the training modules and manuals on the following topics:

- (i) Enhanced Local Climate Change Action Plan (eLCCAP) Formulation;
- (ii) Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA);
- (iii) Community-Level Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Inventory;
- (iv) Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET);
- (v) Environmental and Natural Resource Accounting (ENRA); and
- (vi) Accessing the People's Survival Fund (PSF).

These modules were used in the training of selected faculty from the academic institutions or training of trainers (ToT) facilitated by CCC, DILG-LGA and concerned bilateral partners.

Wave 3: TRAINING OF LGUs

Wave 3 will be the training of local chief executives and heads of concerned LGU departments by the trainers trained under Wave 2, with guidance from CCC and partners. The objective is for academic institutions to provide direct technical support and assistance to LGUs in the formulation and enhancement of their local climate change and disaster risk reduction plans.

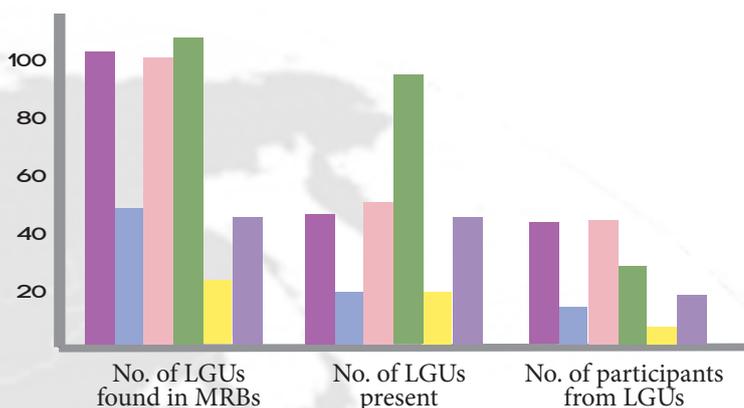


Climate Change Commissioner Atty. Rachel Sibugay-Herrera formally opened the first CORE Training of Trainer for HEIs and LCCAP Coaches Workshop for 2018 held in Pampanga on 04-08 June 2018. The five-day workshop underscores the importance of the academe as catalyst for change. She was assisted by Mr. Alexis D. Lapiz, the chief of Strategic Partnerships Division of the Climate Change Office.

The CORE Initiative neither aims to reinvent the wheel nor duplicate past and ongoing efforts by other government and non-government actors in the disaster and climate change communities. Rather, it seeks to build on existing partnerships, adopt tested tools and methodologies, and harmonize different approaches from various sectors, including non-government organizations, private sector and the academe.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND MILESTONES

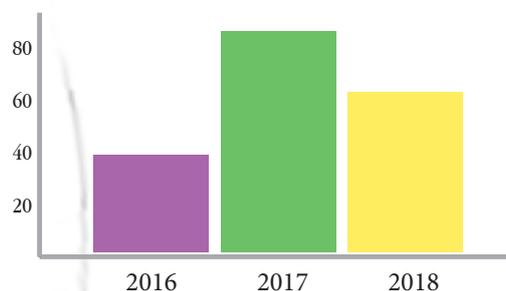
The CORE Convergence Forum (Wave 1) started in 2016. The initial conduct of the forum was on March 10-11, 2016 held in Davao City participated by LGUs from the Tagum-Libuganon River Basin. Subsequently, 5 fora were conducted in the same year, which culminated in Antipolo City for the LGUs in the Pasig-Laguna River Basin on November 3-4, 2016. Figure below shows the major river basins (MRBs) that participated in the CORE Convergence Forum in 2016.



Major River Basin	No. of LGUs found in MRBs	No. of LGUs present	No. of participants from LGUs
Abra River Basin	101	45	42
Davao, CDO, Buayan - Malungon, Tagoloan	47	18	13
Panay and Jalaur	99	49	43
Pasig - Laguna River Basin	106	93	27
Tagum - Libuganon River Basin	22	18	6
Wahig - Inabanga	44	15	17

The training of trainers (Wave 2) started in the 3rd quarter of 2016. Three batches were conducted in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. In 2017, four (4) batches of the ToT were held in various parts of the country.

In 2018, four (4) batches of ToT were conducted. The first was in Luzon on June 4-8, 2018; the second was conducted in Visayas on August 14-17, 2018; the third was conducted in Mindanao on September 24-28, 2018; and the last batch was in Luzon from December 11-14, 2018.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Effective capacity development is key to the successful implementation of the CORE Initiative, which aims to: (i) develop interest and acceptance by local actors particularly planners and decision makers to initiate and drive the processes; (ii) ensure the availability of a pool of manpower able to understand and implement the processes; (iii) establish external support in terms of expertise, necessary tools and resources; and (iv) integrate the CORE components into local plans and programs that mainstream climate change and disaster risk resilience.

In 2016 and 2017, participants (HEIs, CSOs, and other government agencies) were requested to accomplish a standard pre-training profiling and post-training evaluation forms. The aim of these was to measure the knowledge and capacity of participants as trainers and to identify the technical and administrative aspects of the training that need enhancement.

The results reflected the participants' assessment of how the trainings were conducted. Most of the responses indicated The result of the 2018 assessment shows that 113 respondents accomplished the post-training evaluation to determine their plan of engagement with LGUs and additional training needs. The summary of the responses from the form are as that too many topics and information were presented during the training. Hence, participants were not able to fully understand and appreciate the learnings.



CORE participants (both from CCC and HIEs) during the Workshop on Impact Chain Diagramm: Analyzing Climate Change Impacts and Hazards to Multi-Sectors within the Ecosystem.

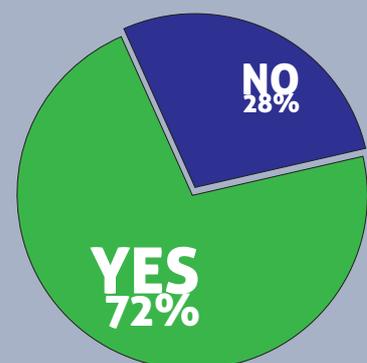
Based on the assessment from previous years, an in-depth post-training evaluation was developed in 2018 to reflect the additional training needs and to determine the plan of engagement of the participants with the LGUs.

The result of the 2018 assessment shows that 113 respondents accomplished the post-training evaluation to determine their plan of engagement with LGUs and additional training needs. The summary of the responses from the form are as follows:

A. First Time to Attend the CORE ToT

Eighty-one respondents representing 72% of the 113 participants are first time attendees of the CORE ToT. Thirty-two (32) participants have previously attended the training program.

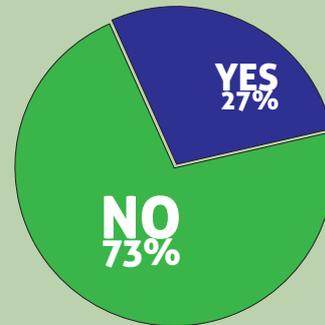
The 81 first-timer participants were mostly represented by Local Universities and Colleges (LUCs) and private HEIs. This is aligned with the strategy of the Commission to expand the engagement of other academic institutions and partners such as Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), National Resilience Council (NRC) and Commission on Higher Education (CHED), apart from SUCs to form part of the pool of CORE trainers. Convergence of all stakeholders is the key for a fruitful and successful implementation of CORE vis-à-vis resource mobilization in terms of human capital and financing.



B. Provision of Technical Assistance to LGUs

Thirty-one respondents, representing 27% of the 113, claimed that they provided technical assistance to LGUs. The remaining trainees have not provided technical support and assistance to LGUs.

It is reflective that more efforts should be done by the Commission and partners to capacitate trainers to provide technical assistance to LGUs in the formulation and enhancement of local climate change development plans.



C. Challenges in Providing Assistance to LGUs

The figure below shows the numerous factors which hinder the capacity of trainers to provide technical support and assistance to LGUs.

Most respondents identified the lack of technical knowledge and financing as the two major factors that prevent trainers from providing the necessary assistance to LGUs.

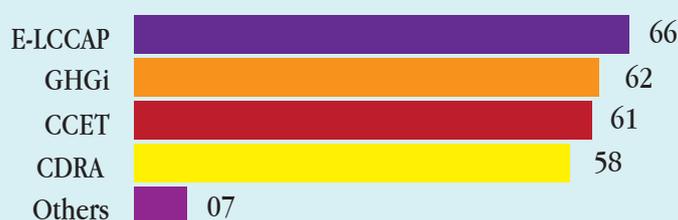
Given the existing challenges, the Commission and partners should pursue a more focused CORE training program that will reinforce the technical capacity of the trainers. Moreover, the annual budgetary resources for the training program should be substantially increased and sustained, and strengthen linkages with partners to augment possible funding and other forms of support. In addition, CCC and DILG should work closely in encouraging LGUs to actively engage the trained HEIs within their locality vis-à-vis formulation and enhancement of local development plans.

30



D. Additional Technical Trainings Needed

Of the CORE Modules being offered, eLCCAP Formulation obtained the highest score among respondents. It was followed by the Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Climate Change Expenditure Tagging and Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment. Other responses noted include: Geographic Information System (GIS), Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (LDRRMP) formulation, and results-based monitoring and evaluation system (RBMES).



These data and information would be helpful in identifying appropriate strategy and direction for future capacity building activities of the Commission.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

The results of the assessment, as discussed below, revealed the need for a more comprehensive and strategic approach for the delivery of the CORE modular training program.

A. Level of Satisfaction

The participants viewed the CORE training program as relevant to their work, specifically in local development planning and extension services. Extensive topics were covered despite the limited time to fully comprehend the content of each module.



Training participants are determining the implications, challenges and opportunities for the case study as part of the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA) workshop.

B. Attainment of Activity Objectives

Although the objectives were clearly defined, the participants felt that too much information were provided such that the level of learning was overwhelming. Hence, the intention of becoming a competent and credible resource person would require additional trainings for the participants.

C. Program Design and Management

The use of visual aids was effective in the discussion and articulation of the topics by the resource persons. Likewise, the interactive sessions encouraged active discussion and sharing of insights amongst participants. The participants valued the training information materials provided.

LEARNINGS GAINED AND AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Taking into consideration the assessment provided by the participants, the following are the proposed implementation strategies for the CORE Modular Training Program:

- 1 Programmatic training specializing on a specific CORE module (i.e. CDRA) to provide sufficient learning and a deeper understanding, and appreciation of the technical information and processes;
- 2 Develop pre-diagnostic and post-diagnostic tests, and a training evaluation form;
- 3 Strengthen technical capability of personnel of the Commission through an intensive CORE modular capacity building training program;
- 4 Institutionalize and professionalize the CORE initiative through the partnership with Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) through Act Local Program;
- 5 Implement the LCCAP Quality Assurance Review Mechanism; and
- 6 Design an improved monitoring and evaluation system (i.e. commitment plan) to better assess the effectivity of training programs.



*CORE Northern Panay Climate Change Consortium
November 13-16, 2018, New Buswang, Kalibo, Aklan*

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CORE MODULAR TRAINING PROGRAM

