

BASELINE ASSESSMENT IN WESTERN RURAL ALEPPO AND EASTERN GHOUTA

MAIN FINDINGS, FEB 2017





LDSPSO-Syria.org



RMTeam.org



KeshMalek.org

Assessment goal was to get a baseline measurement for a group of indicators, which were designed to assess the needs of «Aqed» project

The assessment targeted 15 towns in western Aleppo countryside and 14 towns in Eastern Ghouta

Objective of the publication

As part of their policies for sharing information, the three members of the consortium thought that it would be useful and good practice to publish the results of an assessment that designed for internal purposes but of which the results can be of common interest.

Kesh Malek
RMTeam
LDSPS

The partners of the Strengthening Local Governance program (Aqed): Kesh Malek, RMTeam and Local Development and Small-Projects Support (LDSPS) would like to thank everyone that contributed directly or indirectly to this assessment. We thank in particular the local councils of the concerned cities/towns and the local civil society organizations working there as well as the people who have kindly participated in the survey.

Important to know

There are several points that are important to note about this report:

- The results included are those reflecting the answers of the sample of citizens in the concerned areas. They do not in any case reflect the opinions or conclusions of the consortium members.
- The results included are those of an assessment that was done as a baseline for an ongoing project. They were not designed or obtained in a manner to be considered as statistical nor as a research study.
- The sampling was done carefully in order to have a reasonable sample that would be enough for baseline assessment requirements. Therefore, we cannot conclude that the results that are shown are a representation of the overall opinions of the people in the concerned areas, but rather are an indication of those opinions.
- The results shown are those of the impressions of the people included in the sample. They do not necessarily represent the truth, but rather the impression about the truth of the people that gave their answers to us. In some cases, those answers may be wrong, but we still included them as they represent the impression of the people who gave them.
- This report aims to share data. It was designed in a way to display Graphical data, and not in a way to present analysis or conclusions.

Content

- General information about the targeted sample
- Local Councils (LC) formation mechanisms, and their legitimacy
- Communication with the local councils and the sample's opinion on LCs' transparency
- Services provided by the local councils and the sample's opinion on LCs' performance
- The sample's knowledge about local civil initiatives, if they exist
- Annex : Summarized description of sampling methodology



What differences are there and why, whether they are gender based or regional (Eastern Ghouta versus Western Aleppo Countryside) and what differences are there between women and IDPs' participation in local decision-making processes

Fields for future investigation

- What are the expectations of the citizens from the local councils that are beyond providing basic services (evaluation rates of services provided by the local councils exceed by far those of the overall local councils' performances)?
- To what extent the interaction mechanisms (complaints mechanisms, published reports, communication initiatives) influence the overall evaluation of the local councils by the local community?
- To what extent the mechanisms of selection/election of the local councils influence the perception of legitimacy and the evaluation of performance within the community?
- What difference there are, and why, whether they are gender based or regional (Eastern Ghouta versus Western Aleppo Countryside) on the issue of women and IDPs participation in the local decision making processes?

Fields for future investigation / analysis

The consortium members advise specialists to expand on some of the interesting results of this report.





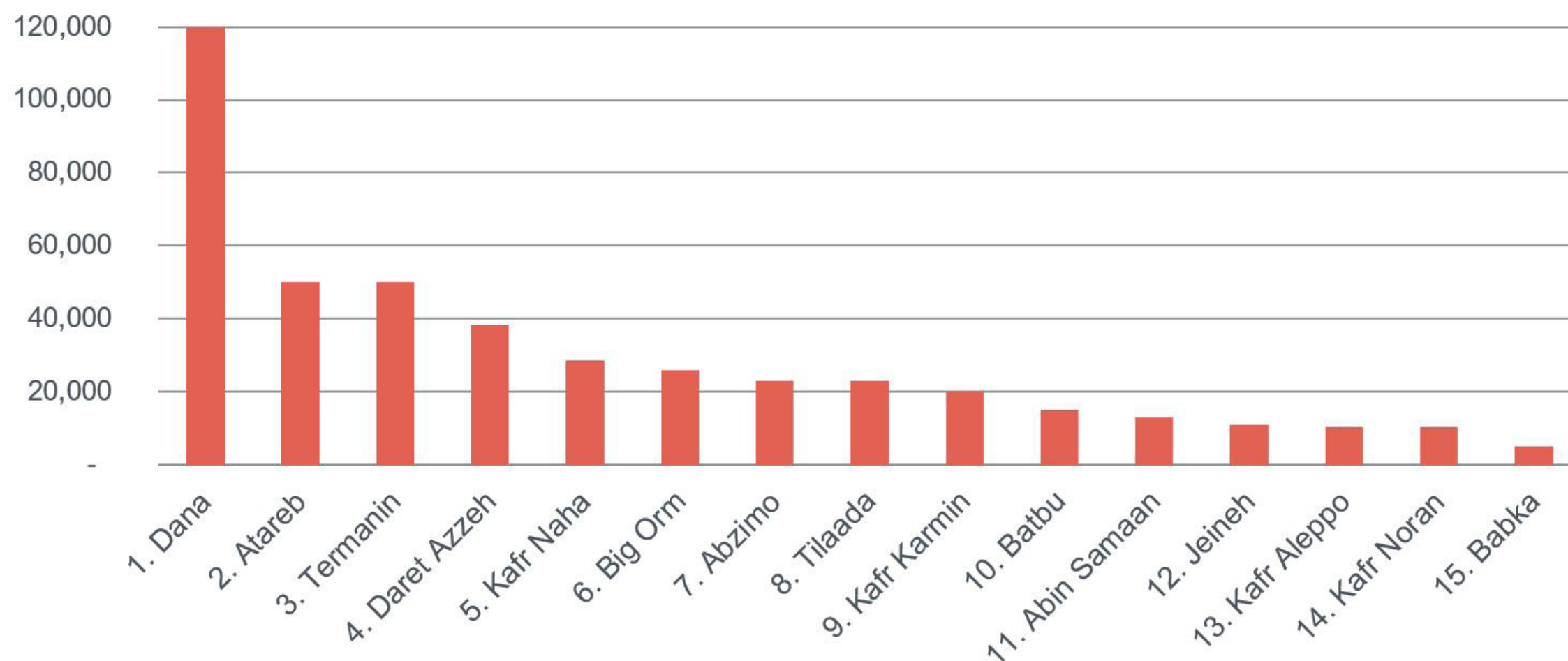
General information about the targeted sample

The following charts show the targeted communities, their population, sample size, and disaggregation (according to gender, age, and profession). All are estimated.

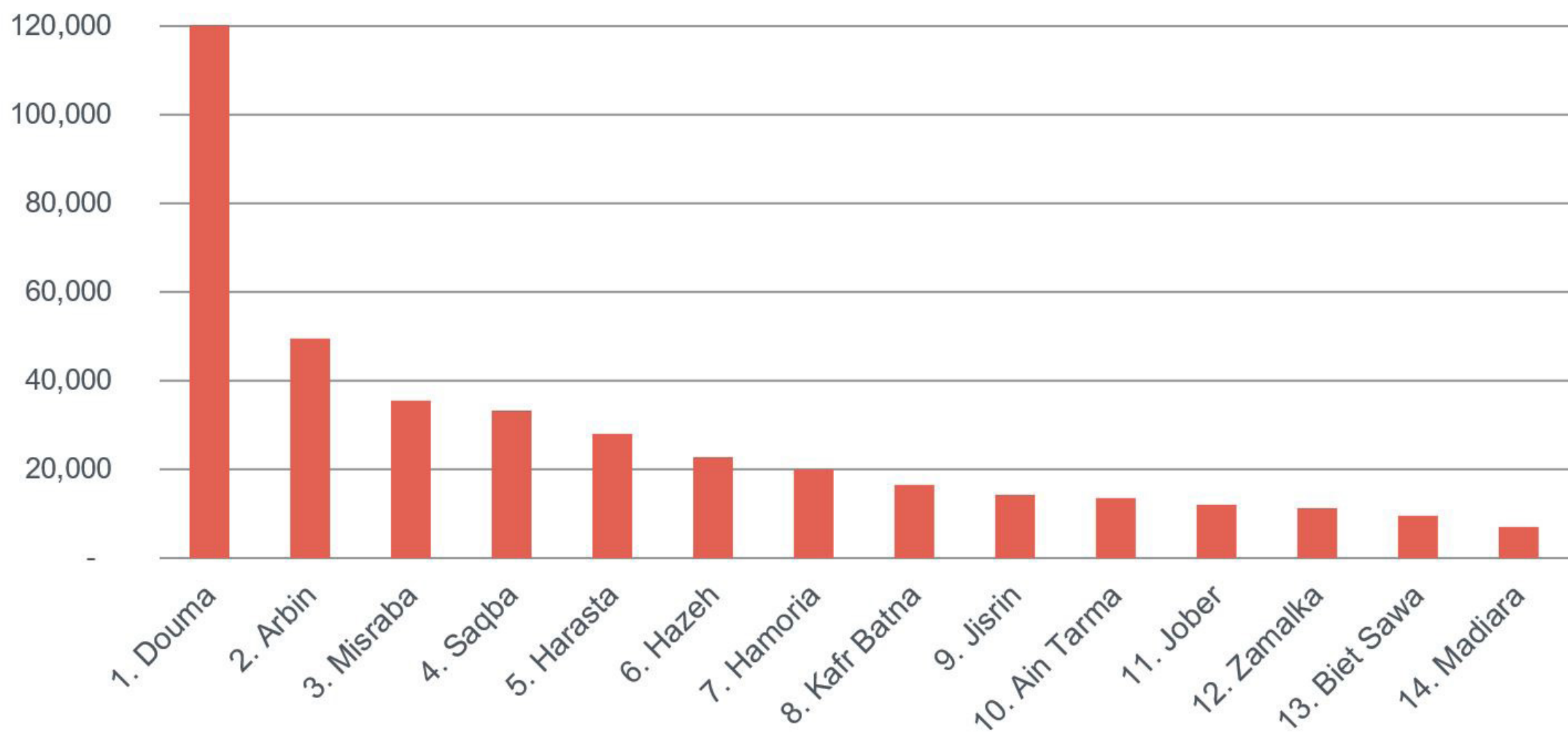
The communities were divided to three categories:

1. Large towns: Their population is over 30000 people;
2. Medium towns: Their population is between 15000 and 30000;
3. Small towns: Their population is less than 15000 people

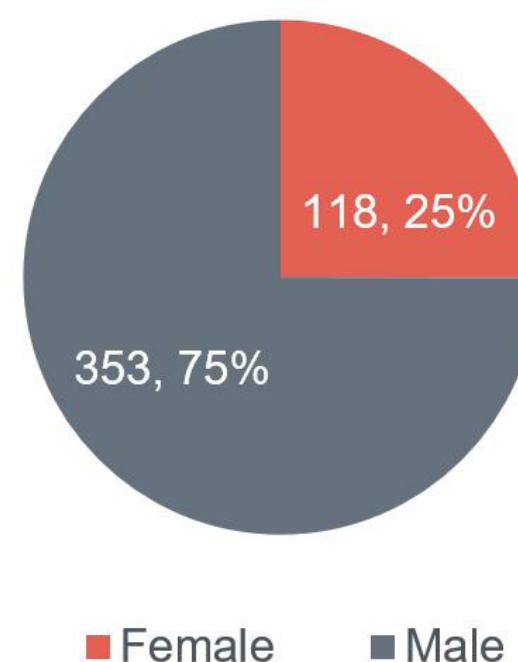
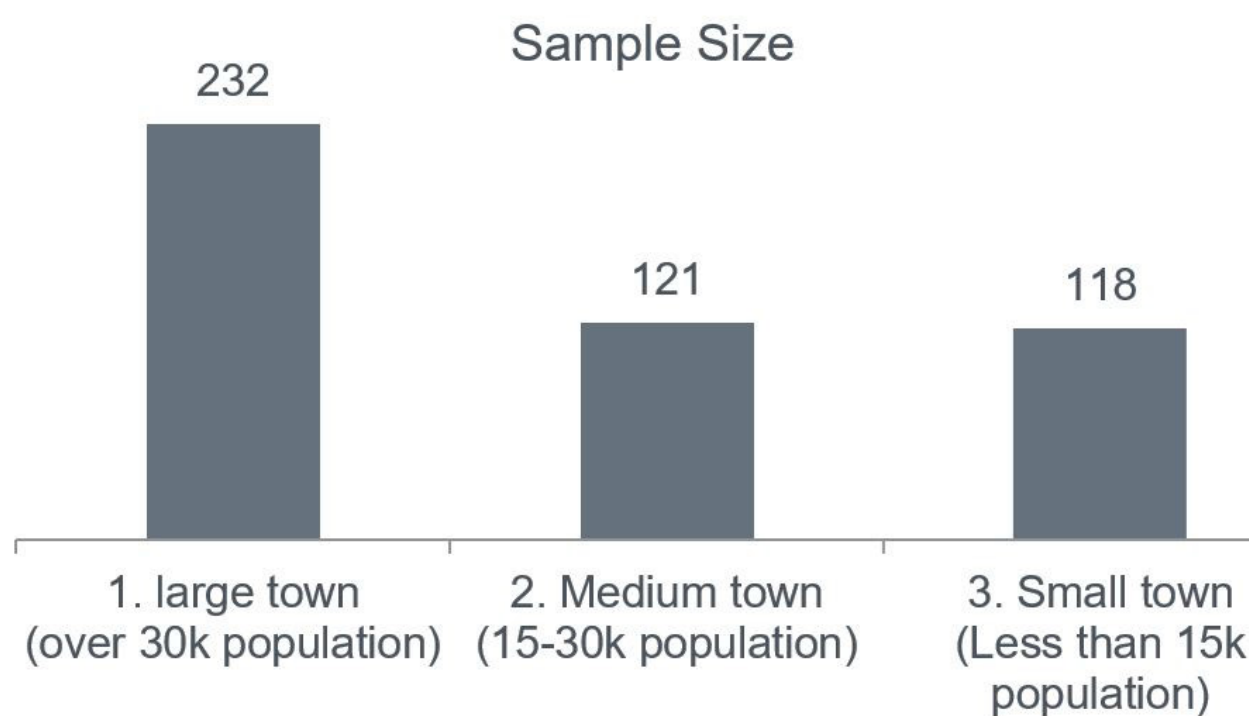
Western Rural Aleppo / Northern rural of Idleb

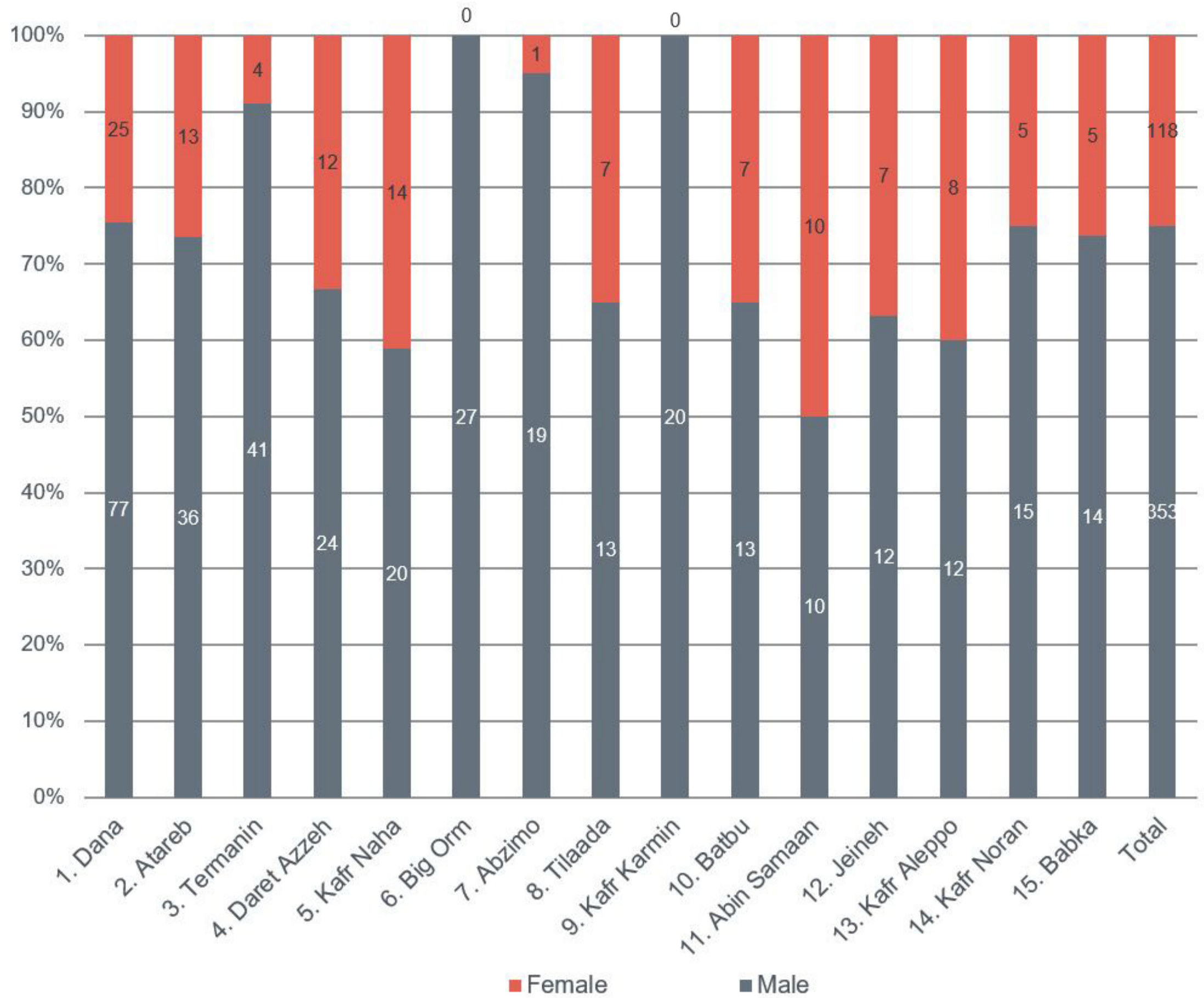


Eastern Ghouta

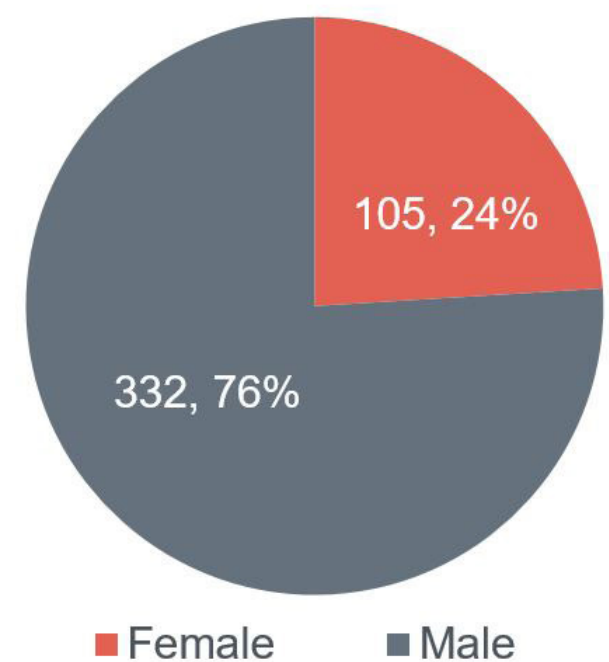
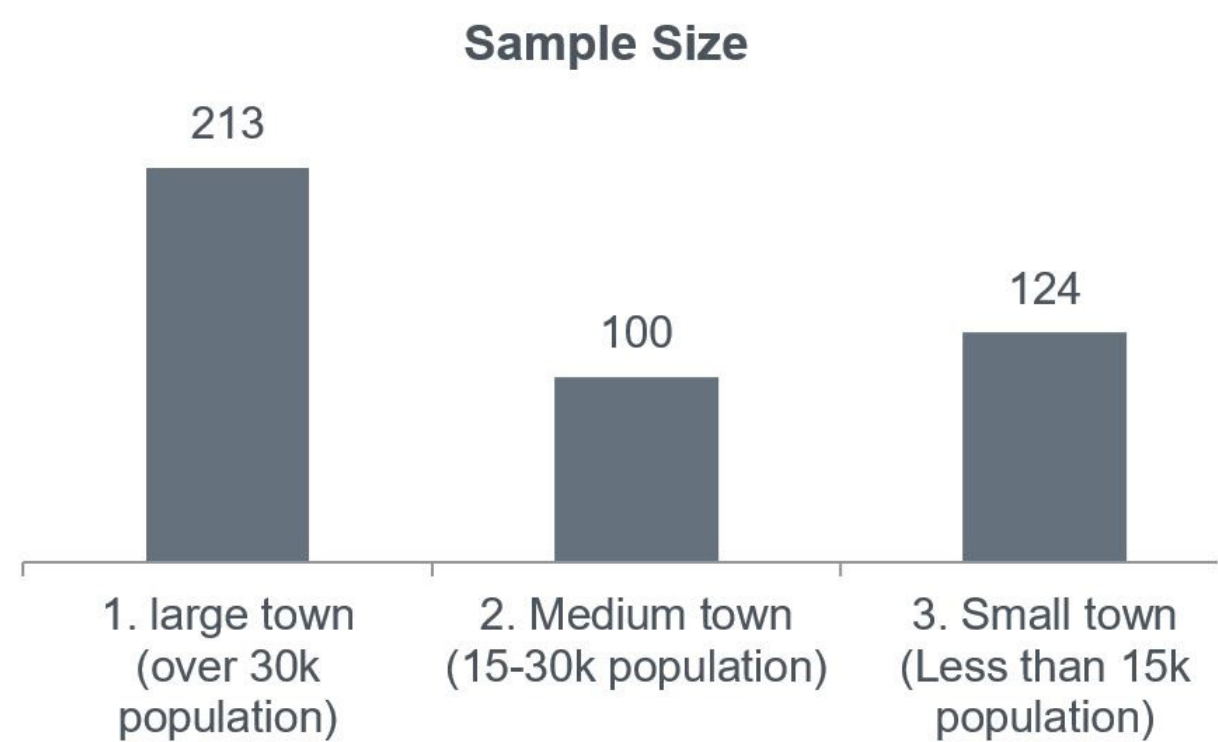


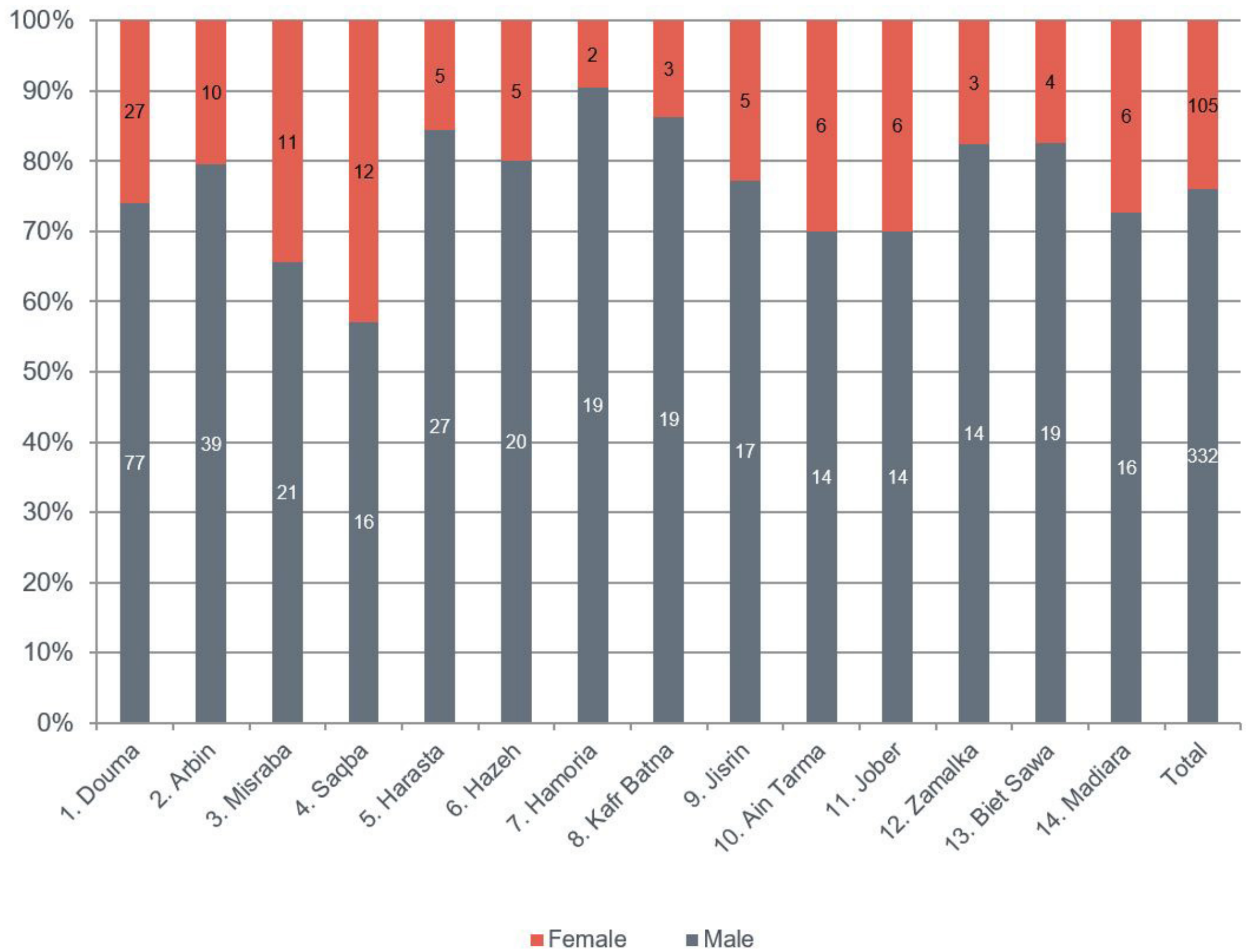
Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)



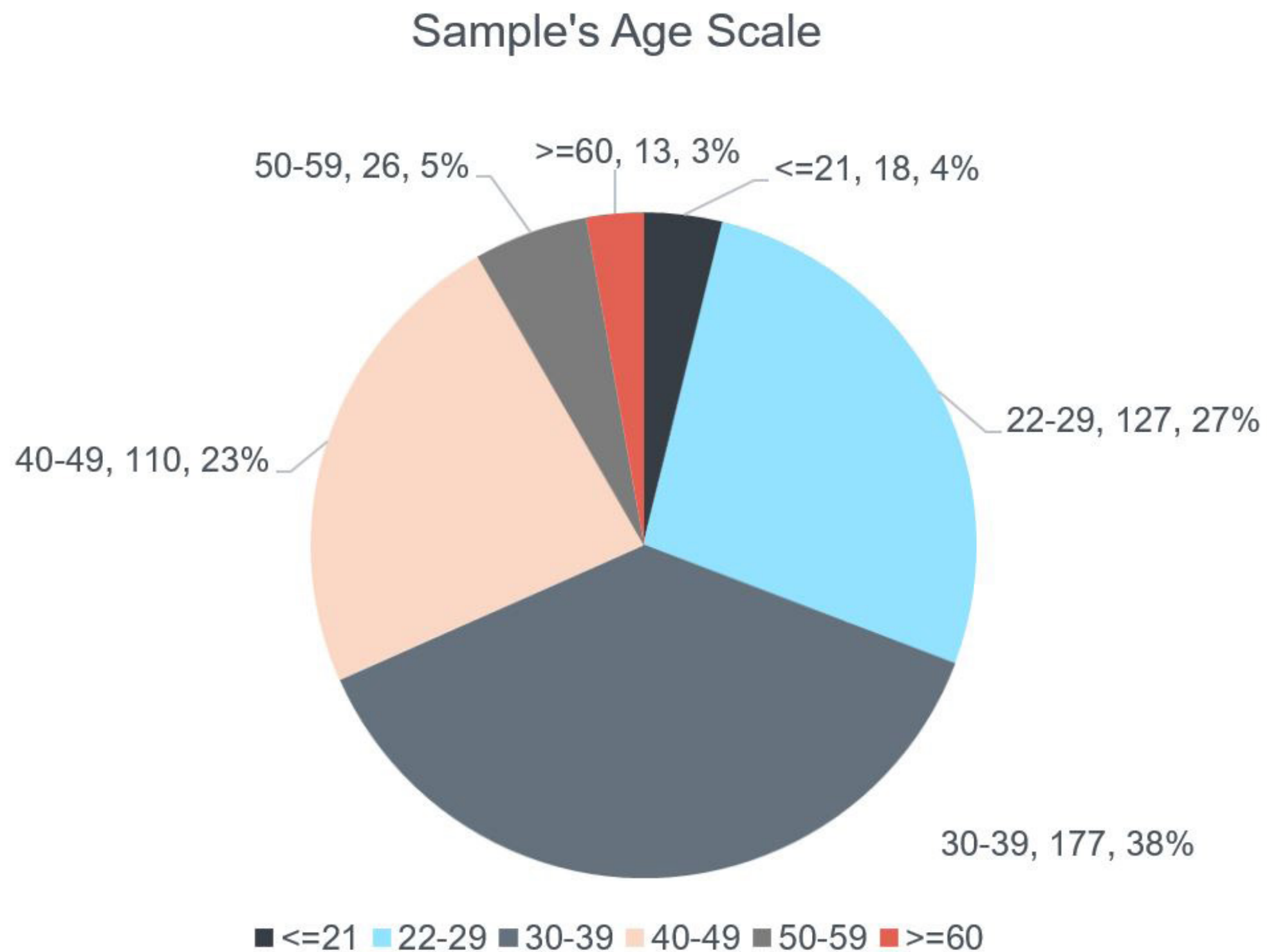


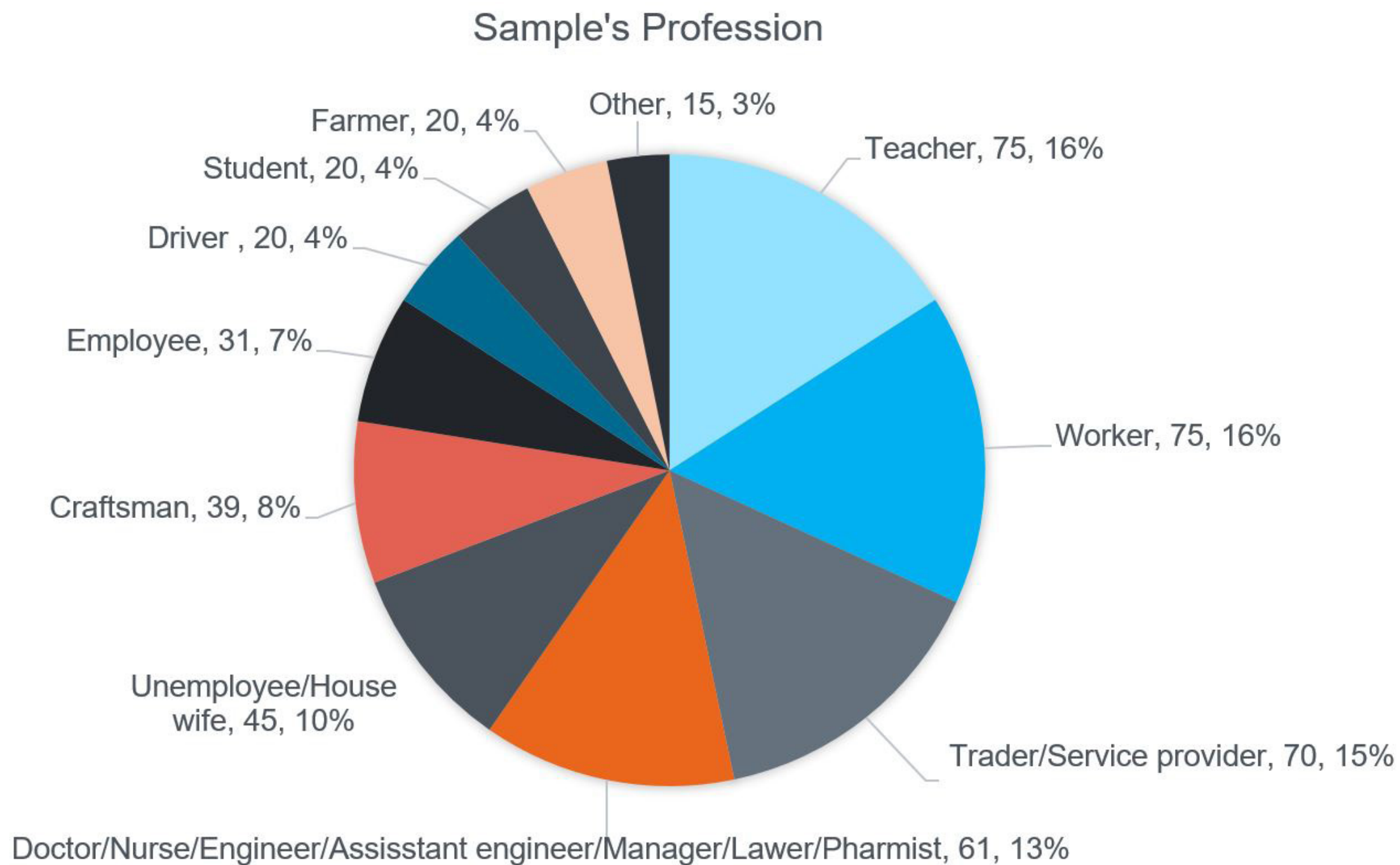
Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)



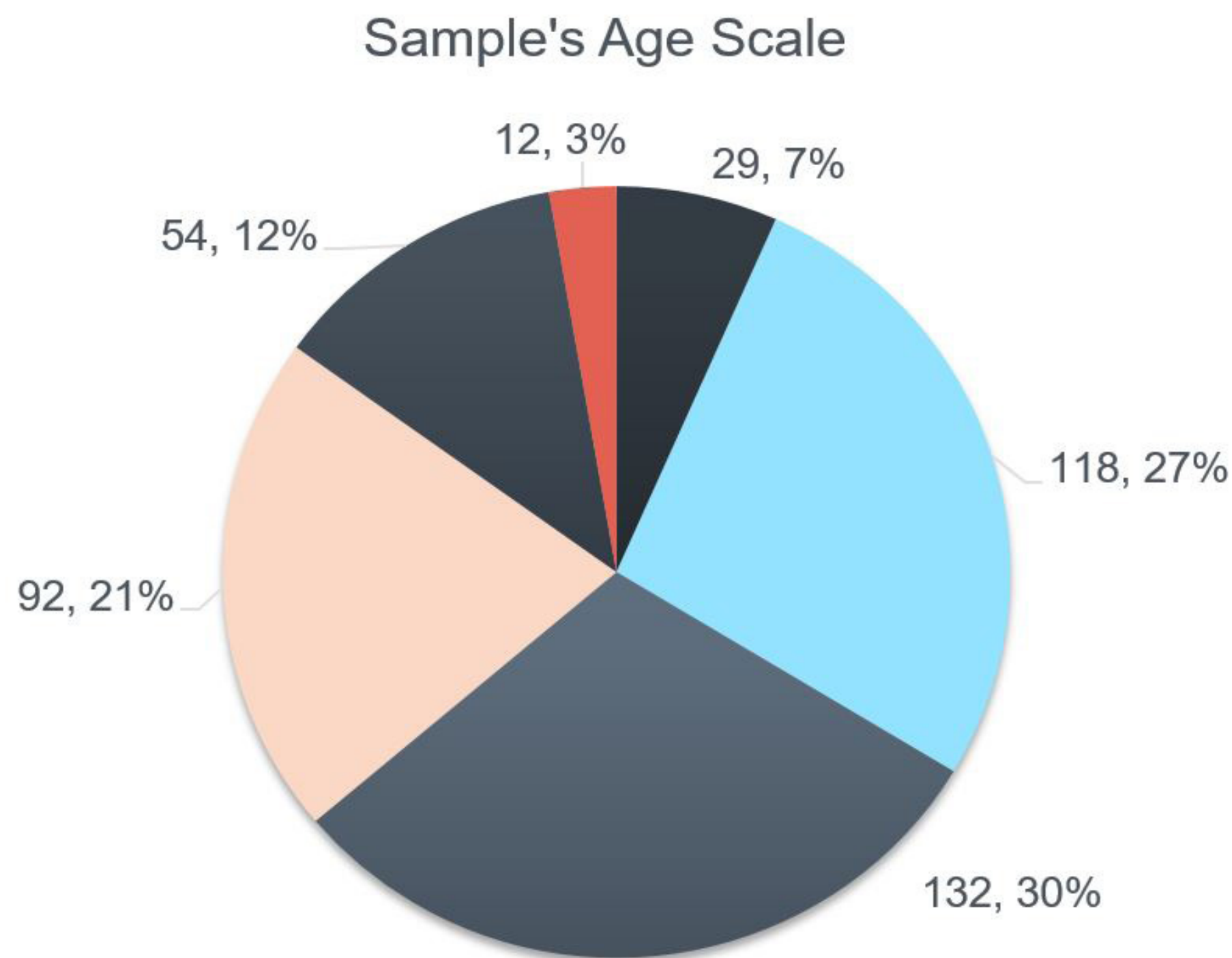


Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

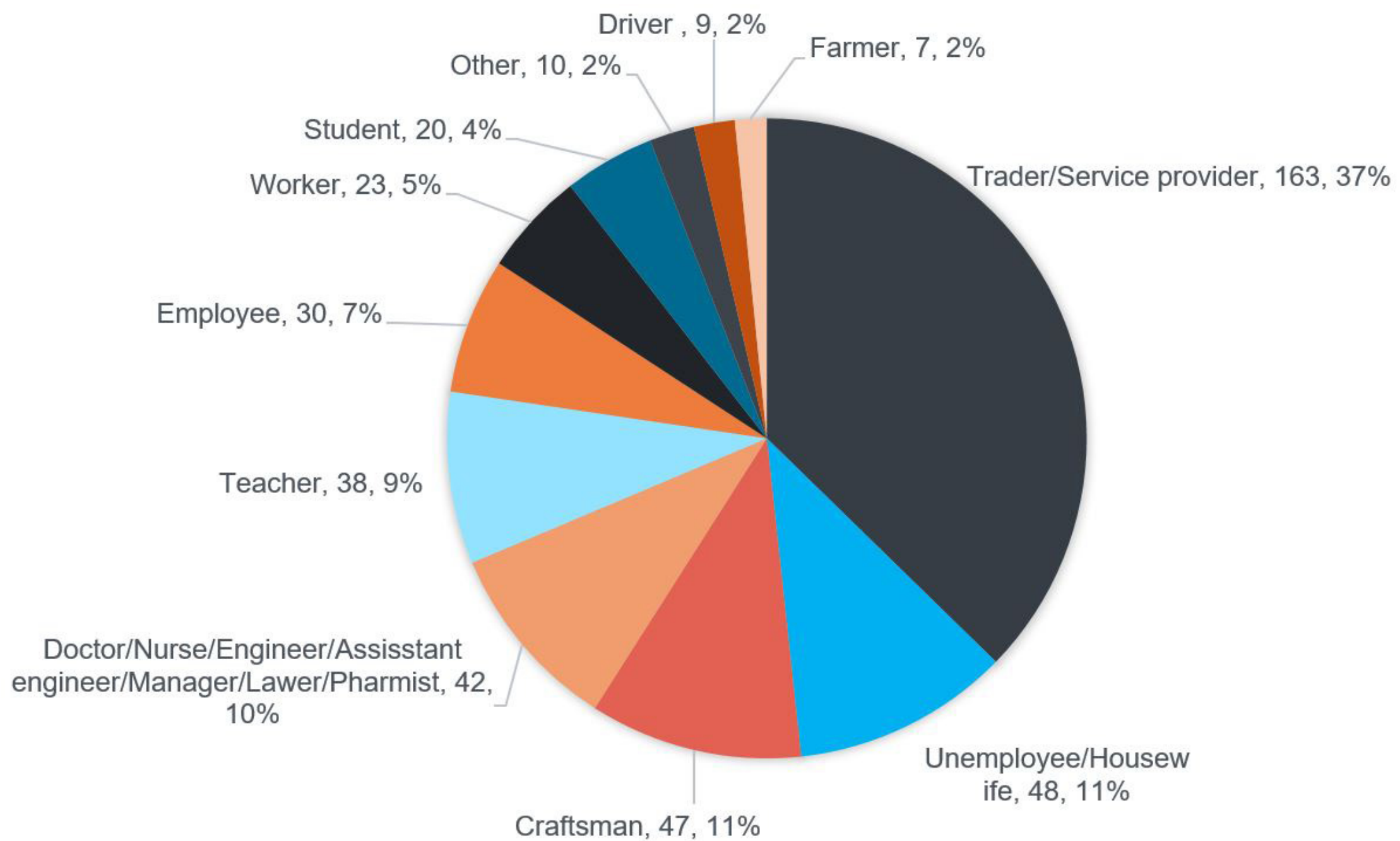




Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)



Sample's Profession







Sample's opinion on LCs' formation mechanisms and their legitimacy

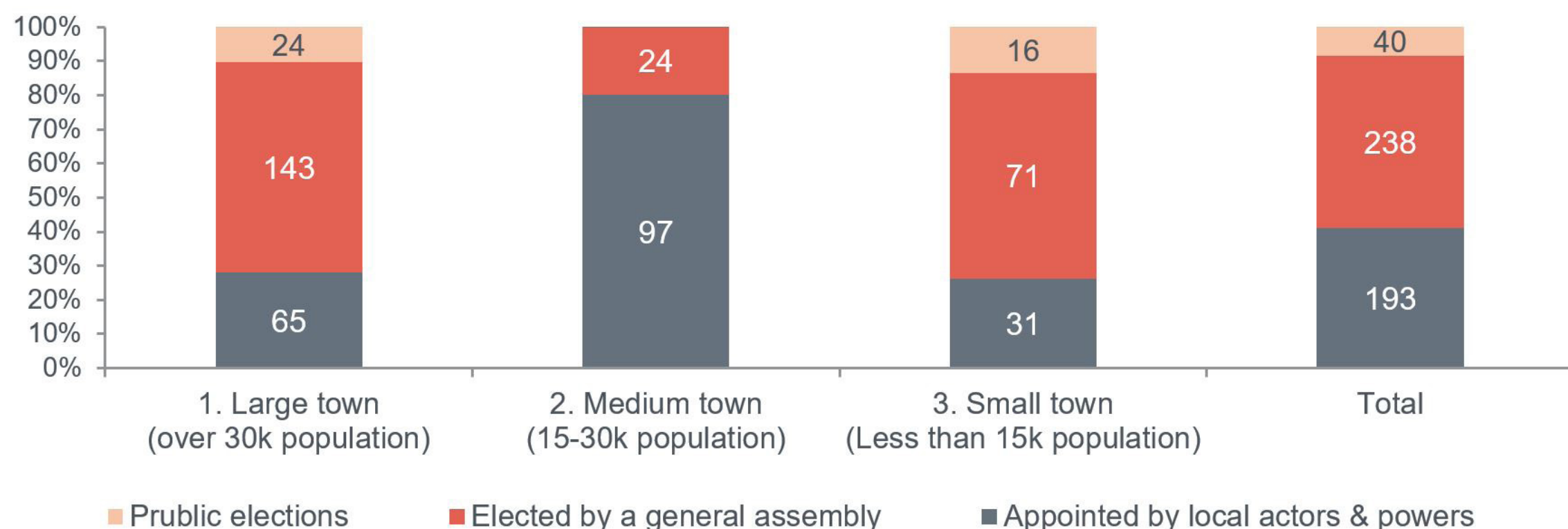
The charts below reflect the replies of the sample on several questions related to their awareness/evaluation of the local councils' constitution mechanisms and their inclusivity towards women and IDPs as well as their legitimacy.

It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect the reality. For example, the local councils may be more inclusive towards women and IDPs but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

We grouped the sample according to the size of the towns they come from and we made a distinction between the answers of women and men. In the case of inclusivity, we also made a comparison per gender of the inclusivity of women versus the inclusivity of IDPs.

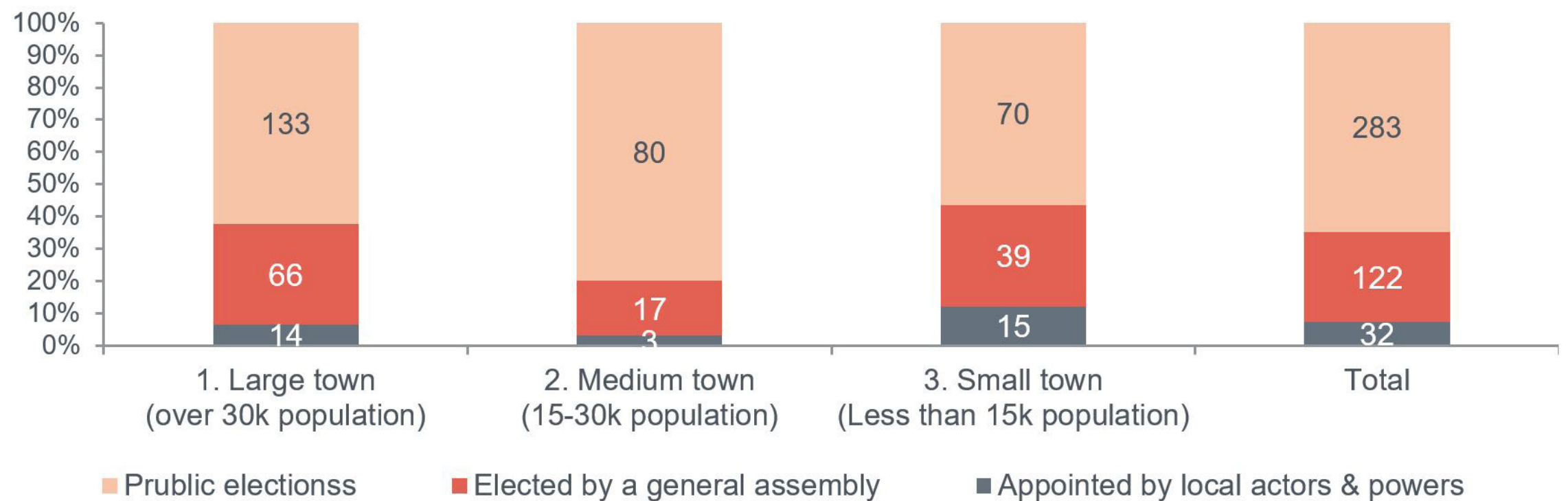
Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Question : In your opinion, in which of the three following ways, the local council of you town was formed ?



Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

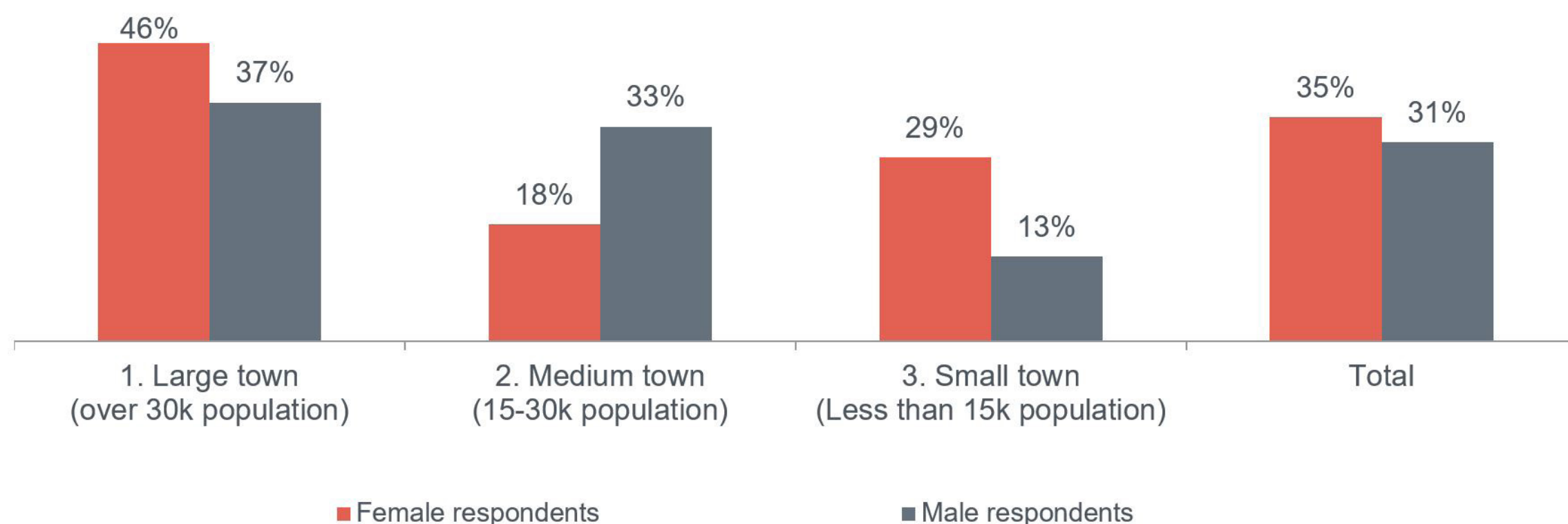
Question : In your opinion, in which of the three following ways, the local council of you town was formed ?



Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect the reality. For example, the local councils may be more inclusive towards women and IDPs but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

According to your knowledge, are women allowed to be a member of the local council of your town?

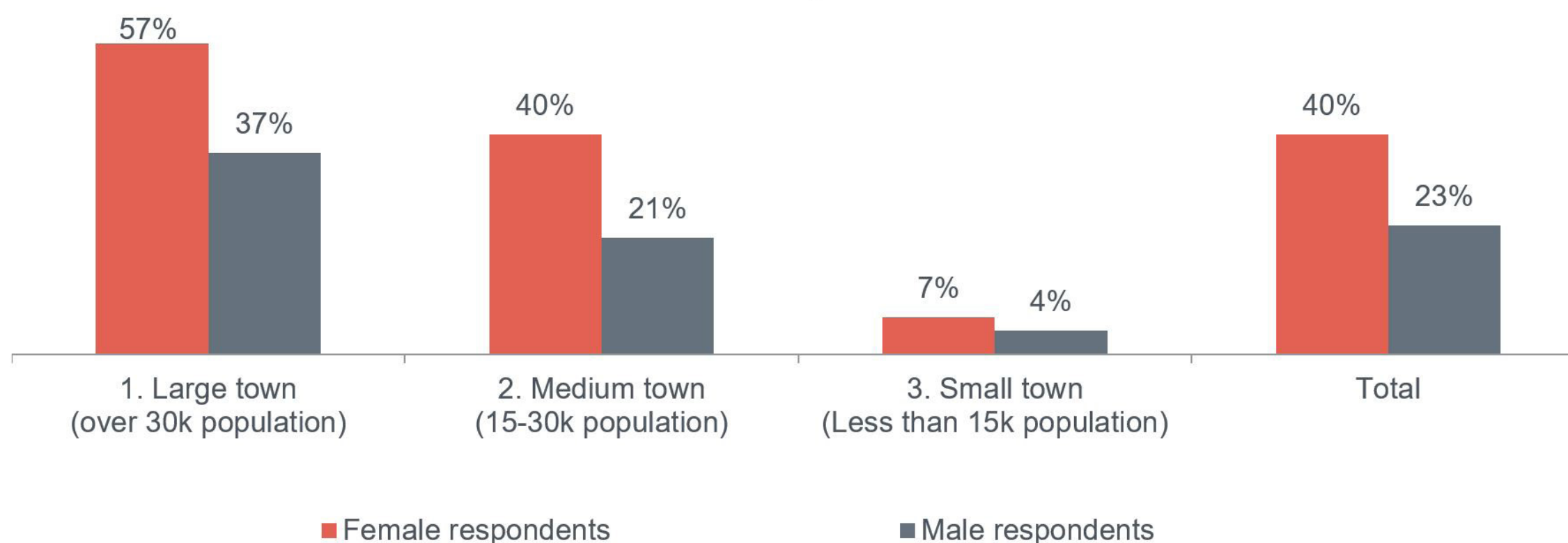


High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 75% of female respondents in Termanin, 62% of female respondents in Atareb, 60% of female respondents in Babka, 57% of female respondents in Batbu
- 60% of male respondents in Kafr Karmin, 56% of male respondents in Termanin

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

According to your knowledge, are women allowed to be a member of the local council of your town?

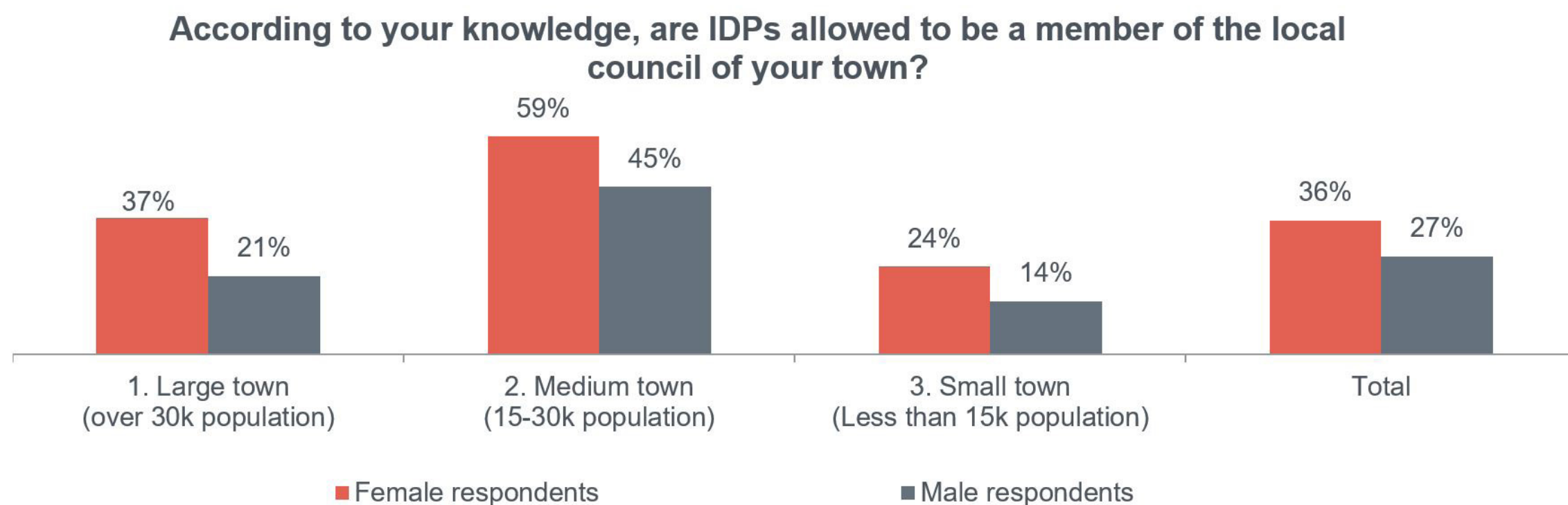


High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 80% of female respondents in Harsta, 73% of female respondents in Misraba, 70% of female respondents in Douma, 67% of female respondents in Zamalka, 57% of female respondents in Saqba
- 51% of male respondents in Douma, 40% of male respondents in Hazeh

Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect reality. For example, the local councils may be more inclusive towards women and IDPs, but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

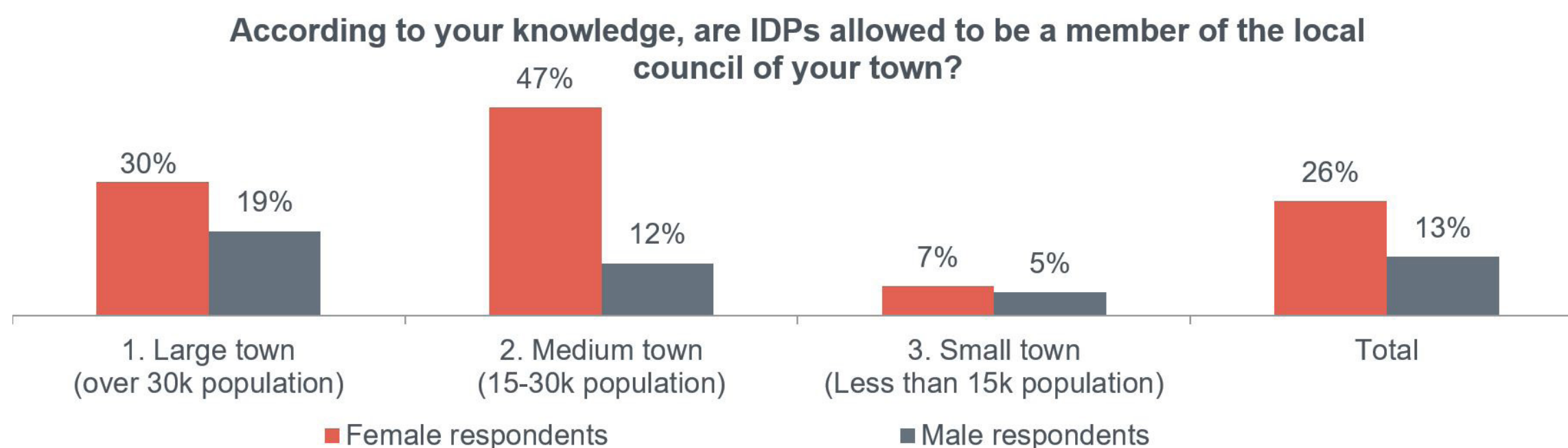
Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)



High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 86% of female respondents in Kafr Naha, 69% of female respondents in Atareb, 60% of female respondents in Babka, 60% of female respondents in Kafr Noran
- 60% of male respondents in Kafr Karmin, 56% of male respondents in Kafr Naha

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)



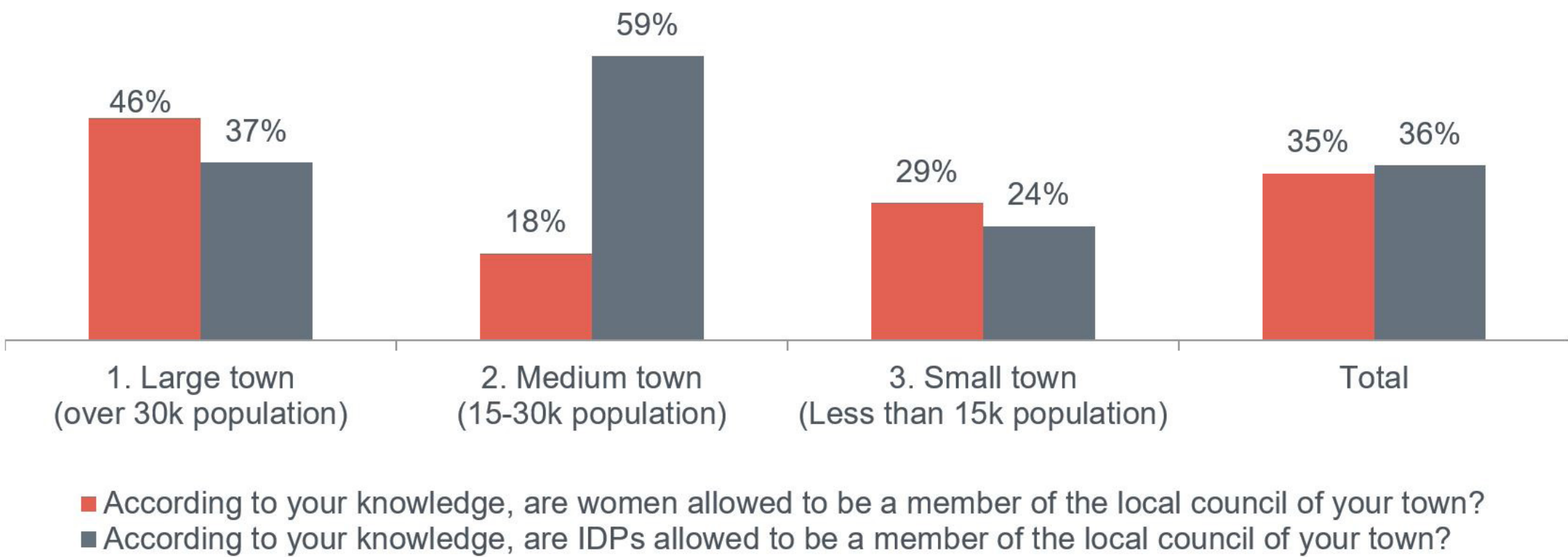
High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 80% of female respondents in Harsta, 60% of female respondents in Hazeh, 58% of female respondents in Saqba
- 43% of male respondents in Misraba

Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect reality. For example, the local councils may be more inclusive towards women and IDPs, but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

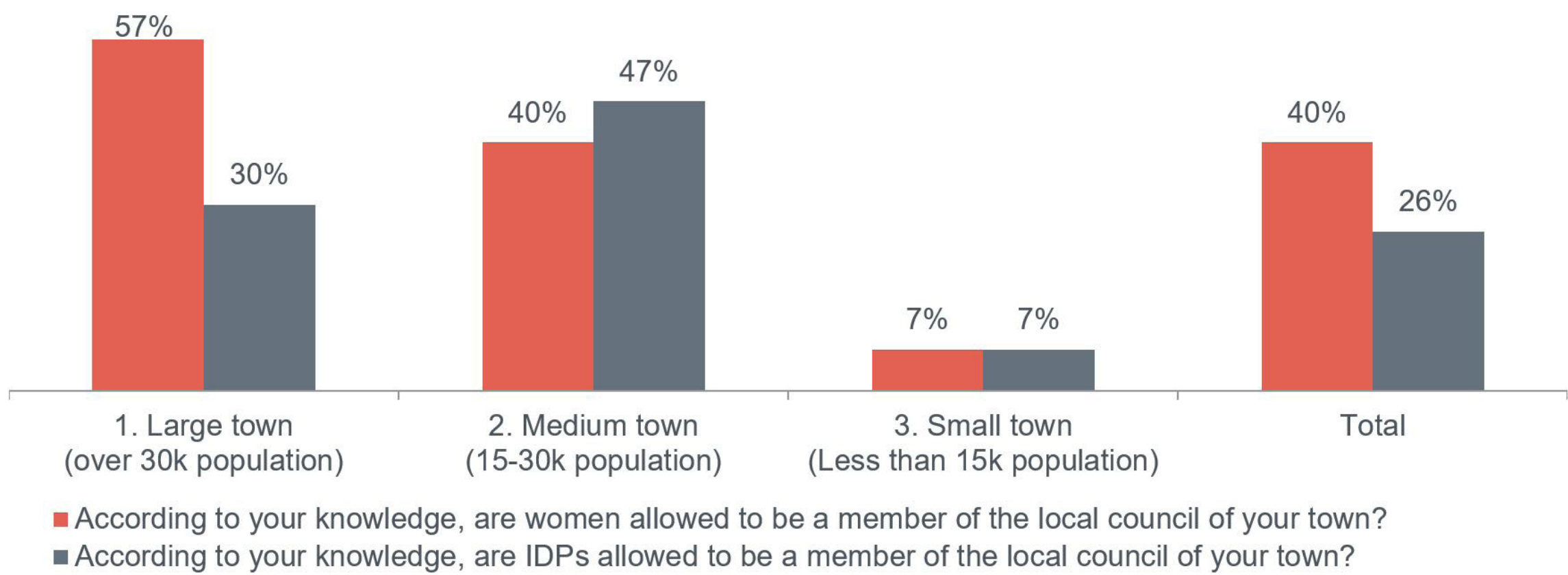
Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Comparison of female respondents answers on both questions



Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

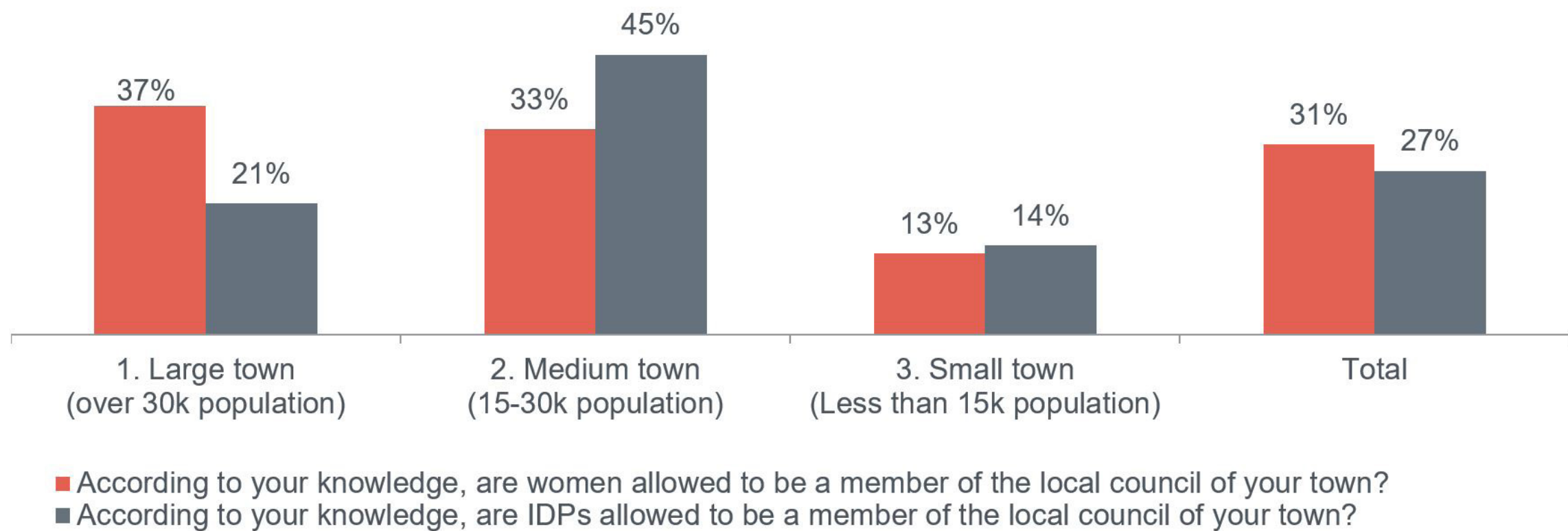
Comparison of female respondents answers on both questions



Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect the reality. For example, the local councils may be more inclusive towards women and IDPs but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

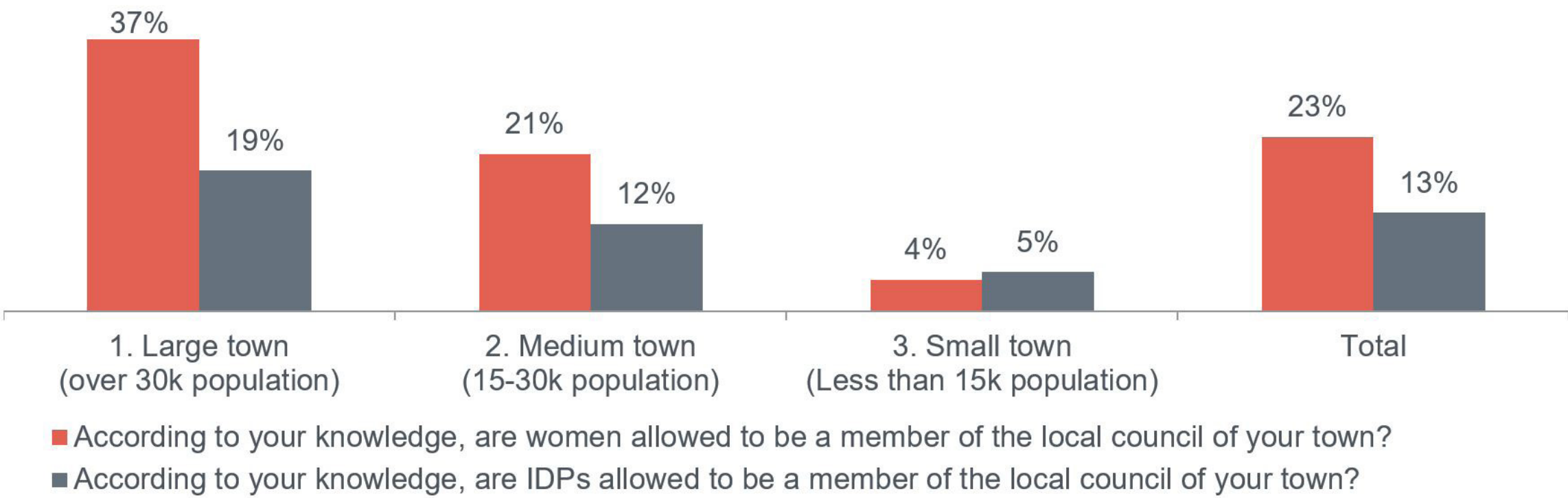
Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Comparison of male respondents answers on both questions



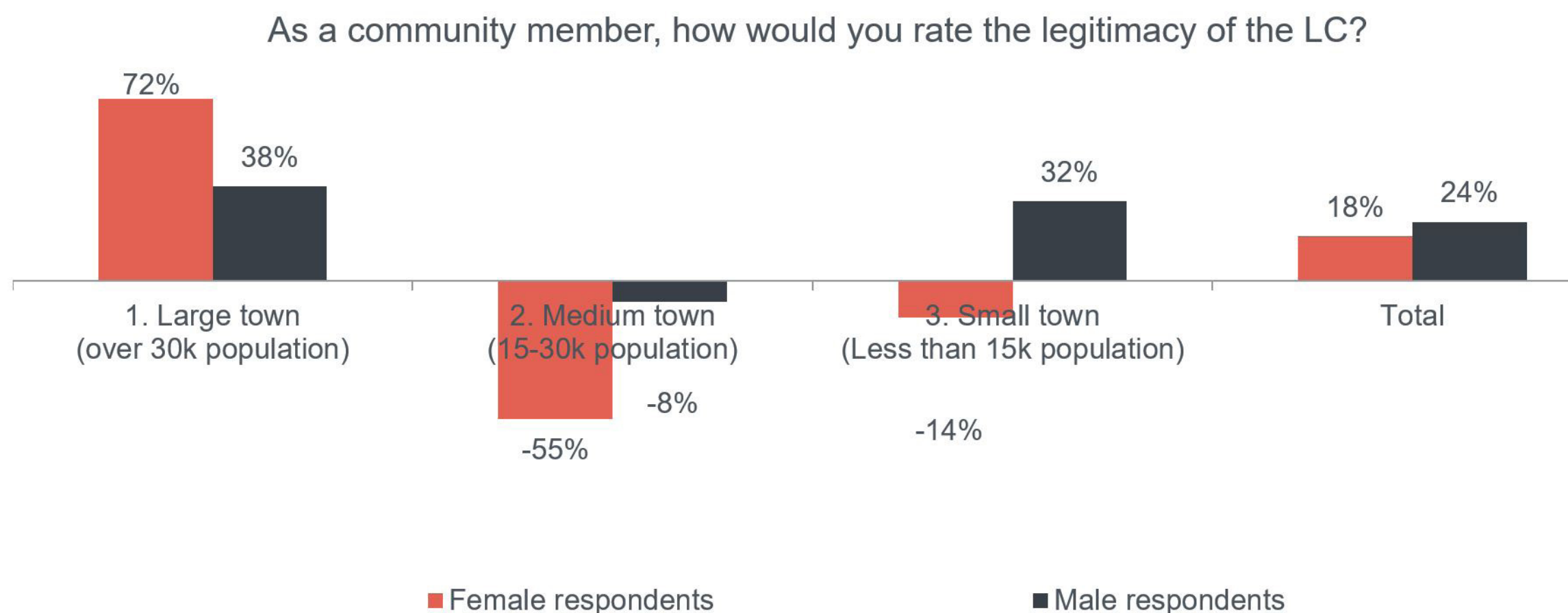
Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

Comparison of male respondents answers on both questions



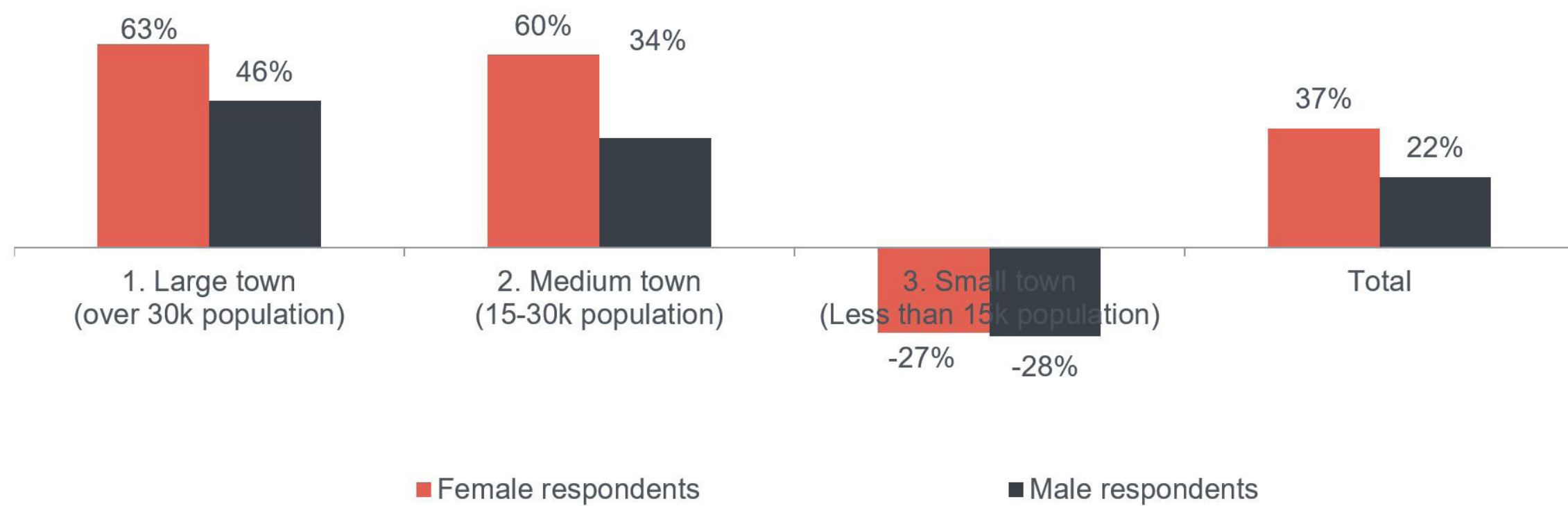
The following chart reflects the answers on a question where the sample could choose between five options: very good, good, average, bad or very bad. In order to have a simple representation of the answers, the figures below were calculated by adding the percentage of people who replied, “very good” to the percentage of people who replied “good”, then subtracting the percentage of people who replied “bad” or “very bad”. Thus, a positive result indicates that the overall opinion was positive; a negative result indicates that the overall opinion was negative and a result close to zero indicates that the overall result was either split or neutral.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)



Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

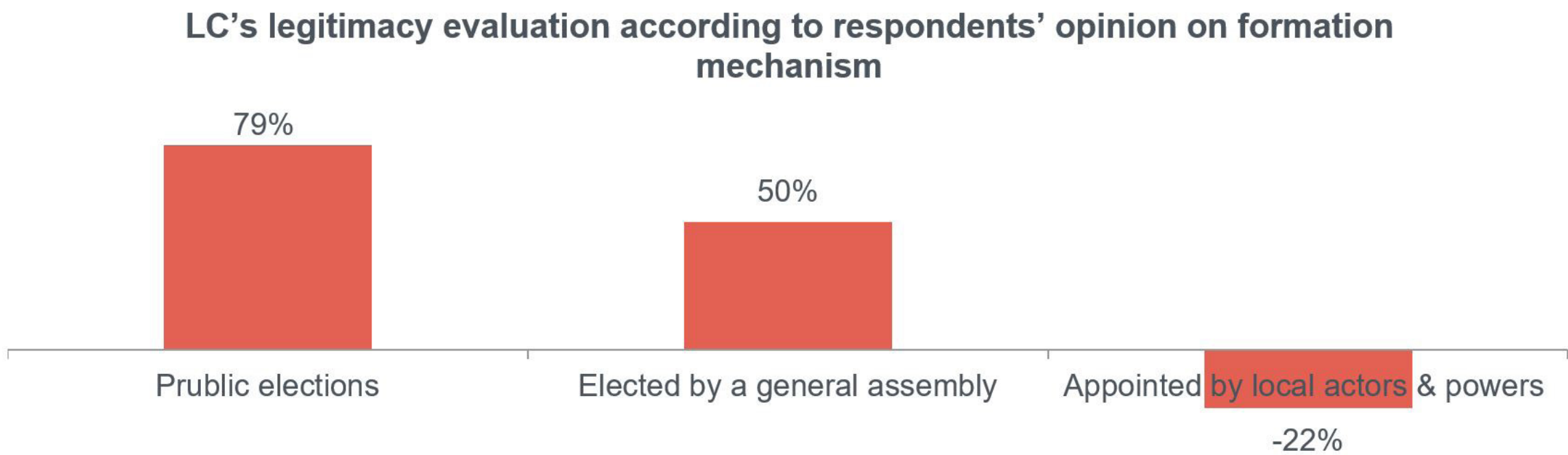
As a community member, how would you rate the legitimacy of the LC?



In the following chart, we present the difference in evaluating the legitimacy of the local councils between:

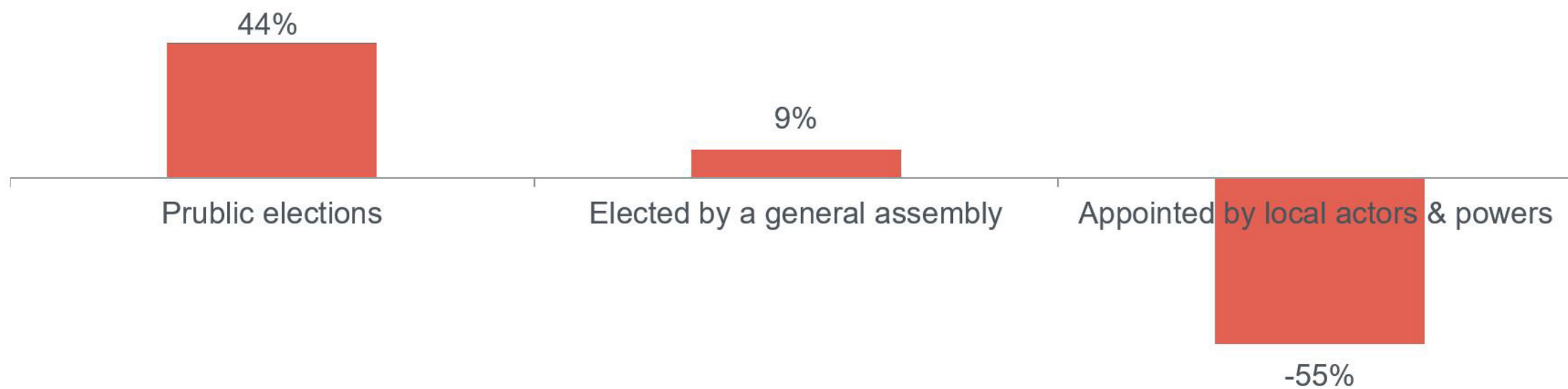
- Those of the sample members who chose the option “General elections” for the question about the constitution mechanism of the local council
- Those who chose the option “Elected by a General Assembly” for the same question
- Those who chose the option “Appointed by local actors & forces” for the same question

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)



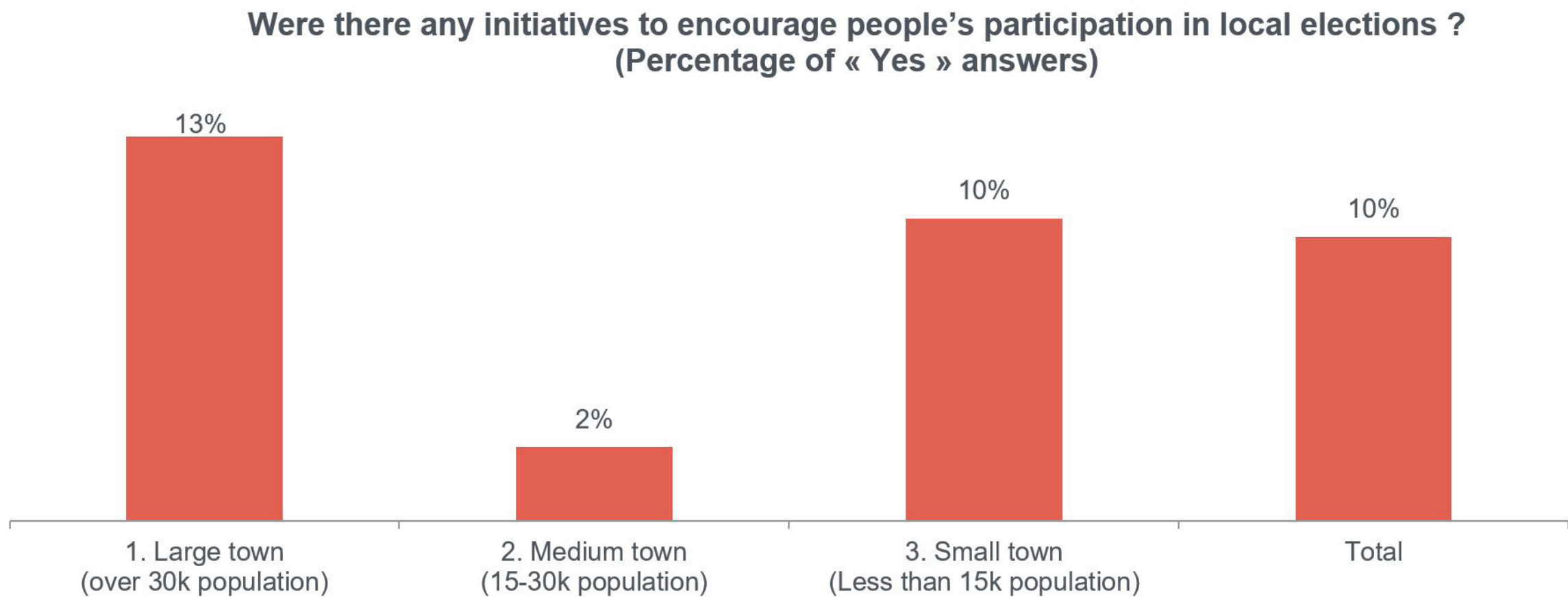
Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

LC's legitimacy evaluation according to respondents' opinion on formation mechanism



Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect the reality. For example, there may be initiatives by the local councils but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

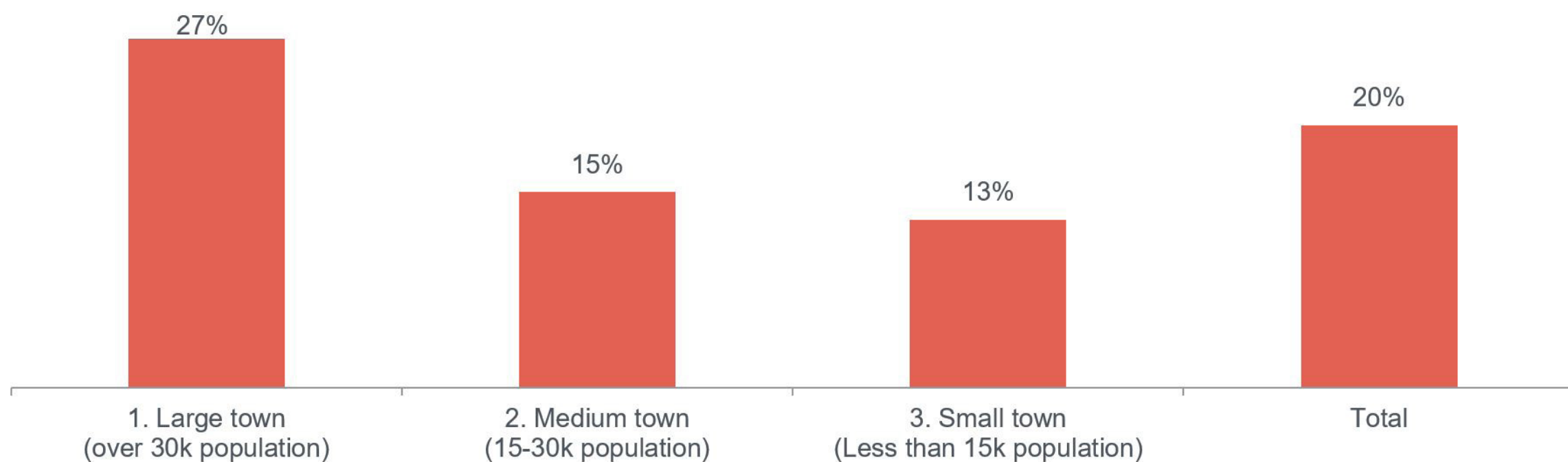


High percentage of “yes” responses:

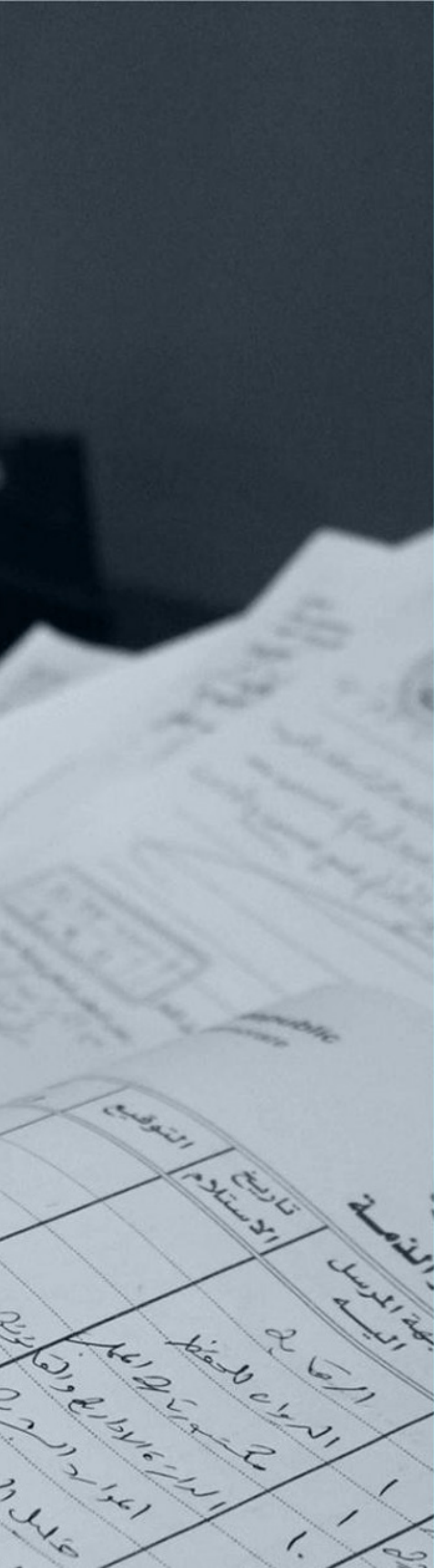
- 40% of participants in Kafr Noran

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

Were there any initiatives to encourage people's participation in local elections ?
(Percentage of « Yes » answers)





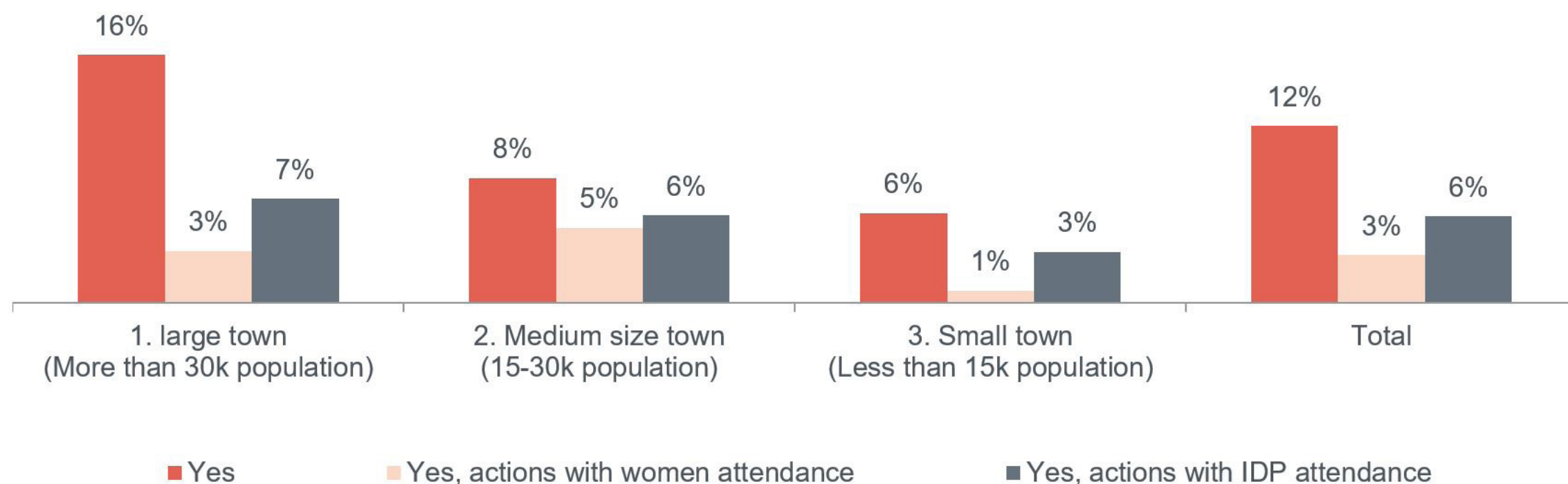
The background image shows a stack of papers with Arabic text. A table is visible in the lower-left corner, with columns labeled 'التوقيع' (Signature), 'تاريخ الاستلام' (Date of receipt), and 'الجهة المرسل اليه' (Destination). The table contains handwritten entries, including 'الرجاء في' (Please in), 'المروراء للحفظ' (Passage for preservation), 'مكتبة نأ في المجلد' (Library Nā in the volume), 'الدراسة الاطار' (Study framework), 'اعماره السبع' (His seven ages), and 'عالم' (World).

Sample's opinion on the communication with the LCs and their transparency

The following charts reflect the responses of the sample on a number of questions related to their awareness and evaluation of the communication mechanisms and efforts of the local councils, their level of acceptance and level of transparency. It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect reality. For example: there may be communication initiatives and efforts by the local councils, but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Were there initiatives from the LC to improve communication with the community within the past year?

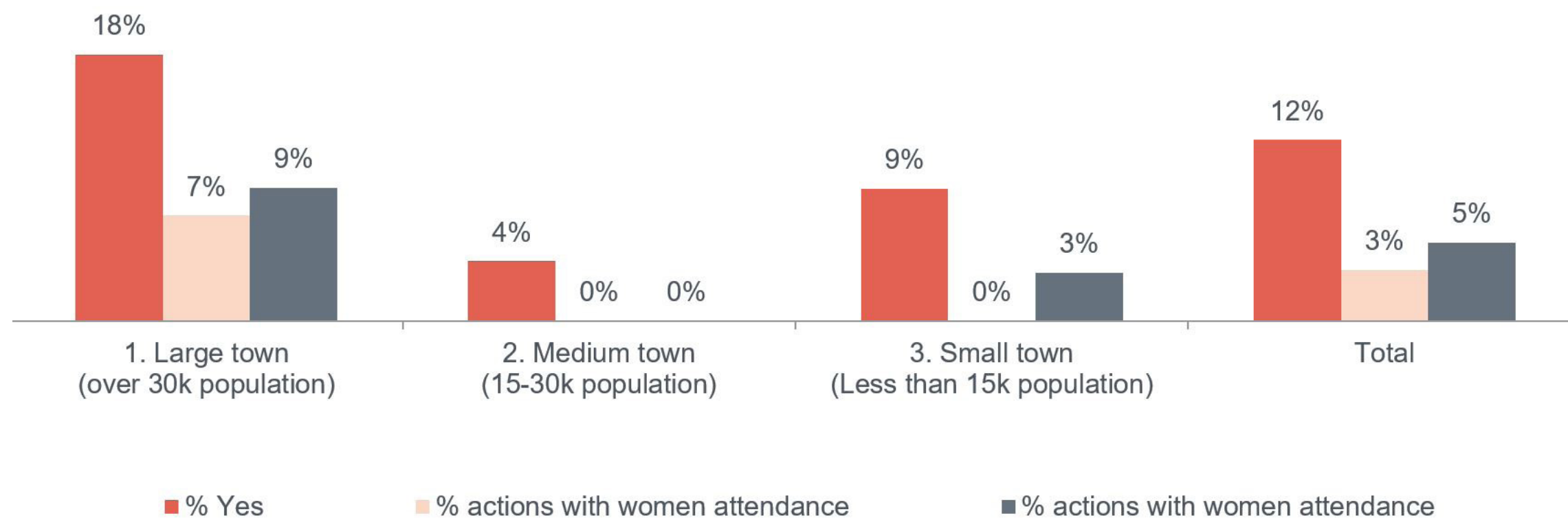


High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 47% in Daret Azza

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

Were there initiatives from the LC to improve communication with the community within the past year?



Reminders: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect reality. For example, there may be meetings arranged by the local councils, but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Did the LC arrange public meetings within the past year? (Percentage of « Yes » answers)



High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 58% of Daret Azza, 39% in Atareb

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

Did the LC arrange public meetings within the past year? (Percentage of « Yes » answers)



Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect reality. For example, there may be initiatives by the local councils, but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Were any initiatives arranged regarding transparency or accountability of the LC? (Percentage of « Yes » answers)

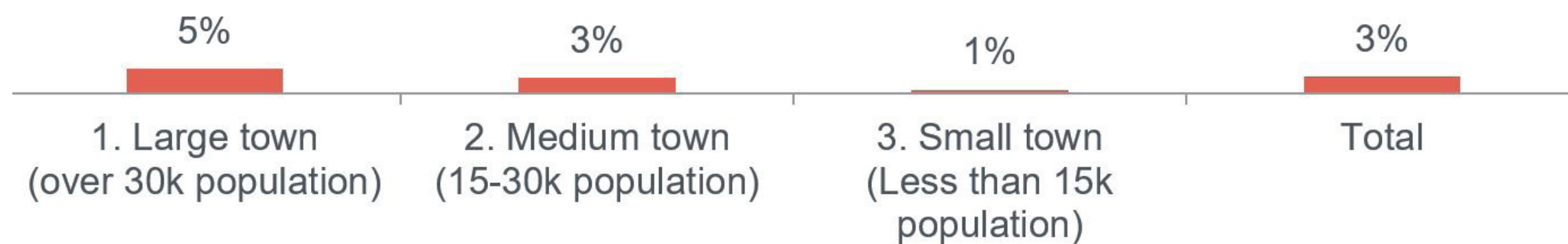


High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 37% in Babka

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

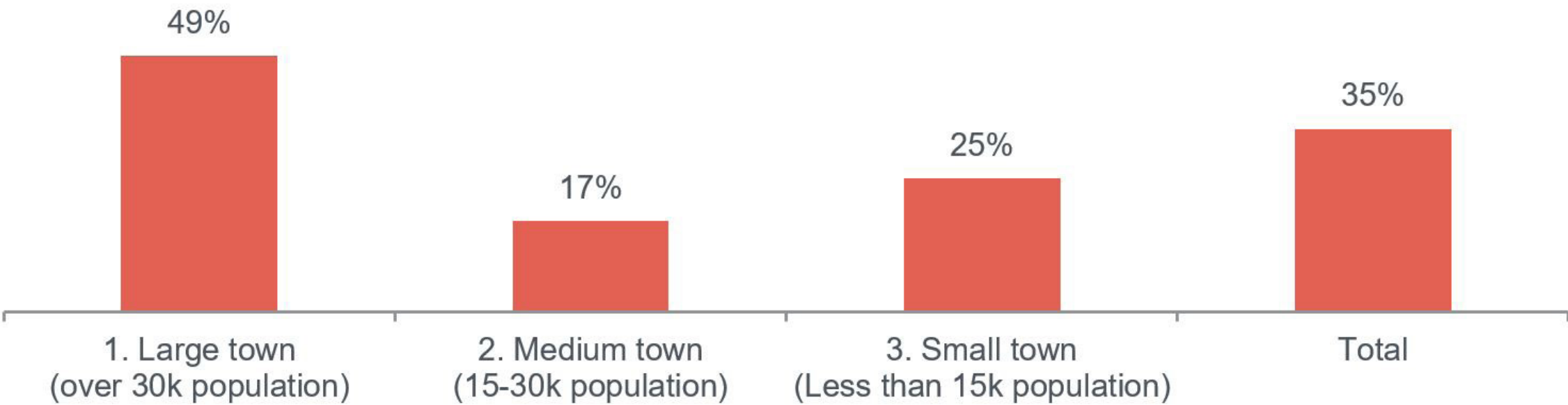
Were any initiatives arranged regarding transparency or accountability of the LC? (Percentage of « Yes » answers)



Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect the reality. For example, there may be reports published by the local councils but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

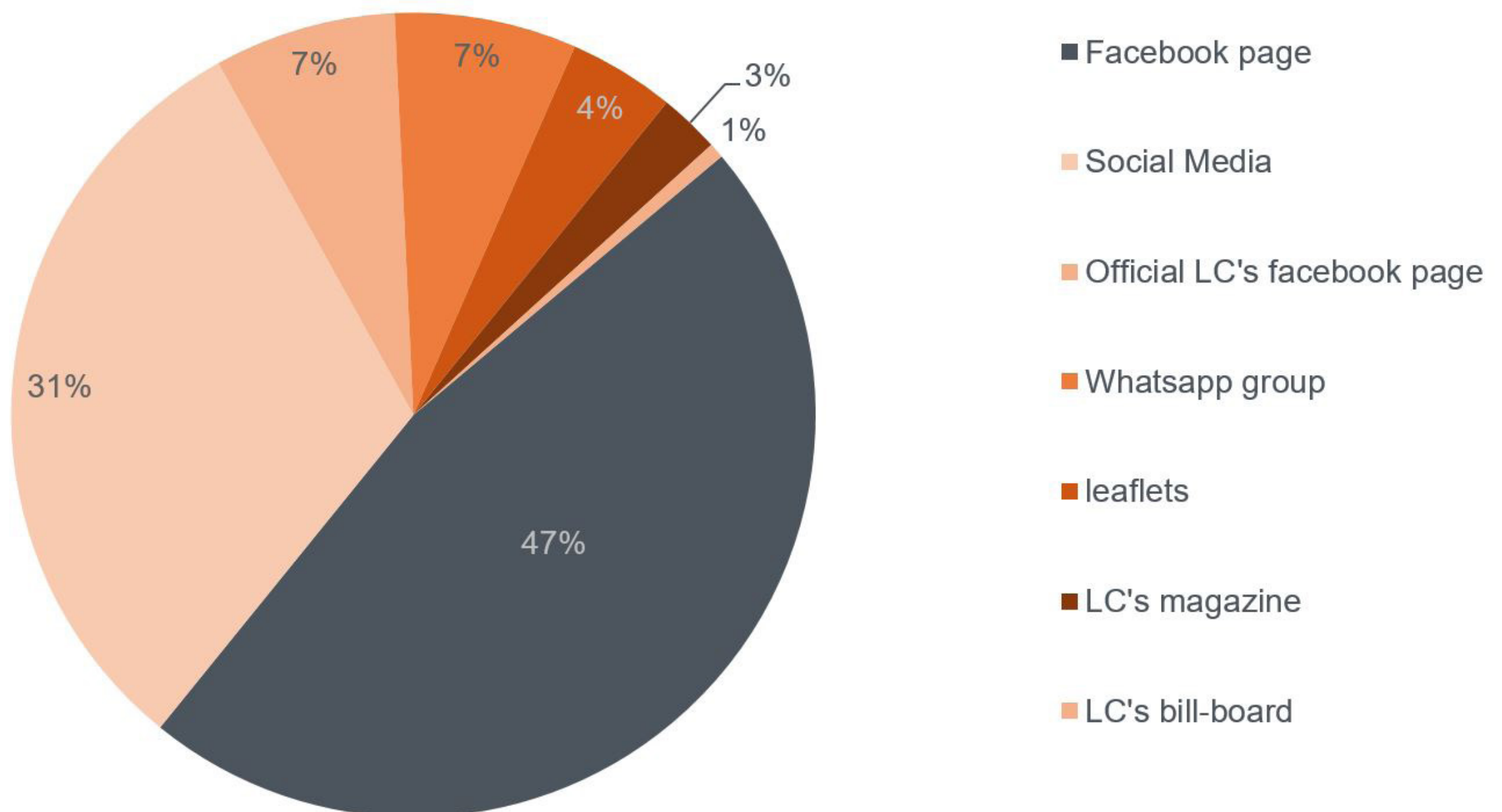
Were any annual reports published by the LC in the last year? (Percentage of « Yes » answers)



High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 83% in Daret Azza, 73% in Atareb, 47% in Babka

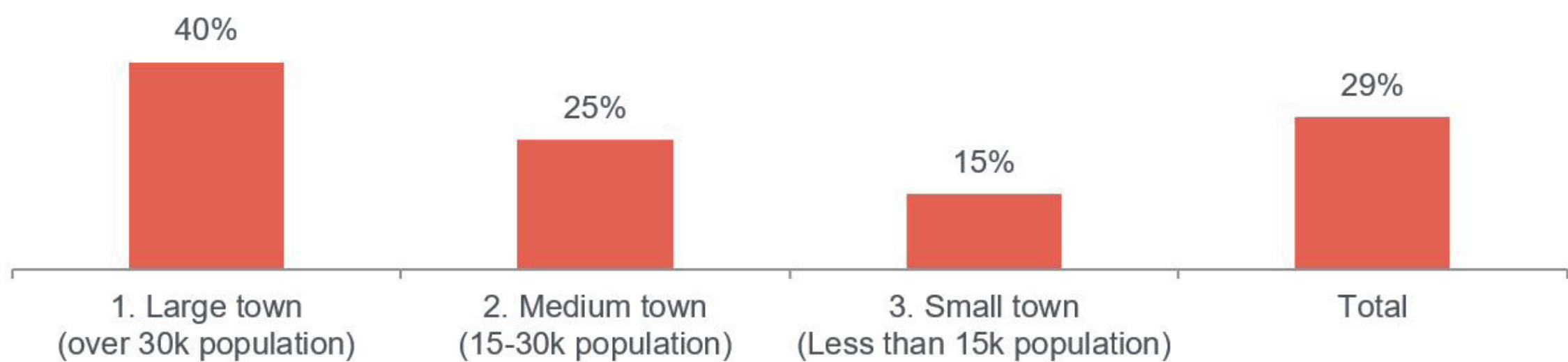
If yes, how?



Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect the reality. For example, there may be reports published by the local councils but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

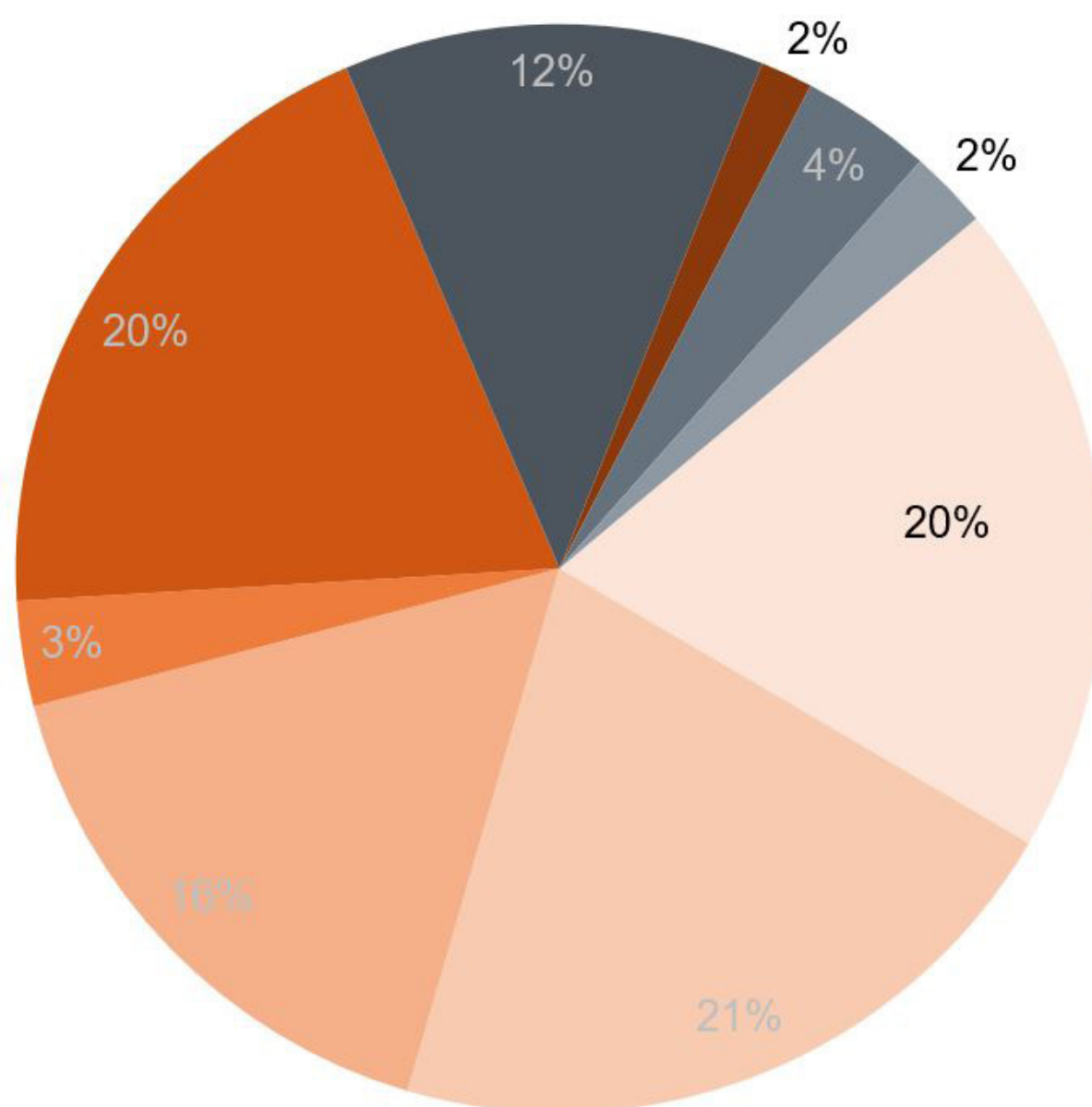
Were any annual reports published by the LC in the last year? (Percentage of « Yes » answers)



High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 61% in Saqba, 48% in Douma, 44% in Harsta

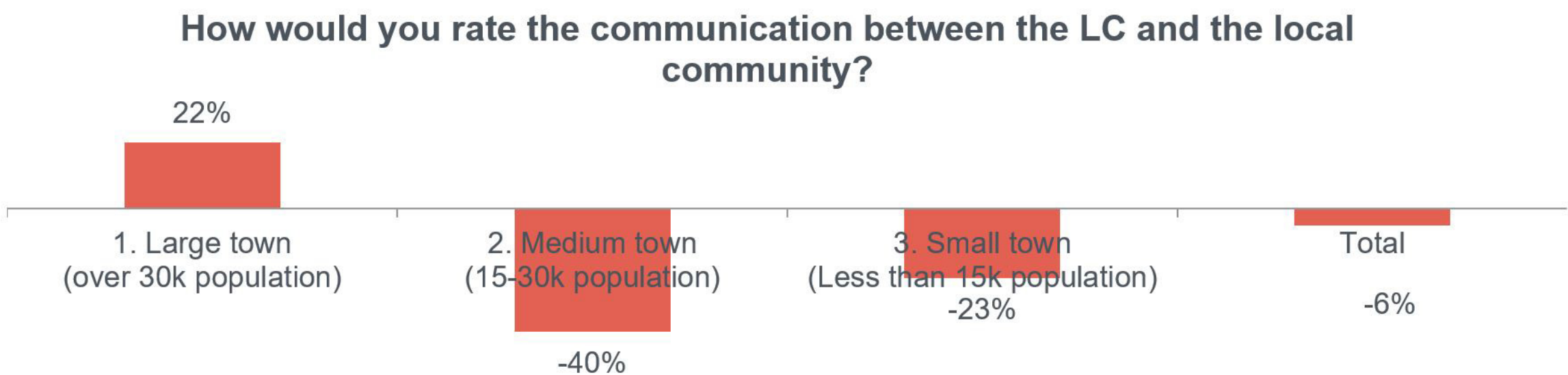
If yes, how?



- Facebook page
- Social Media
- Official LC's facebook page
- Whatsapp group
- leaflets
- LC's bill-board
- LC's magazine
- Through meetings
- Don't know

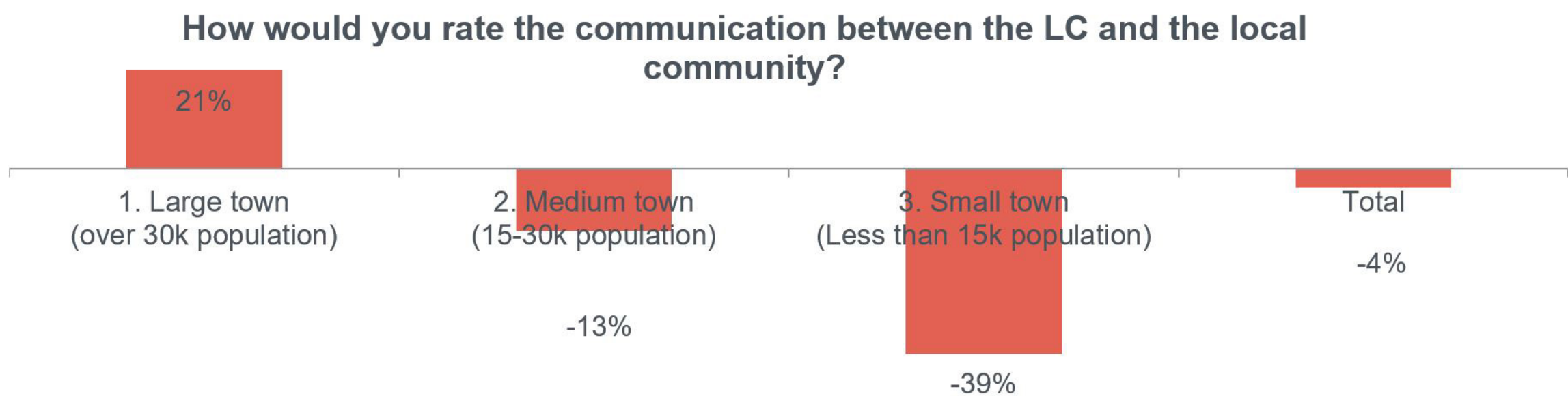
The following chart reflects the responses on a question where the sample could choose from five options: very good, good, average, bad or very bad. In order to have a simple representation of the responses, the figures below were calculated by adding the percentage of people who replied “very good” with the percentage of people who replied “good”, then subtracting the percentage of people who replied “bad” or “very bad”. Thus, a positive result indicates that the overall opinion was positive; a negative result indicates that the overall opinion was negative and a result close to zero indicates that the overall result was either split or neutral.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)



- High rating percentages:
- 89% in Babka, 47% in Daret Azza

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)



High rating percentages:

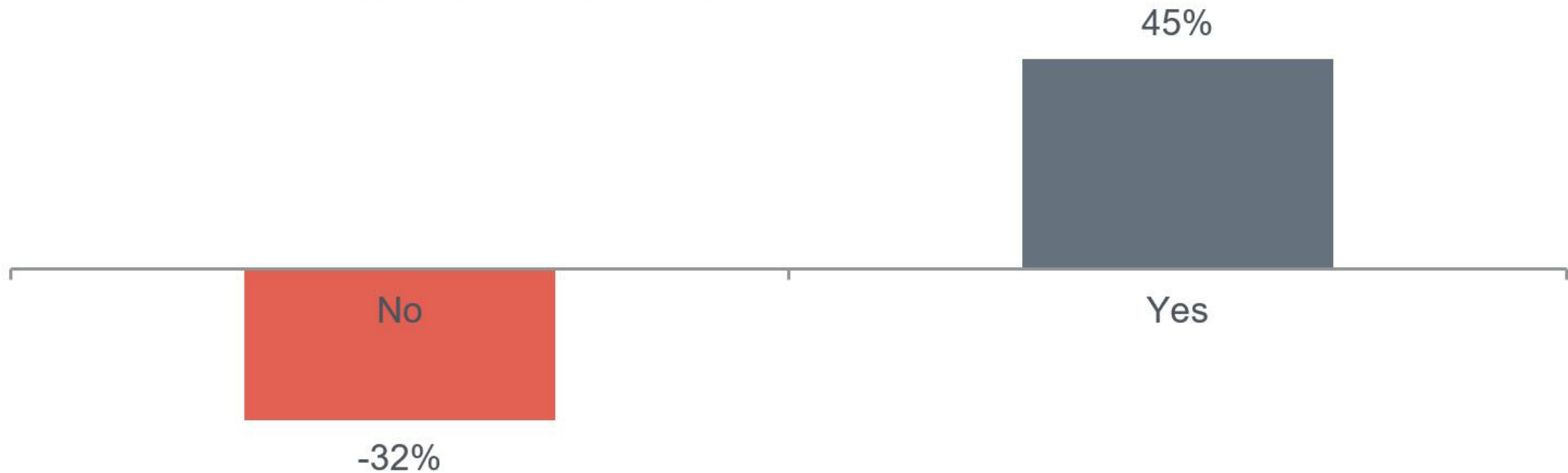
- 55% in Jisrin

In the following chart, we present the difference in evaluating the communication of the local councils between:

- Those of the sample members who replied “yes” regarding the question of whether the local councils published reports
- Those who replied “no” regarding that question

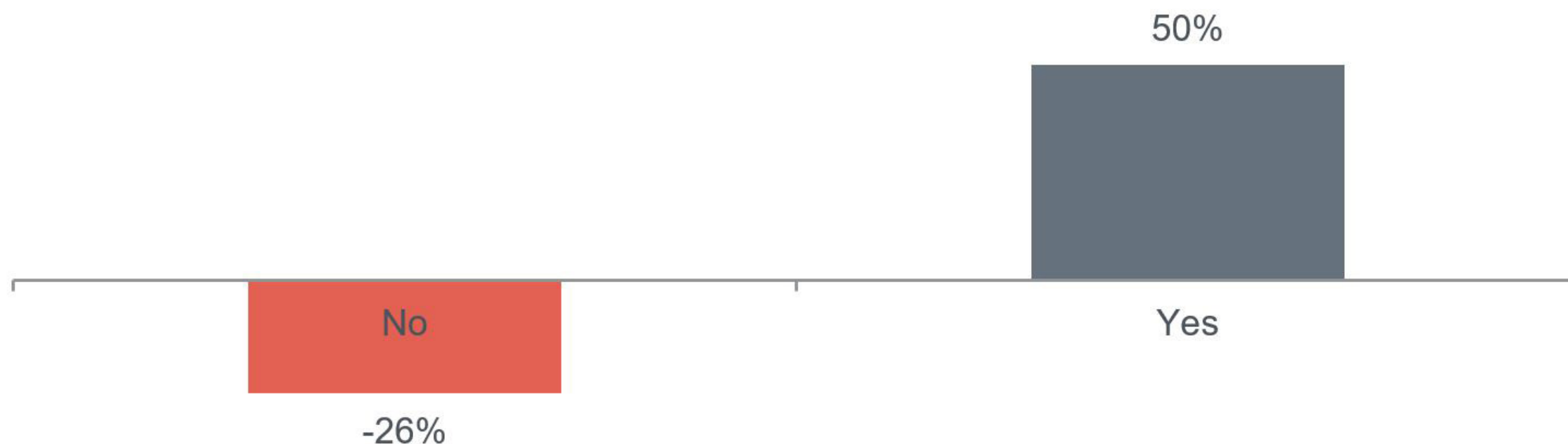
Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

How the respondents rated the communication between the LC and the local community, according to the respondent’s reply on whether the LC published (yes) or not (no) reports in the last year



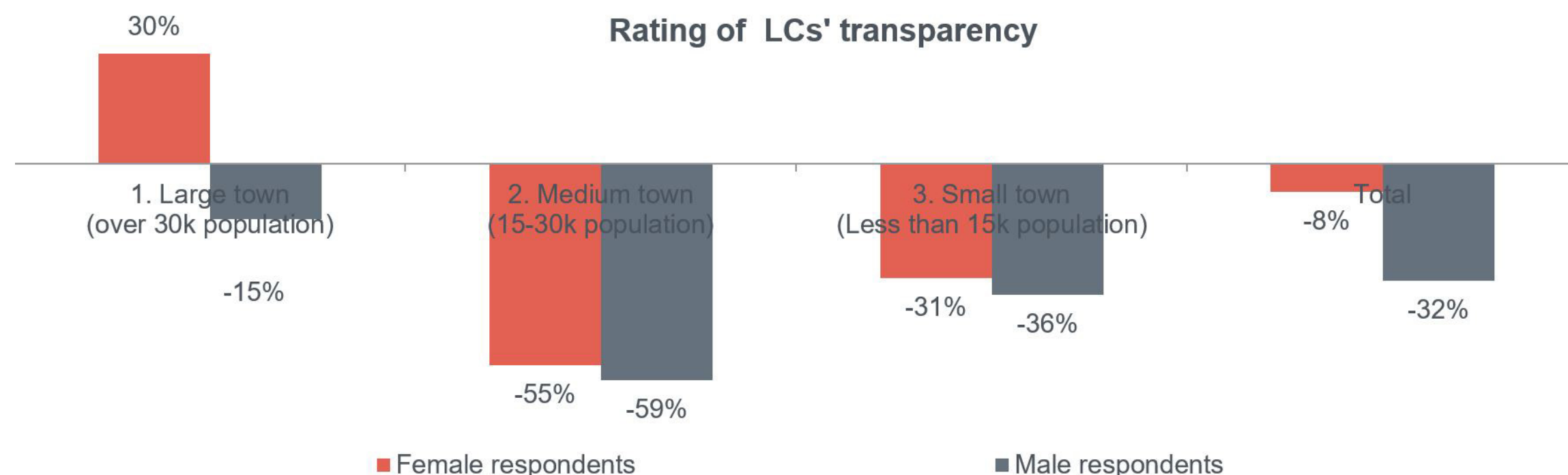
Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

How the respondents rated the communication between the LC and the local community, according to the respondent's reply on whether the LC published (yes) or not (no) reports in the last year



The following chart reflects the responses on a question where the sample could choose from five options: very good, good, average, bad, very bad. In order to have a simple representation of the responses, the figures below were calculated by adding the percentage of people who replied, “very good” with the percentage of people who replied “good”, then subtracting the percentage of people who replied “bad” or “very bad”. Thus, a positive result indicates that the overall opinion was positive; a negative result indicates that the overall opinion was negative and a result close to zero indicates that the overall result was either split or neutral.

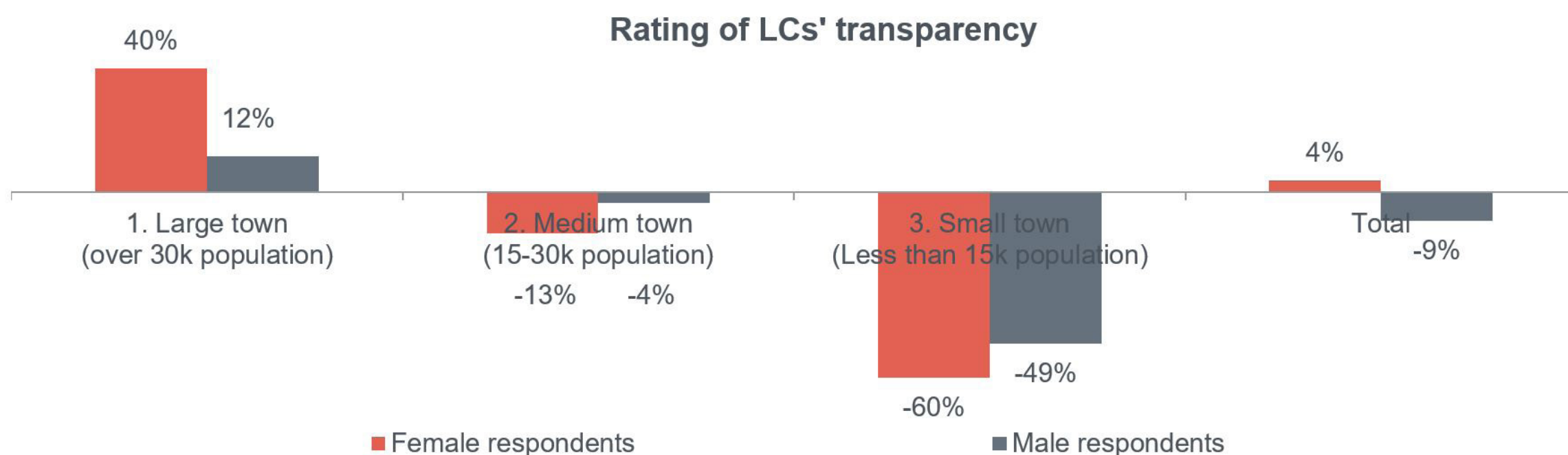
Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)



High percentages of rating:

- 100% of female respondents in Babka, 83% of female respondents in Kafr Noran, 62% of female respondents in Atareb
- 79% of male respondents in Babka, 42% of male respondents in Atareb

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)



High percentages of rating:

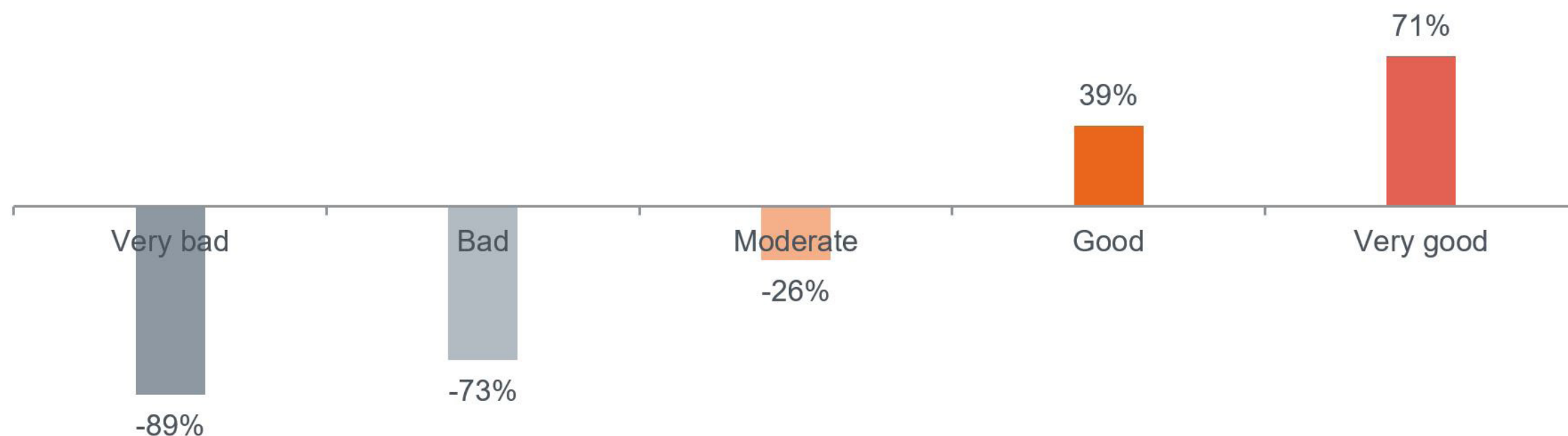
- 80% of female respondents in Harsta, 67% of female respondents in Douma, 58% of female respondents in Saqba, 50% of female respondents in Hamoria
- 41% of male respondents in Jisrin

In the following chart, we present the differences in the evaluation of the transparency of the local councils separated by:

- Those of the sample members who replied “very good” regarding the evaluation of the communication done by the local council
- Those who replied “good” to that question
- Those who replied “average” to that question
- Those who replied “bad” to that question
- Those who replied “very bad” to that question

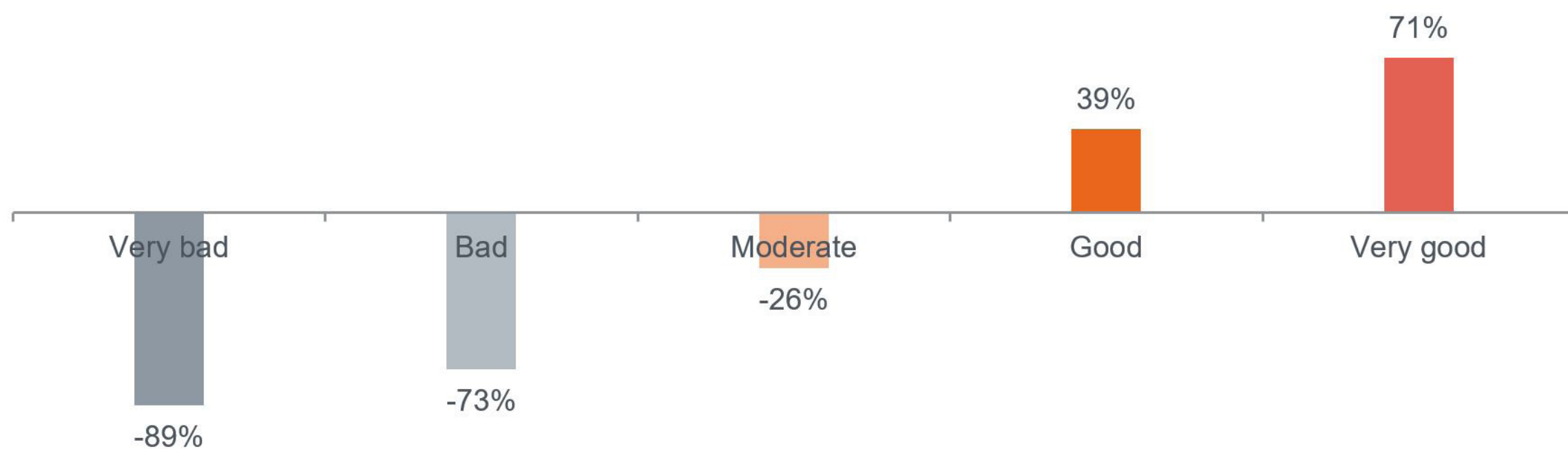
Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

How the respondents rated the LC’s transparency, according to the respondent’s rating of the LC’s communication with the local community



Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

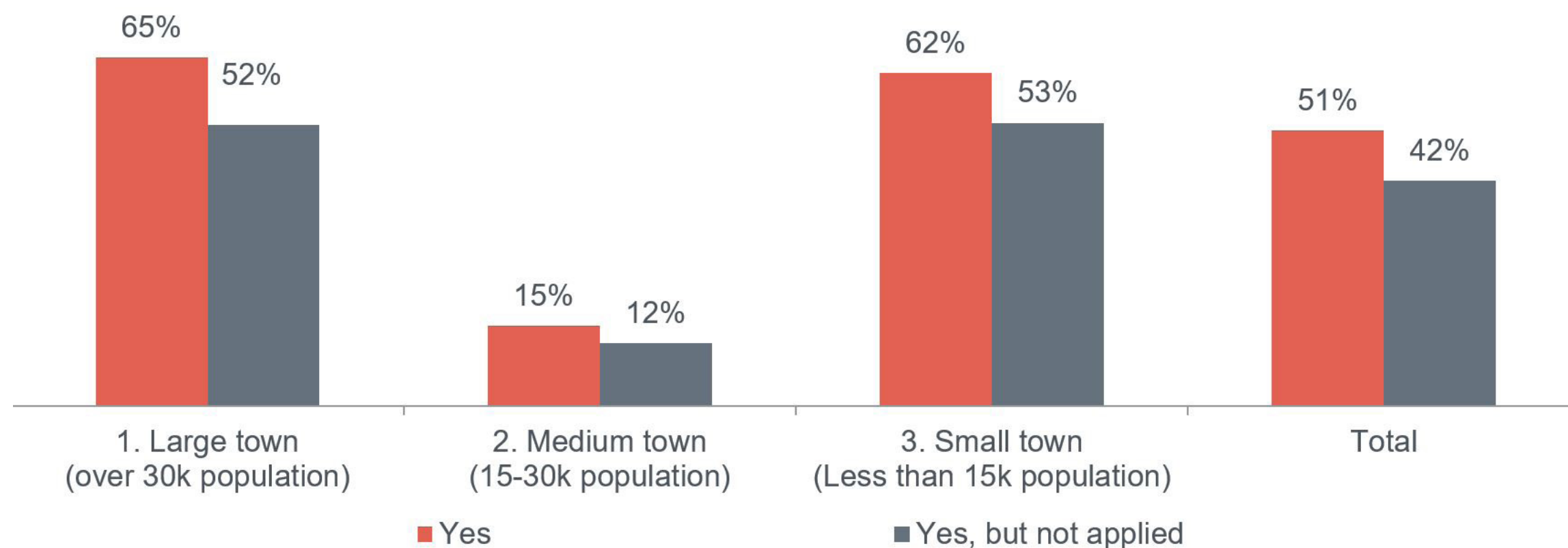
How the respondents rated the LC's transparency, according to the respondent's rating of the LC's communication with the local community



Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect the reality. For example, there may be a complaint mechanism established by the local councils but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Is there any known complaint mechanism in the LC? Is it applied?

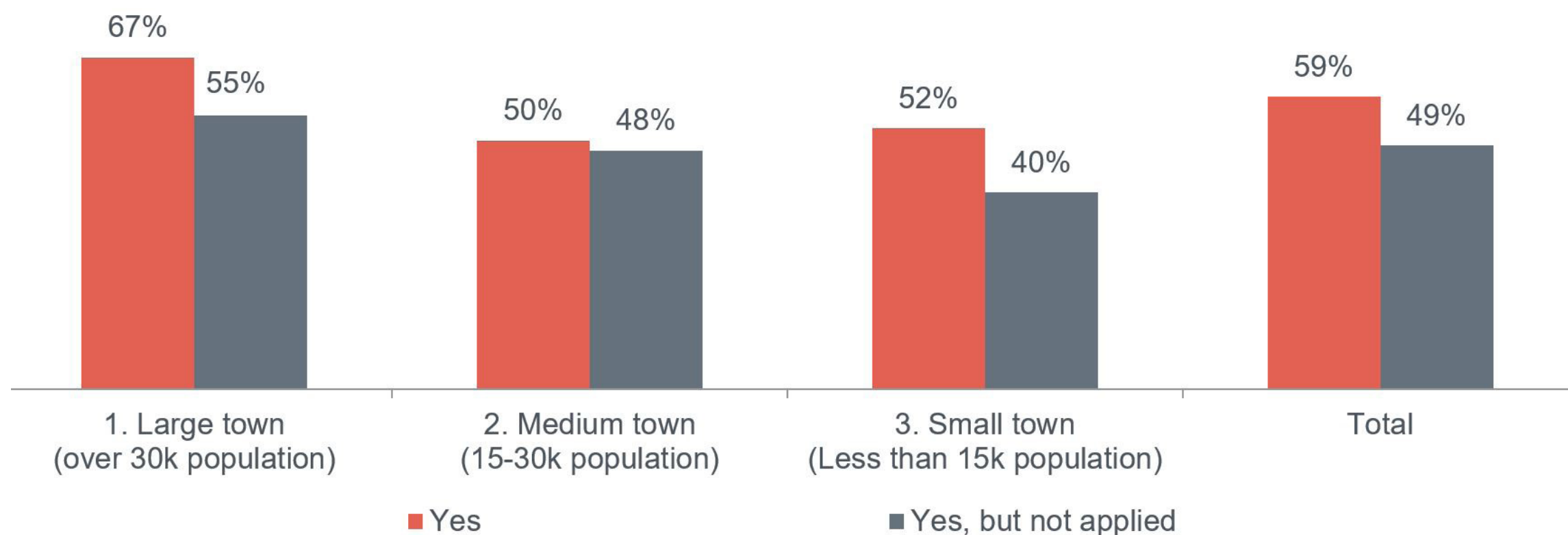


High percentages of “yes” responding:

- 95% in Babka, 80% in Kafr Noran 75% in Batbu, 58% in Daret Azza, 55% in At-areb, 50% in Dana, 47% in Jeineh

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

Is there any known complaint mechanism in the LC? Is it applied?

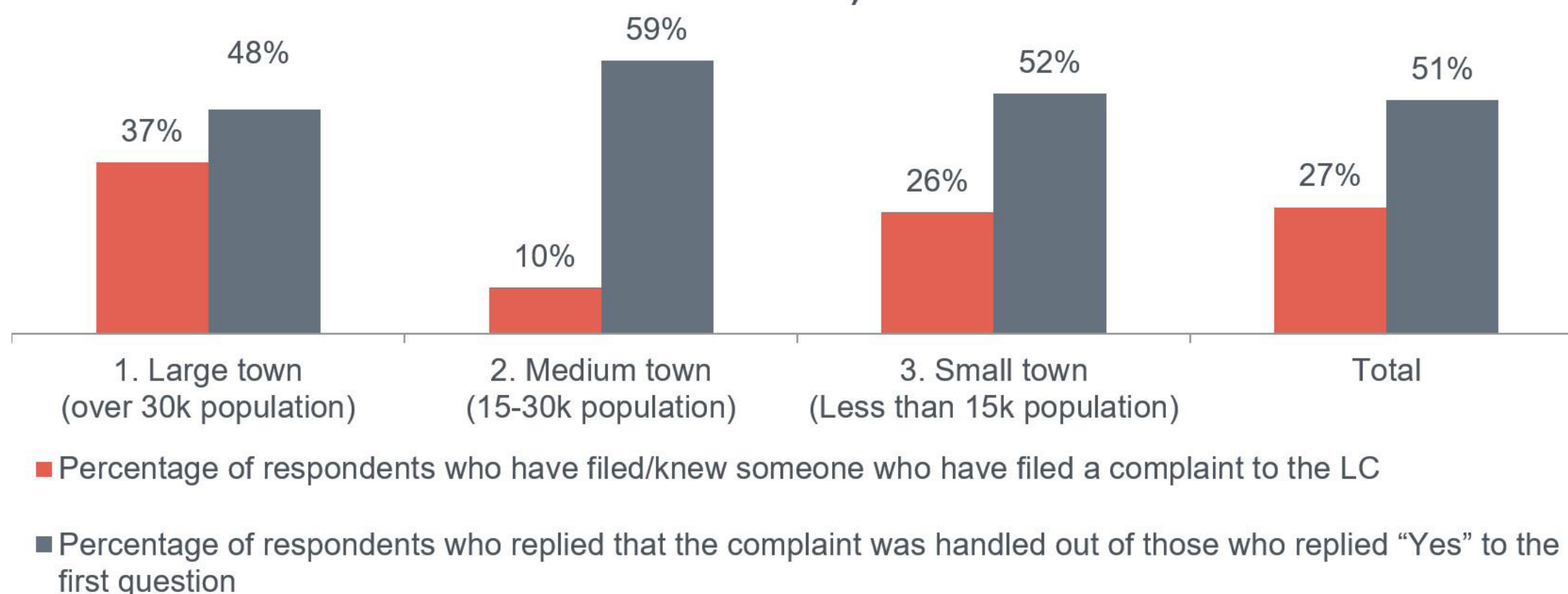


High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 95% in Jisrin, 88% in Zamalka 76% in Douma, 71% in Arbin, 64% in Kafr Batna, 62% in Hamoria, 59% in Harsta, 55% in Ain Tarma

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Did you or any person you know file a complaint to the LC (percentage of « Yes » answers)? If yes, was the complaint handled (percentage of « Yes » answers)?



High percentages of compliants:

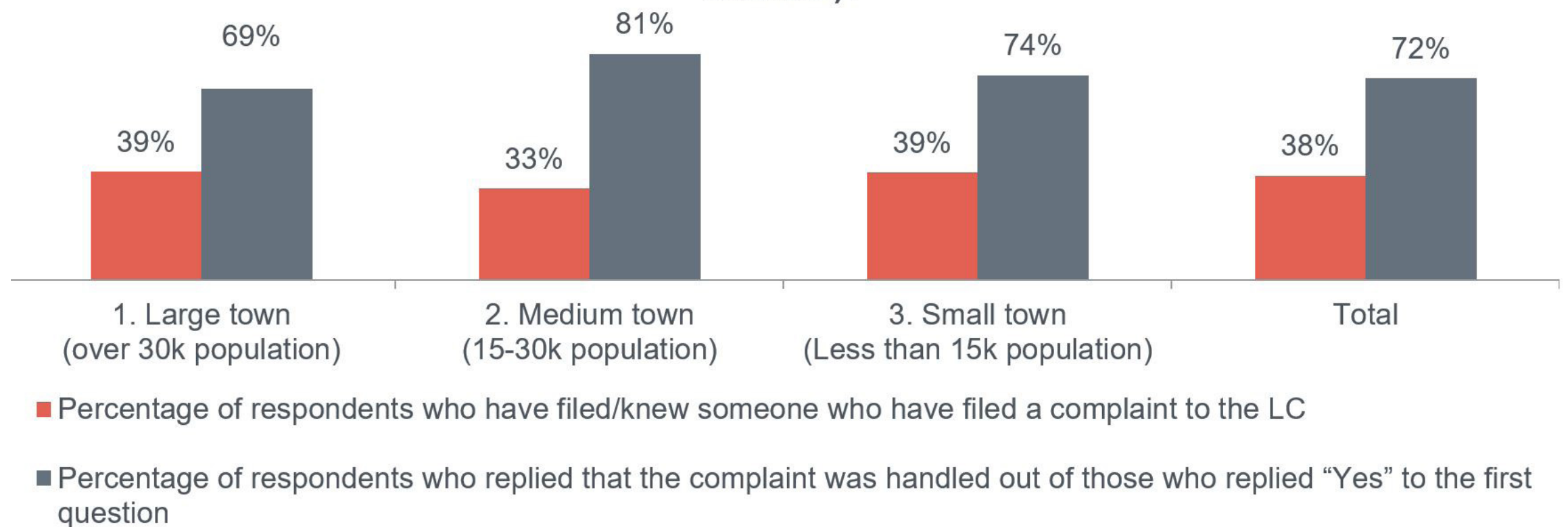
- 53% in Babka, 49% in Atareb, 47% in Daret Azza

High percentage of handling complaints:

- 93% in Abzimo, 81% in Babka, 74% in Big Orm, 51% in Dana

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

Did you or any person you know file a complaint to the LC (percentage of « Yes » answers)? If yes, was the complaint handled (percentage of « Yes » answers)?



High percentage of complaints:

- 73% in Jisrin, 59% in Zamalka, 52% in Douma, 50% in Kafr Batna, 48% in Hamoria, 47% in Arbin

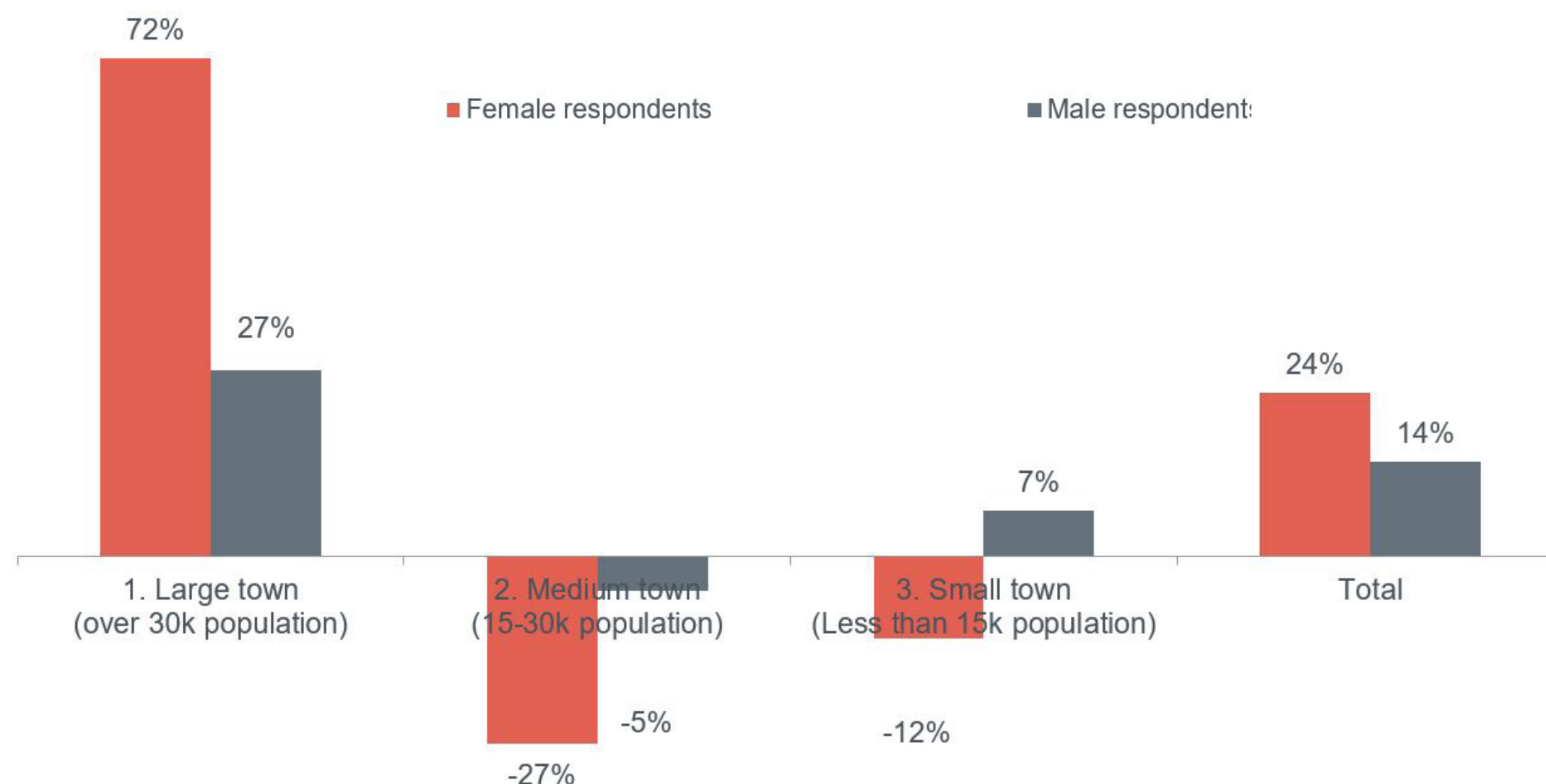
High percentage of handling complaints:

- In most of the locations

The following chart reflects the responses on a question where the sample could choose between five options: very good, good, average, bad, very bad. In order to have a simple representation of the responses, the figures below were calculated by adding the percentage of people who replied, “very good” with the percentage of people who replied “good”, then subtracting the percentage of people who replied “bad” and “very bad”. Thus, a positive result indicates that the overall opinion was positive; a negative result indicates that the overall opinion was negative and a result close to zero indicates that the overall result was either split or neutral.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

As a community member, how would you rate your acceptance of the LC?

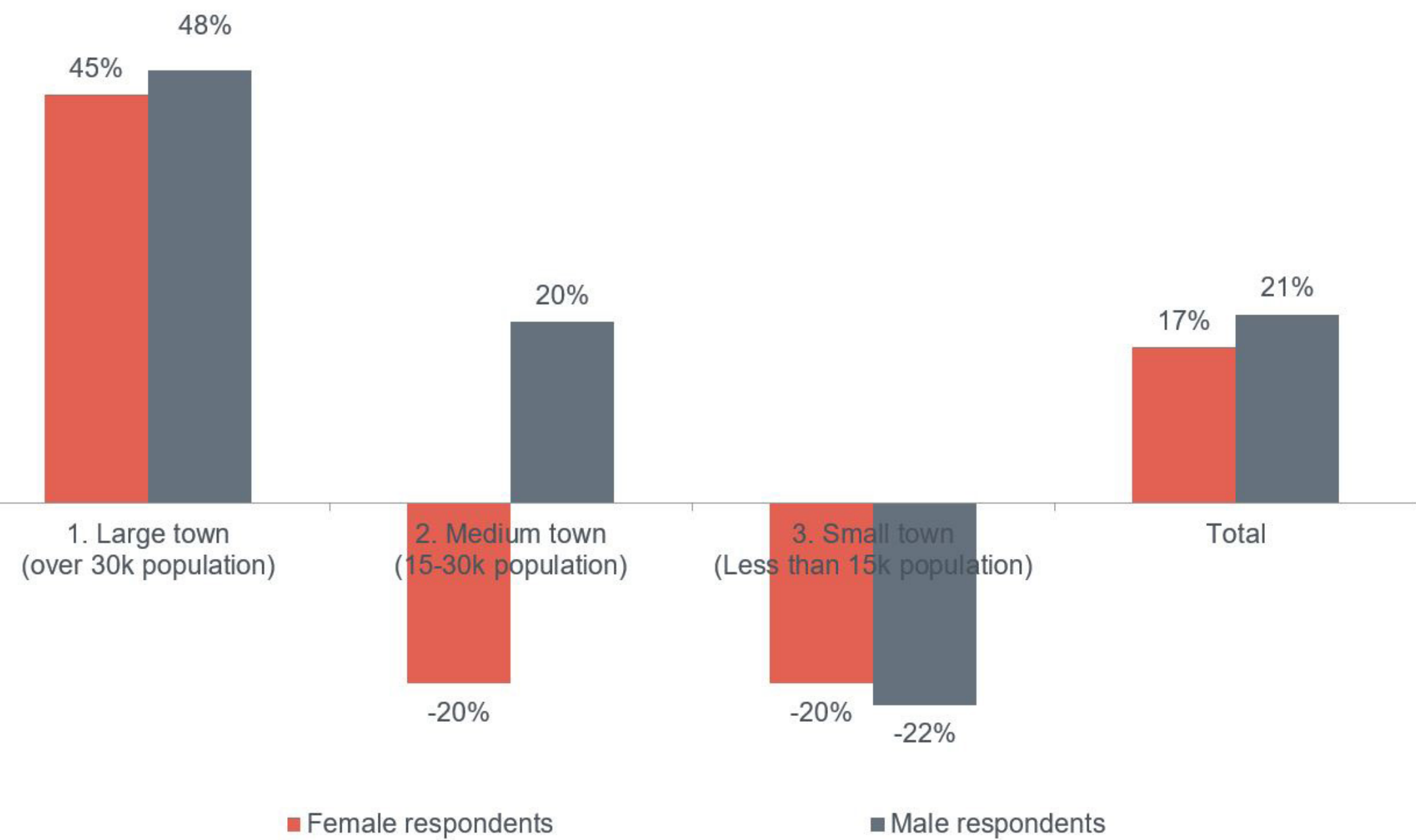


High percentage of acceptance:

- 100% of female respondents in Babka, 100% of female respondents in Kafr Noran, 80% of female respondents in Dana, 75% of female respondents in Daret Azza, 62% of female respondents in Atareb, 57% of female respondents in Talaada, 57% of female respondents in Termanin
- 86% of male respondents in Babka, 83% of male respondents in Kafr Aleppo, 77% of male respondents in Talaada, 61% of male respondents in Atareb, 42% of male respondents in Daret Azza

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

As a community member, how would you rate your acceptance of the LC?



High percentage of acceptance:

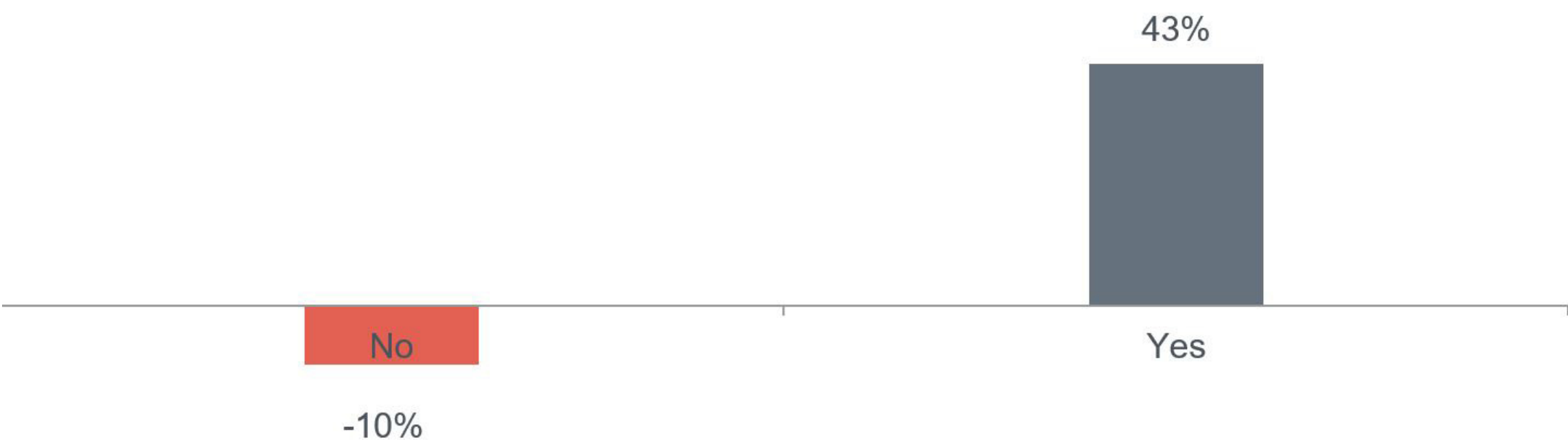
- 100% of female respondents in Jisrin, 67% of female respondents in Saqba, 59% of female respondents in Douma, 50% of female respondents in Hamoria
- 76% of male respondents in Jisrin, 66% of male respondents in Douma, 59% of male respondents in Harsta

In the following chart, we present the differences in evaluation of the acceptance of the local councils separated by:

- Those of the sample members who replied “yes” to the existence of a complaint mechanism at the local council
- Those who replied “no” to that question

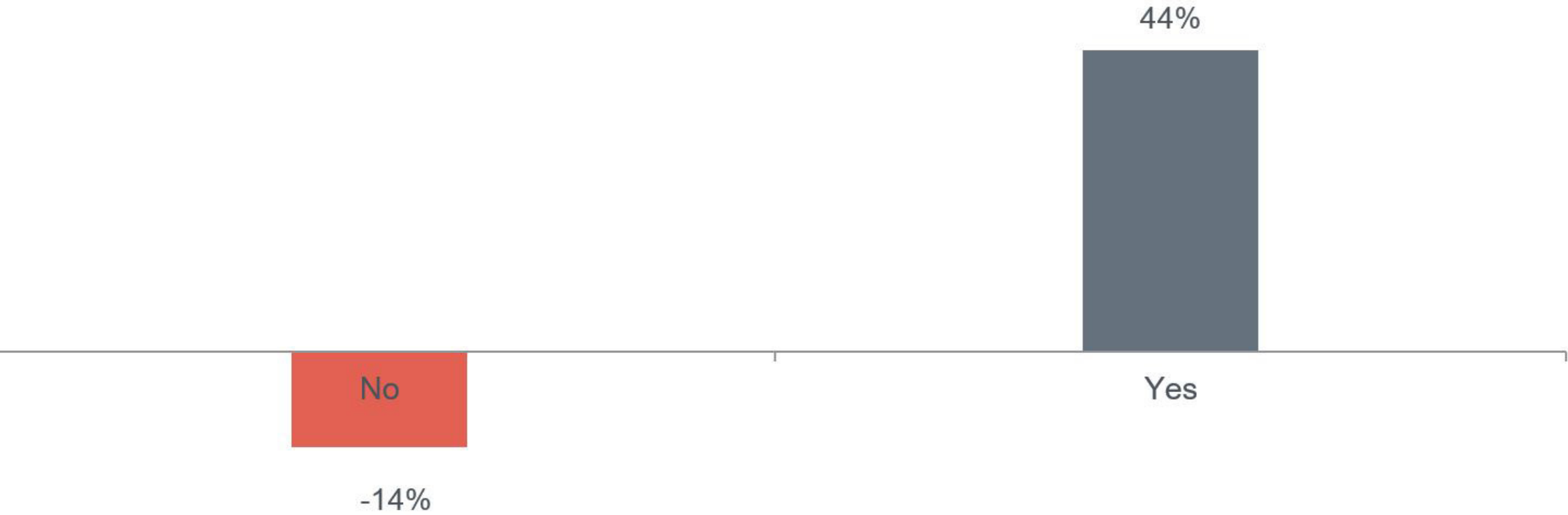
Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

How the respondents rated the LC’s acceptance, according to the respondent’s knowledge of the existence (Yes) or not (No) of complaint mechanisms at the LC



Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

How the respondents rated the LC’s acceptance, according to the respondent’s knowledge of the existence (Yes) or not (No) of complaint mechanisms at the LC





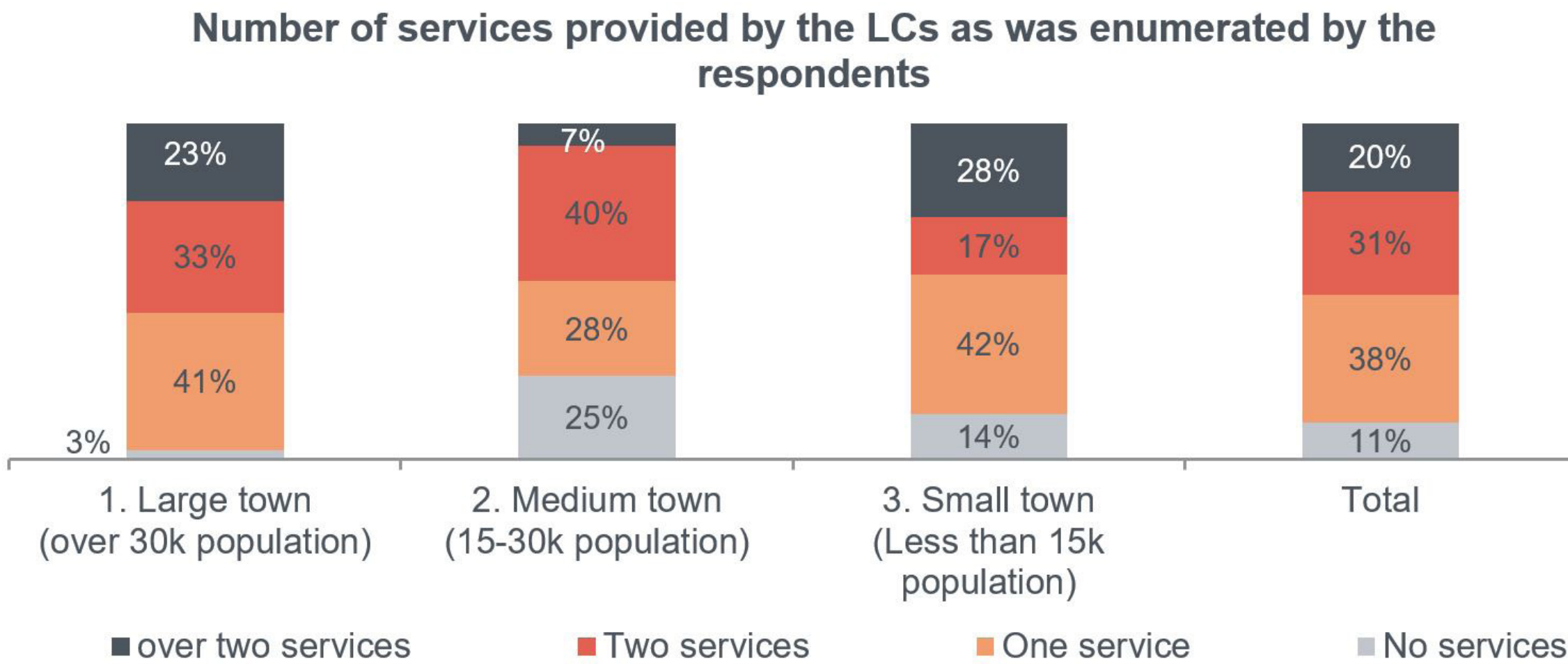


Sample's opinion on services provided by the LCs and their performance

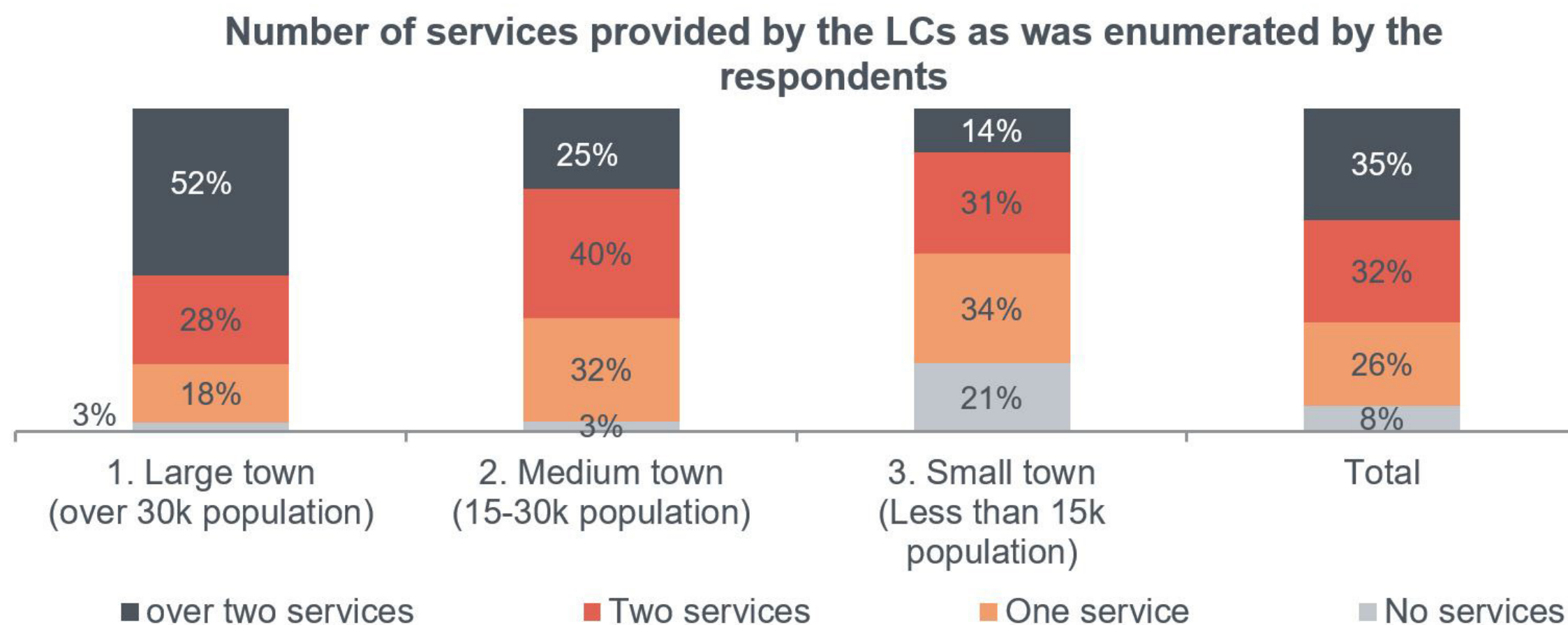
The following charts reflect the replies of the sample on a number of questions related to their awareness and evaluation of the services provided by the local councils and their performances.

It is important to remind here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect the reality. For example, there may be other services provided by the local councils but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)



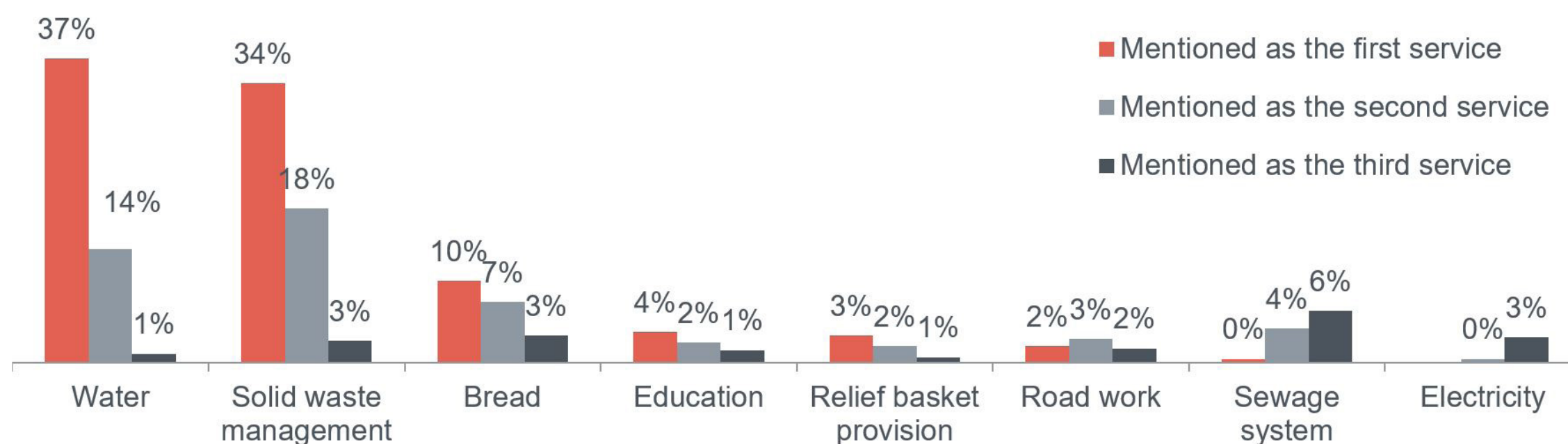
Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)



Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect the reality. For example, there may be other services provided by the local councils but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

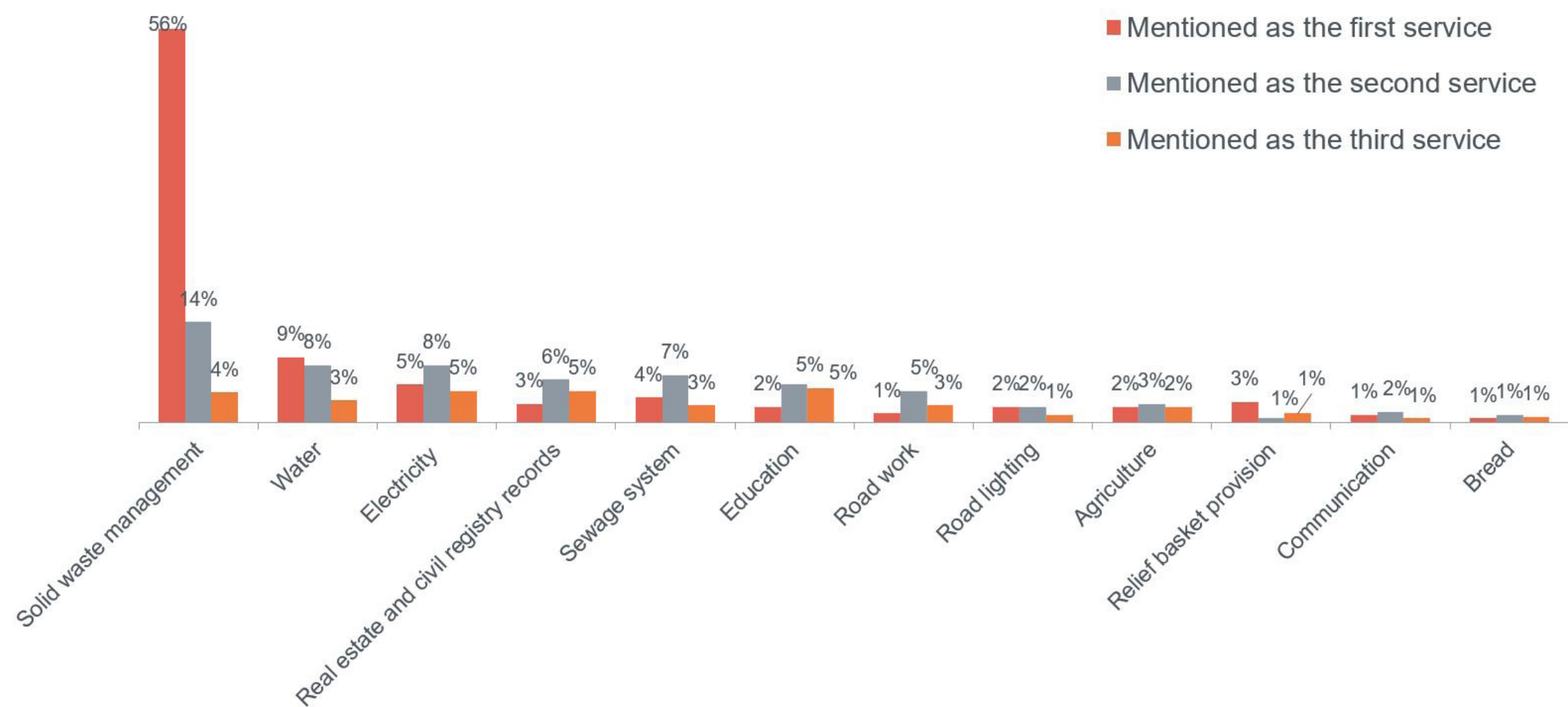
Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Types of services provided by the LCs as was enumerated by the respondents



Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

Types of services provided by the LCs as was enumerated by the respondents

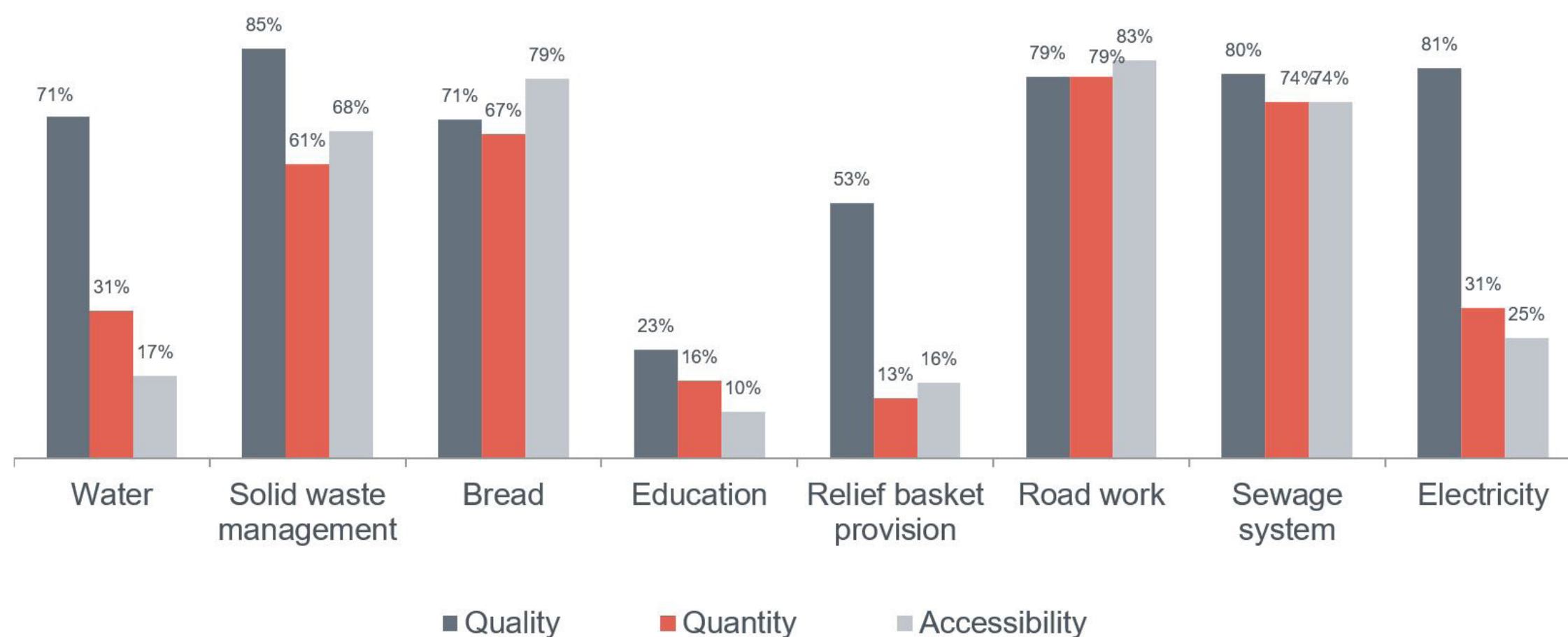


It is worth noting here that according to the samples in both areas, the services offered by the local councils in Eastern Ghouta seem to be more diverse than that of Western Aleppo/Northern Idlib countryside.

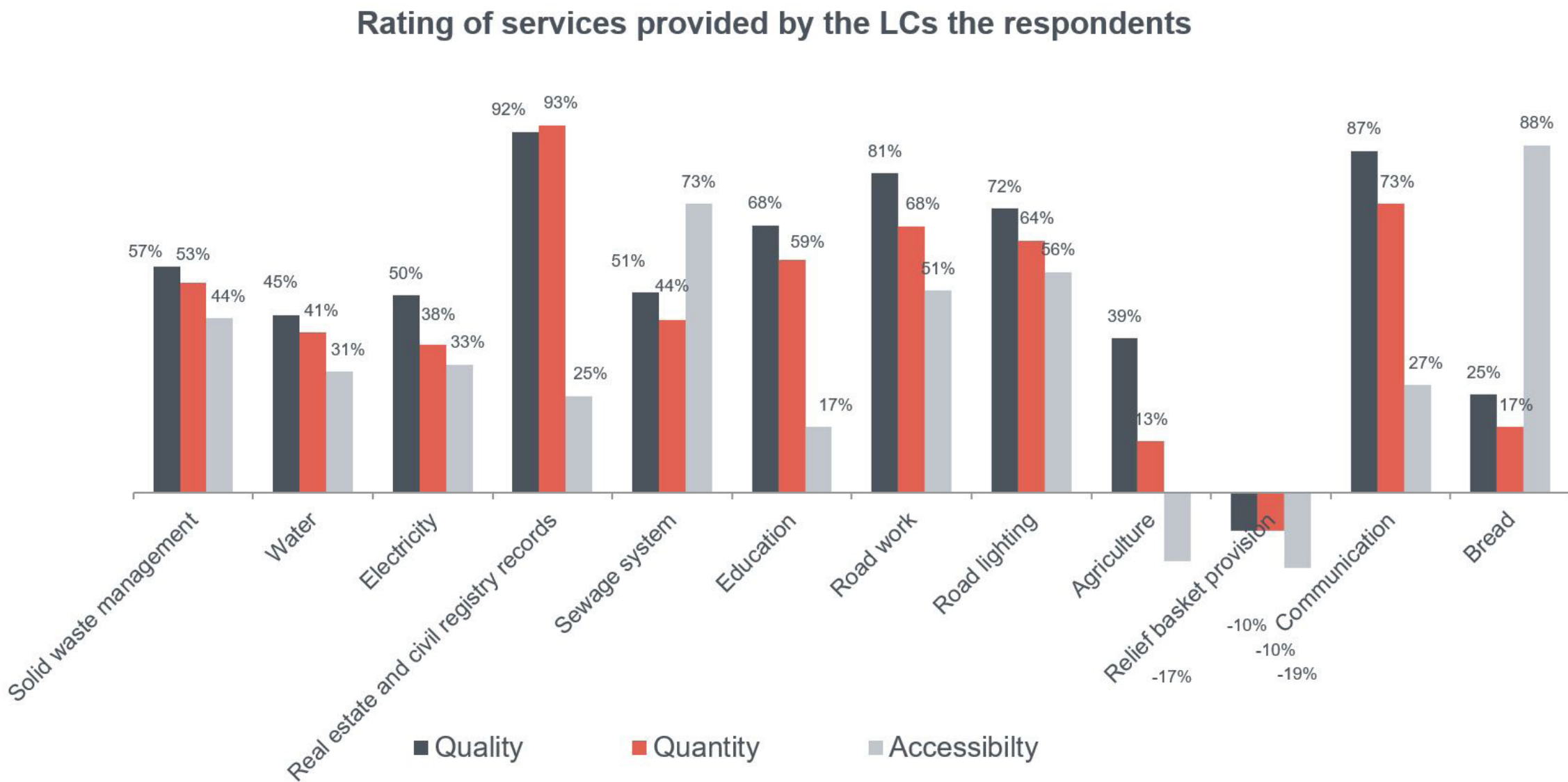
The following chart reflects the responses on a question where the sample could choose between five options: very good, good, average, bad, or very bad. In order to have a simple representation of the responses, the figures below were calculated by adding the percentage of people who replied, “very good” with the percentage of people who replied “good”, then subtracting the percentage of people who replied “bad” and “very bad”. Thus, a positive result indicates that the overall opinion was positive; a negative result indicates that the overall opinion was negative and a result close to zero indicates that the overall result was either split or neutral.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Rating of services provided by the LCs the respondents



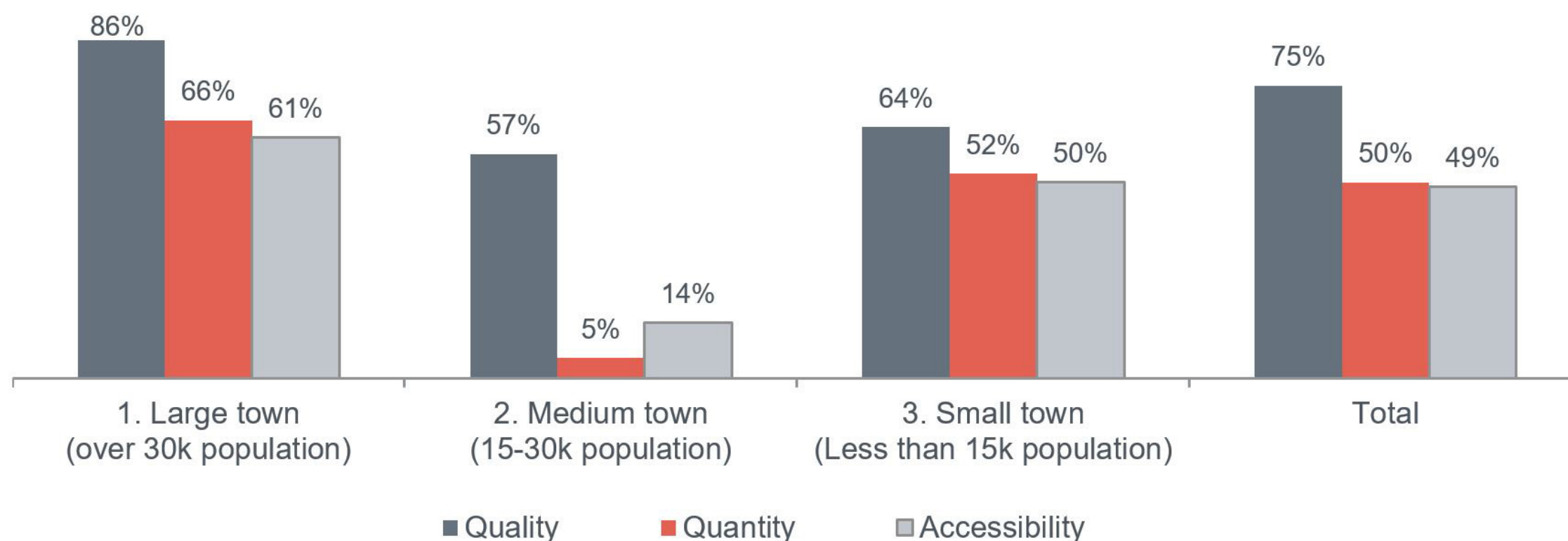
Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)



The following chart reflects the responses on a question where the sample could choose between five options: very good, good, average, bad, or very bad. In order to have a simple representation of the responses, the figures below were calculated by adding the percentage of people who replied “very good” with the percentage of people who replied “good”, then subtracting the percentage of people who replied “bad” and “very bad”. Thus, a positive result indicates that the overall opinion was positive; a negative result indicates that the overall opinion was negative and a result close to zero indicates that the overall result was either split or neutral.

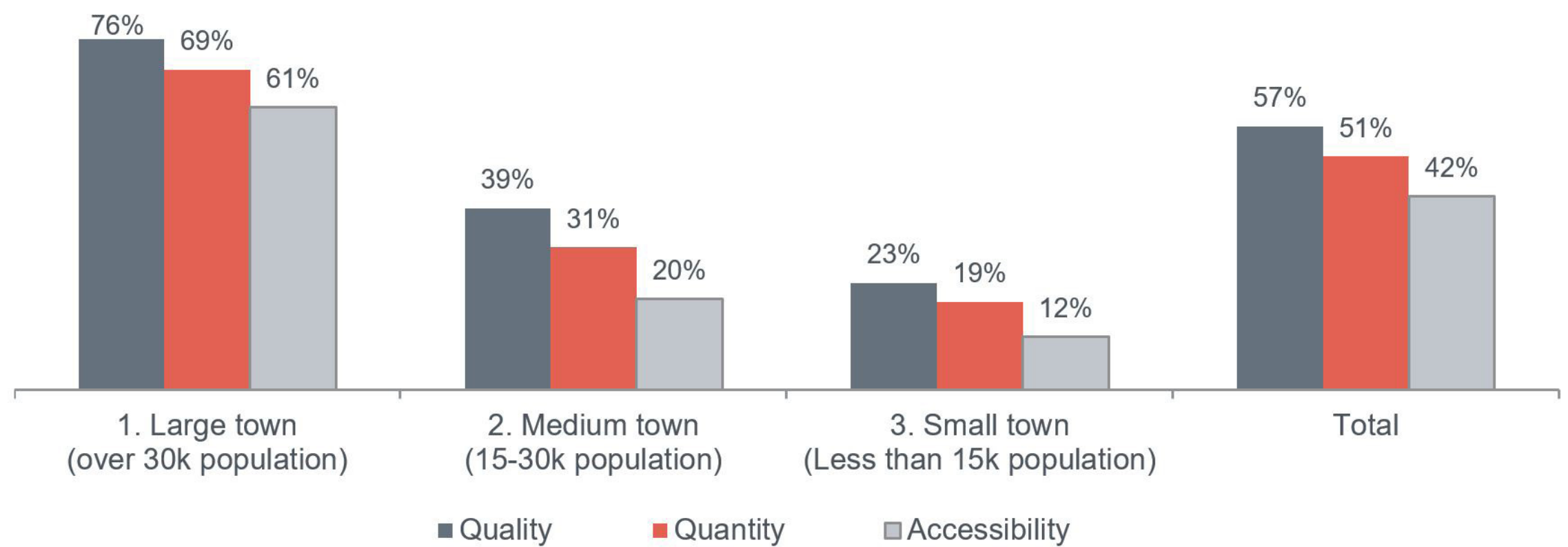
Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Rating of services provided by the LCs the respondents



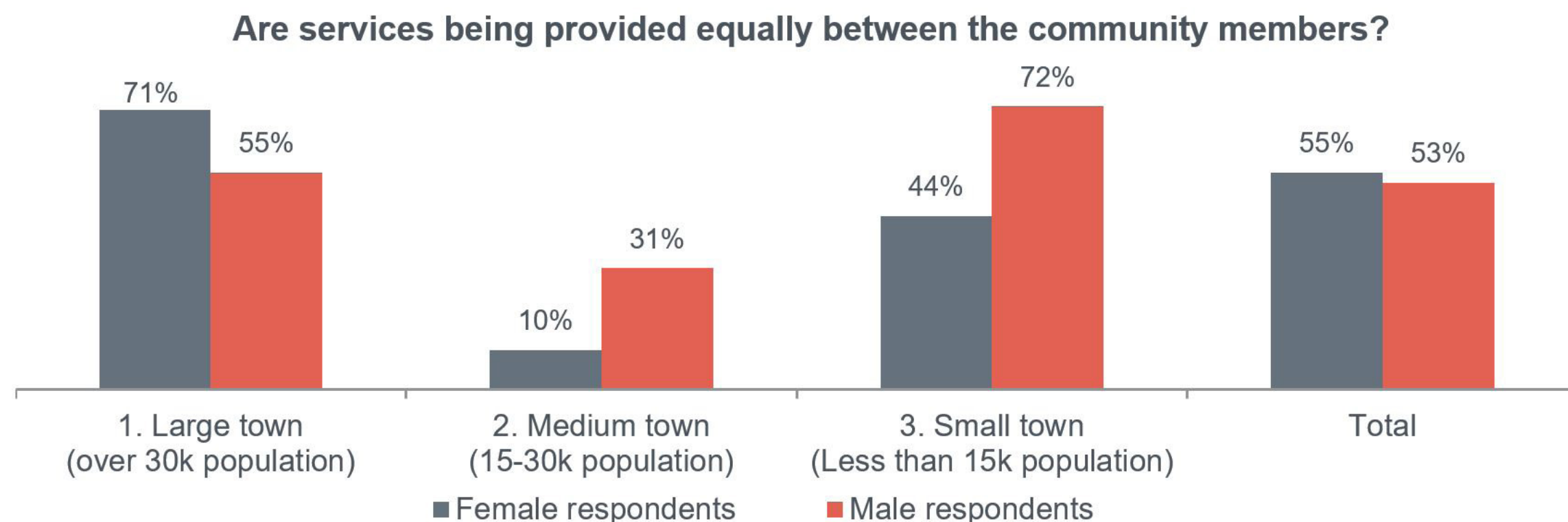
Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

Rating of services provided by the LCs the respondents



Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect reality. For example, there may be clear and fair distribution rules set in place by the local councils, but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)



High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 100% of female respondents in Babka, 100% of female respondents in Babbu, 100% of female respondents in Kafr Noran, 100% of female respondents in Term-anin, 83% of female respondents in Dana, 67% of female respondents in Daret Azza

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

Are they being provided equally between the community members?



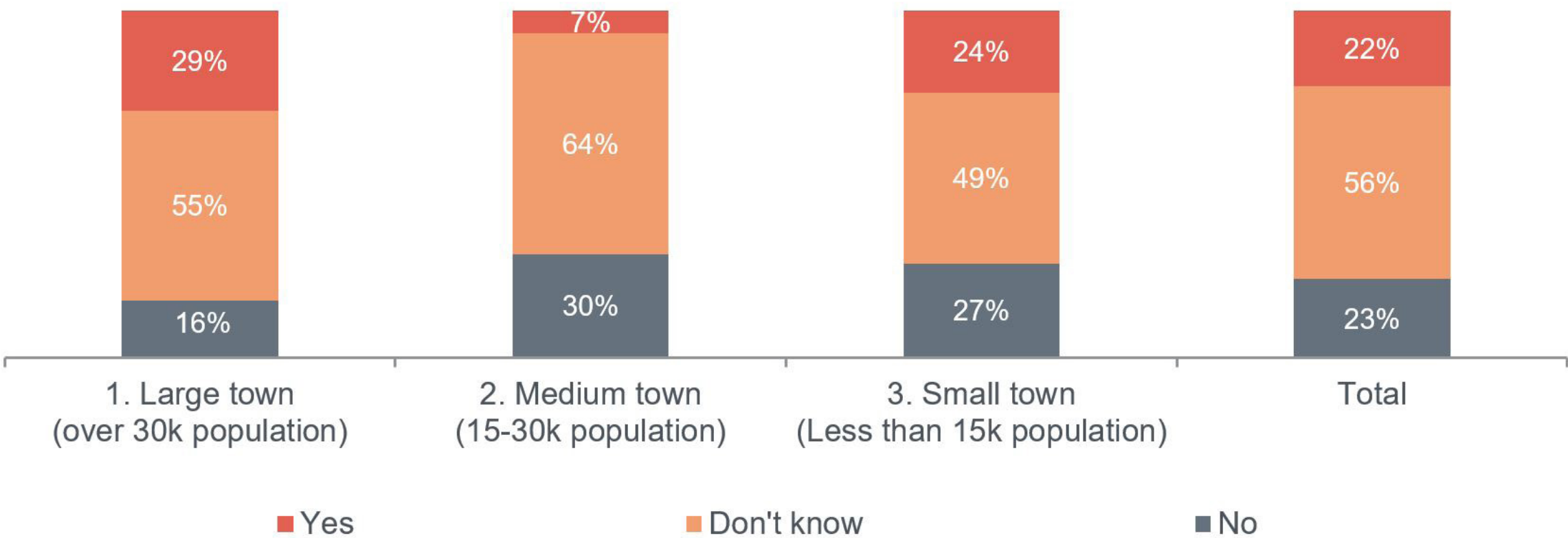
High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 89% of female respondents in Douma, 80% of female respondents in Jisrin, 67% of female respondents in Saqba, 67% of female respondents in Kafr Batna, 67% of female respondents in Zamalka, 64% of female respondents in Misraba, 60% of female respondents in Arbin, 60% of female respondents in Harsta, 50% of female respondents in Hamoria, 50% of female respondents in Ain Tarma
- 100% of male respondents in Jisrin, 93% of male respondents in Harsta, 88% of male respondents in Douma, 69% of male respondents in Arbin, 69% of male respondents in Saqba, 68% of male respondents in Hamoria, 57% of male respondents in Misraba, 57% of male respondents in Zamalka, 53% of male respondents in Kafr Batna

Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect the reality. For example, there may be technical expertise at the local councils but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Does the LC have any previous experience in infrastructure projects?

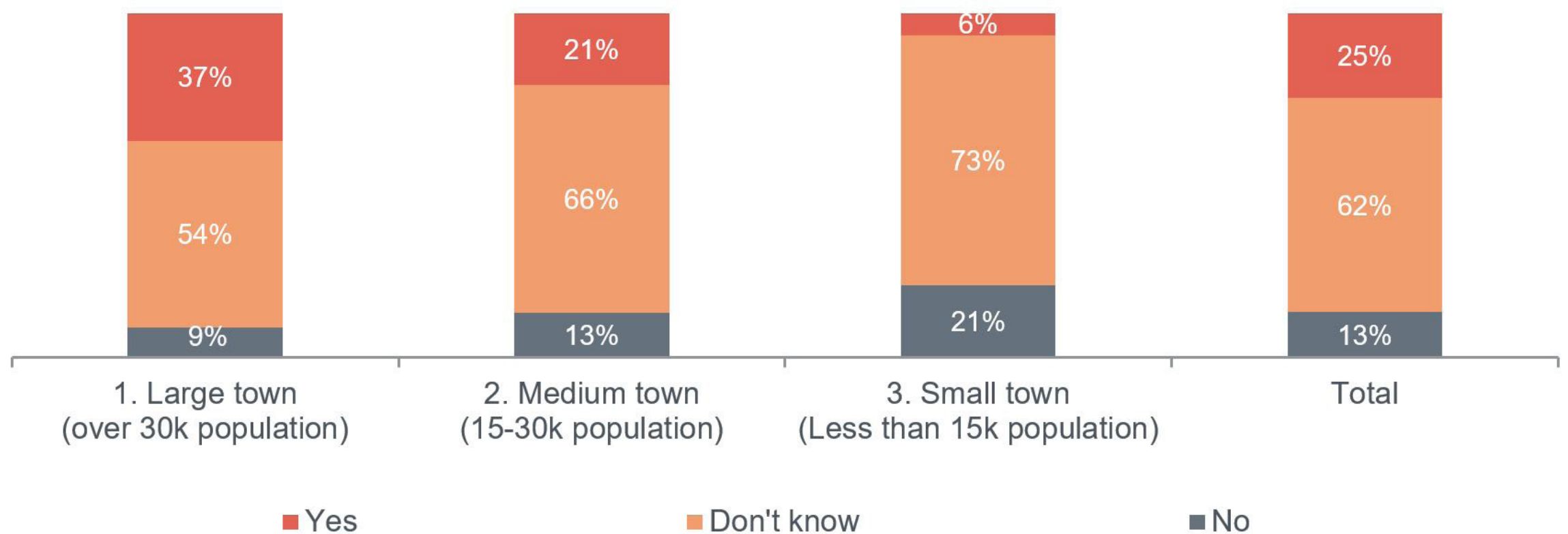


High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 58% in Babka, 56% in Daret Azza, 46% in Kafr Noran

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

Does the LC have any previous experience in infrastructure projects?

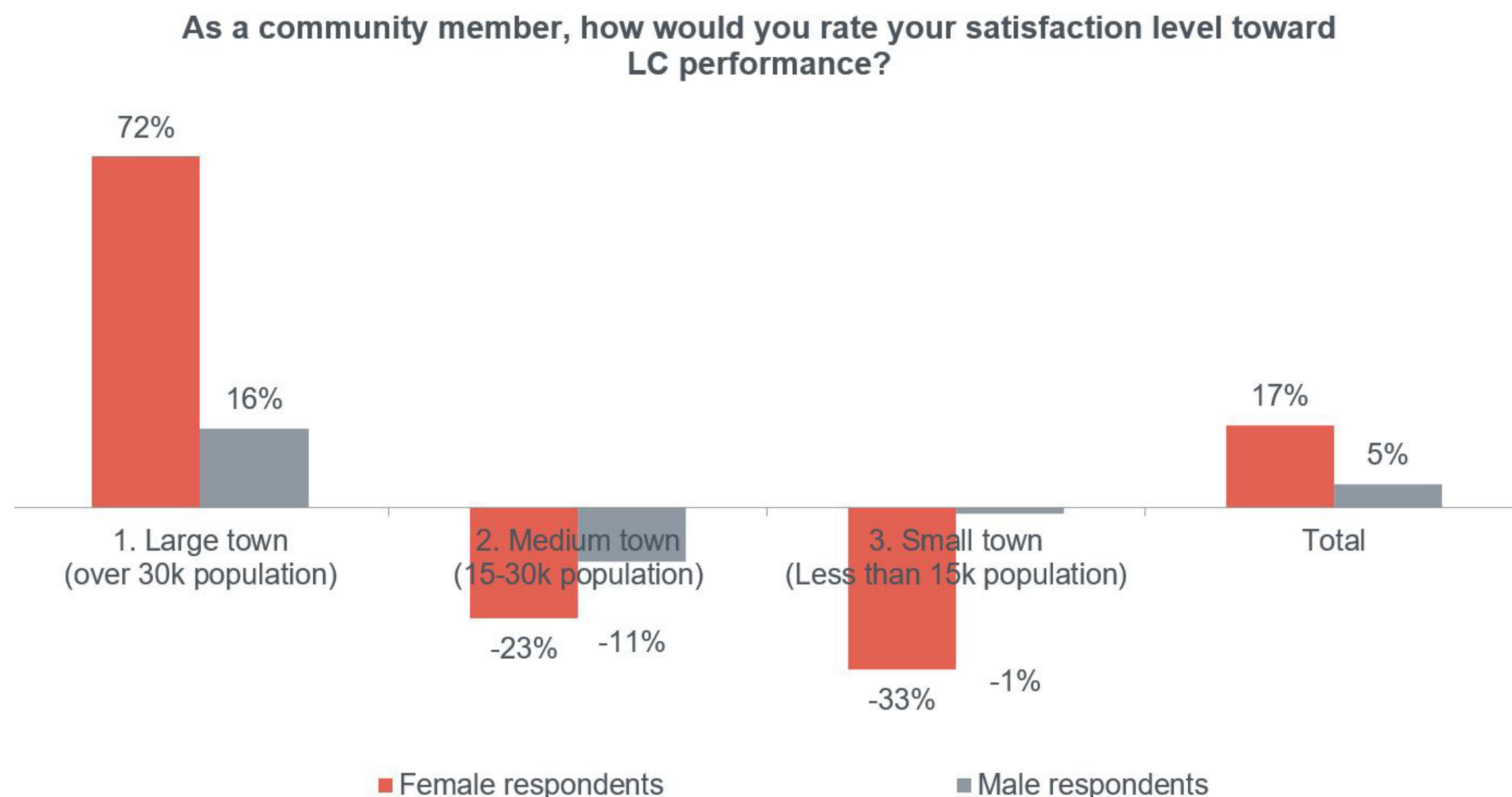


High percentages of “yes” responding:

- 57% in Douma

The following chart reflects the responses on a question where the sample could choose between five options: very good, good, average, bad, or very bad. In order to have a simple representation of the responses, the figures below were calculated by adding the percentage of people who replied, “very good” with the percentage of people who replied “good”, then subtracting the percentage of people who replied “bad” and “very bad”. Thus, a positive result indicates that the overall opinion was positive; a negative result indicates that the overall opinion was negative and a result close to zero indicates that the overall result was either split or neutral.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

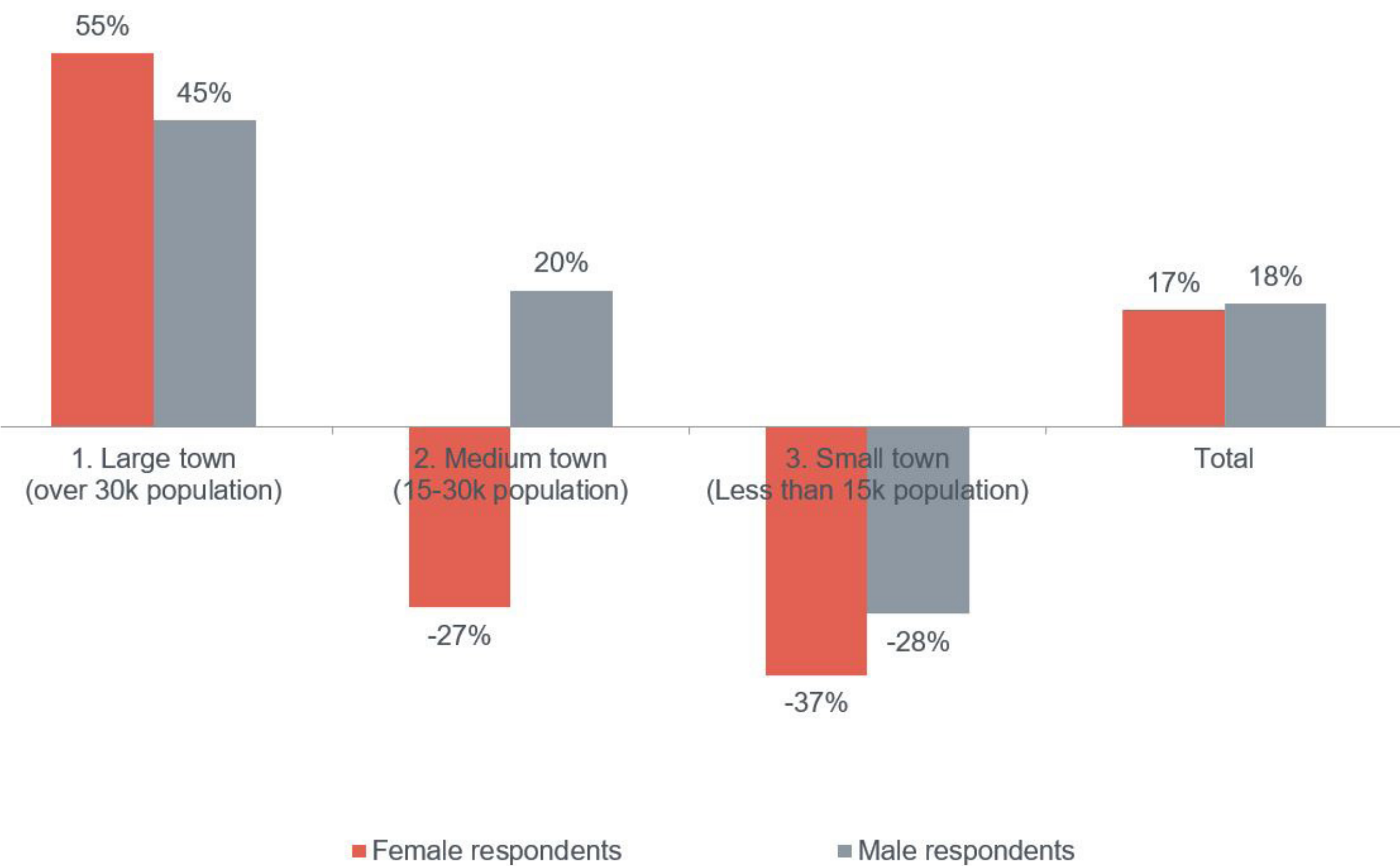


Percentages of high rating:

- 100% of female respondents in Babka, 83% of female respondents in Daret Azza, 77% of female respondents in Atareb, 72% of female respondents in Dana, 71% of female respondents in Talaada
- 100% of male respondents in Babka, 83% of male respondents in Kafr Aleppo, 47% of male respondents in Atareb, 46% of male respondents Daret Azza

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

As a community member, how would you rate your satisfaction level toward LC performance?



Percentages of high rating:

- 100% of female respondents in Jisrin, 74% of female respondents in Douma, 60% of female respondents in Arbin, 58% of female respondents in Saqba, 50% of female respondents in Hamoria
- 82% of male respondents in Jisrin, 70% of male respondents in Harsta, 64% of male respondents in Douma, 51% of male respondents in Arbin.





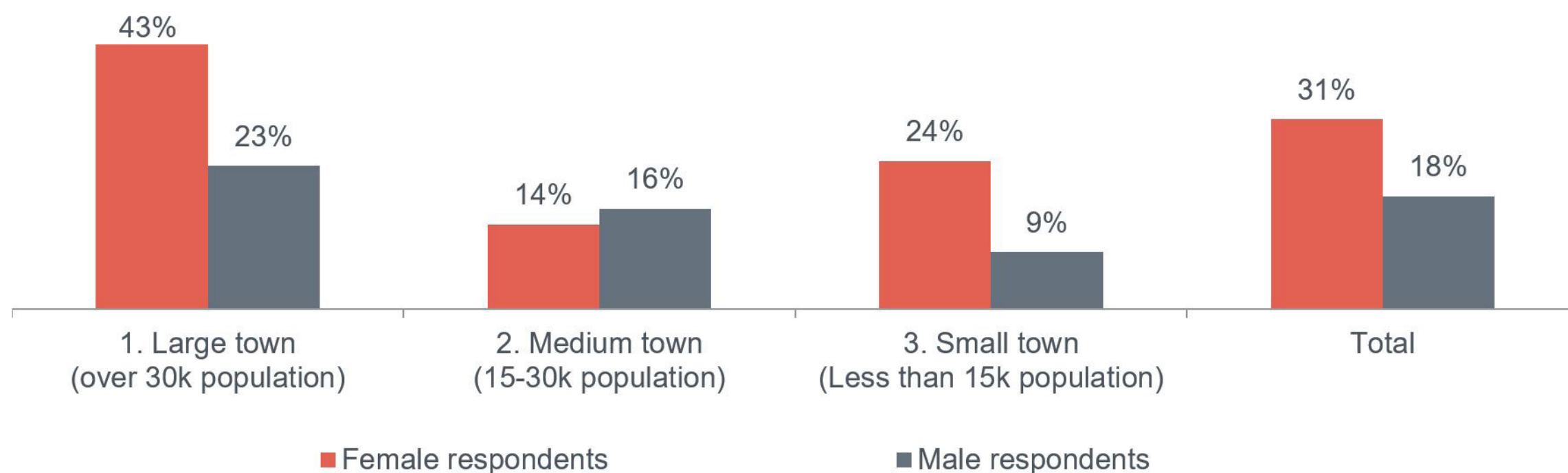
**Sample's knowledge
about the local civil
initiatives, if they
exist**

The following charts reflect the responses of the sample on a number of questions related to their awareness of the existence of civil society initiatives in their communities.

It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect reality. For example, there may be local civil society initiatives, but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Were any advocacy and community outreach activities conducted in 2016?

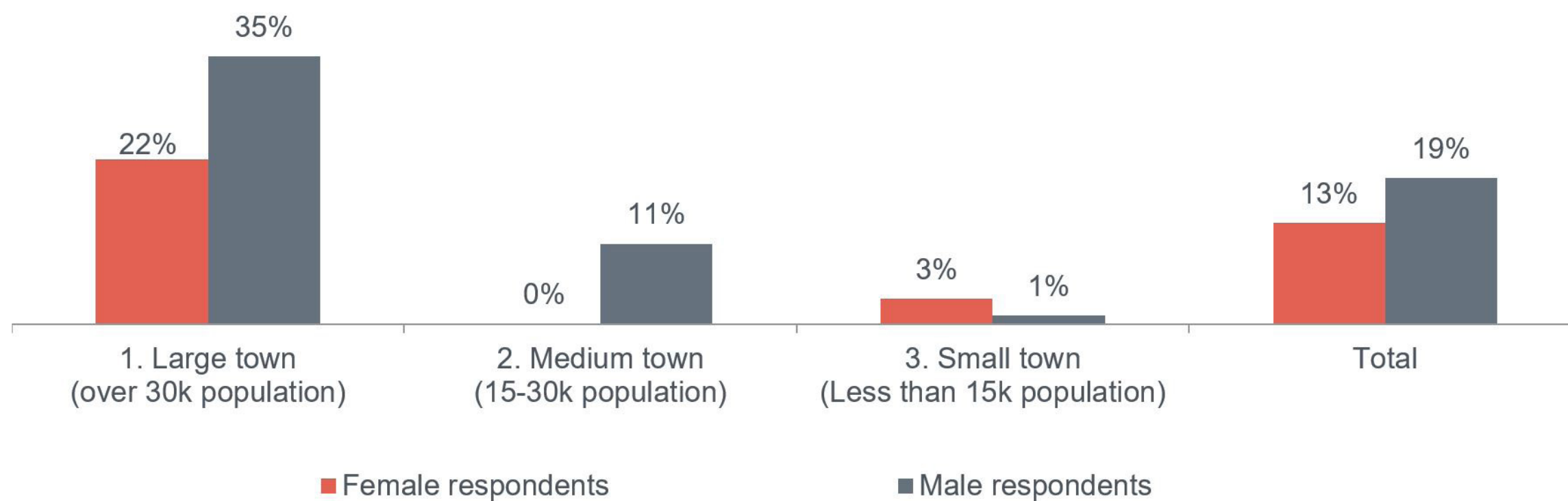


High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 83% of female respondents in Daret Azza, 54% of female respondents in Atareb, 50% of female respondents in Kafr Aleppo
- 50% of male respondents in Daret Azza, 44% of male respondents in Atareb

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

Were any advocacy and community outreach activities conducted in 2016?



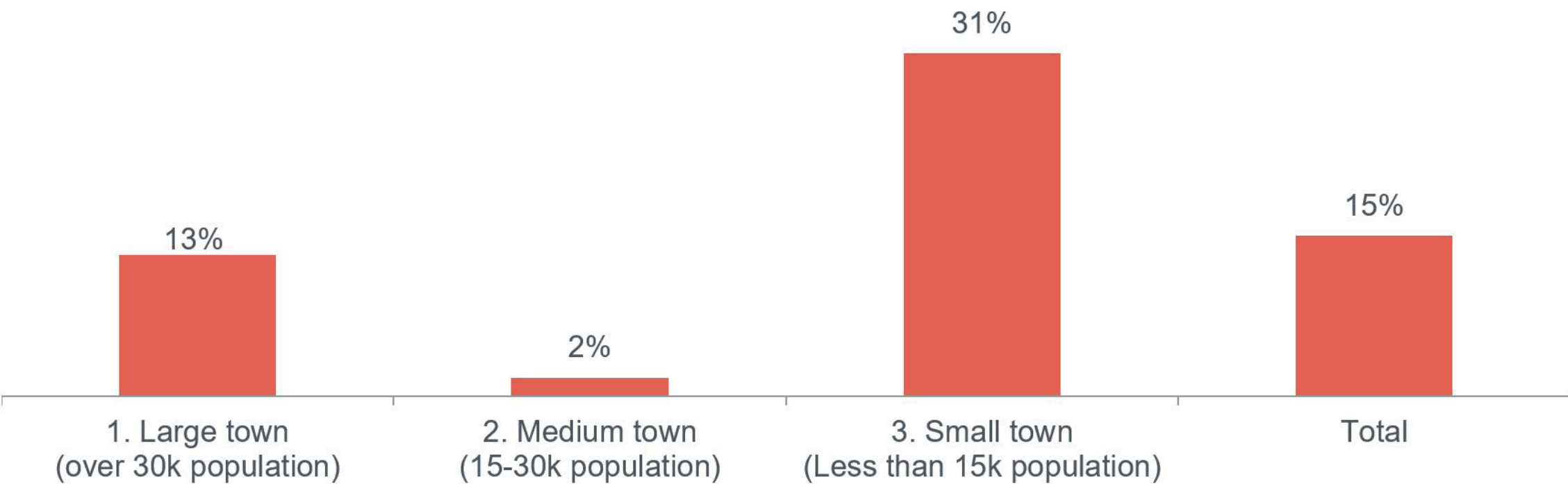
High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 55% of male respondents in Douma

Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect the reality. For example, there may be local civil society initiatives but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Were any initiatives arranged to increase the level of acceptance of IDPs, people from different cultures or religions, etc. in the local community?

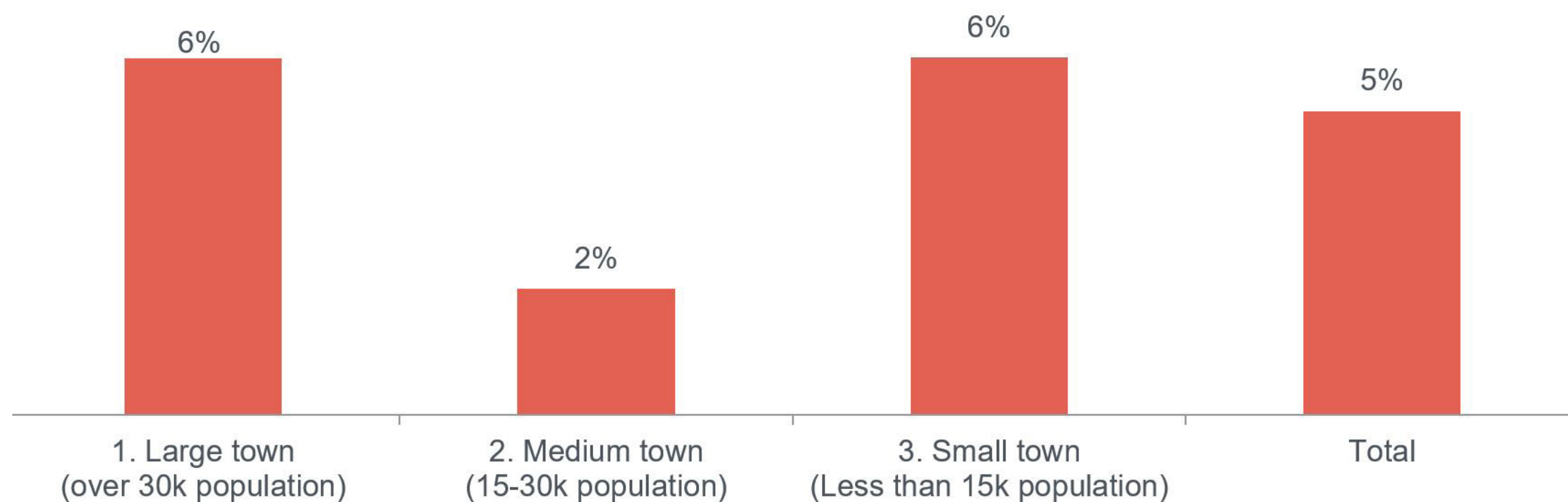


High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 70% in Kafr Noran, 65% in Batbu

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

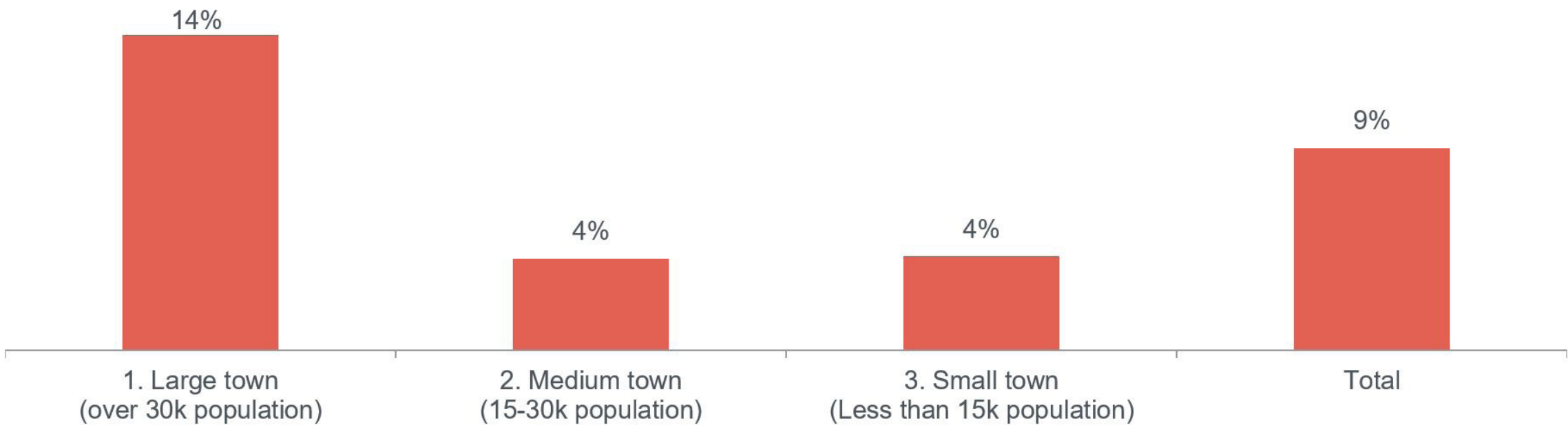
Were any initiatives arranged to increase the level of acceptance of IDPs, people from different cultures or religions, etc. in the local community?



Reminder: It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect the reality. For example, there may be local civil society initiatives but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Were there any initiatives led by women?

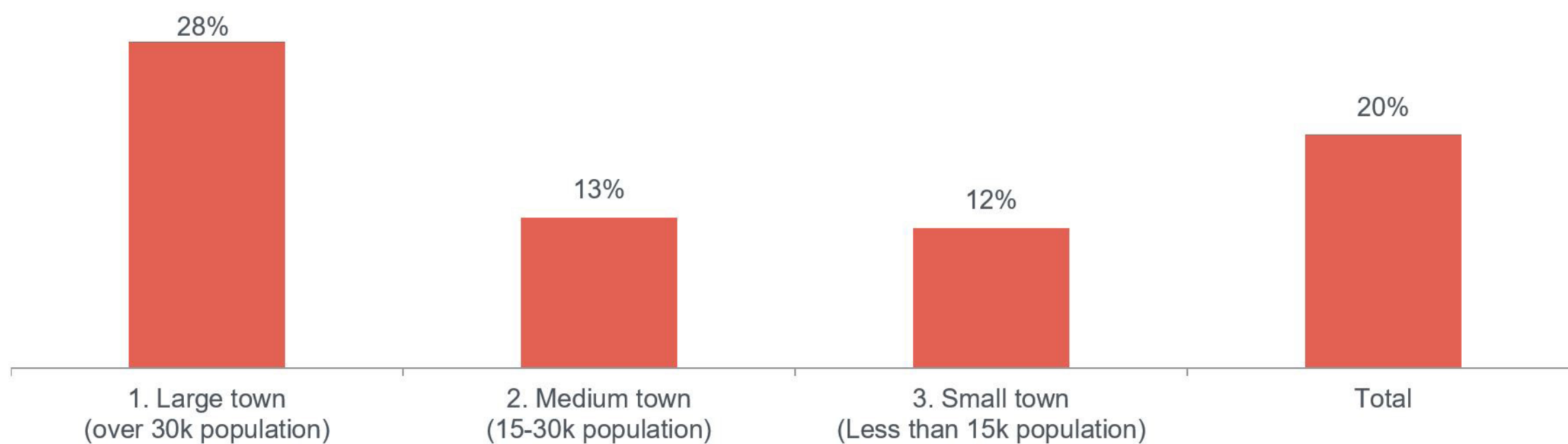


High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 44% in Daret Azza

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

Were there any initiatives led by women?



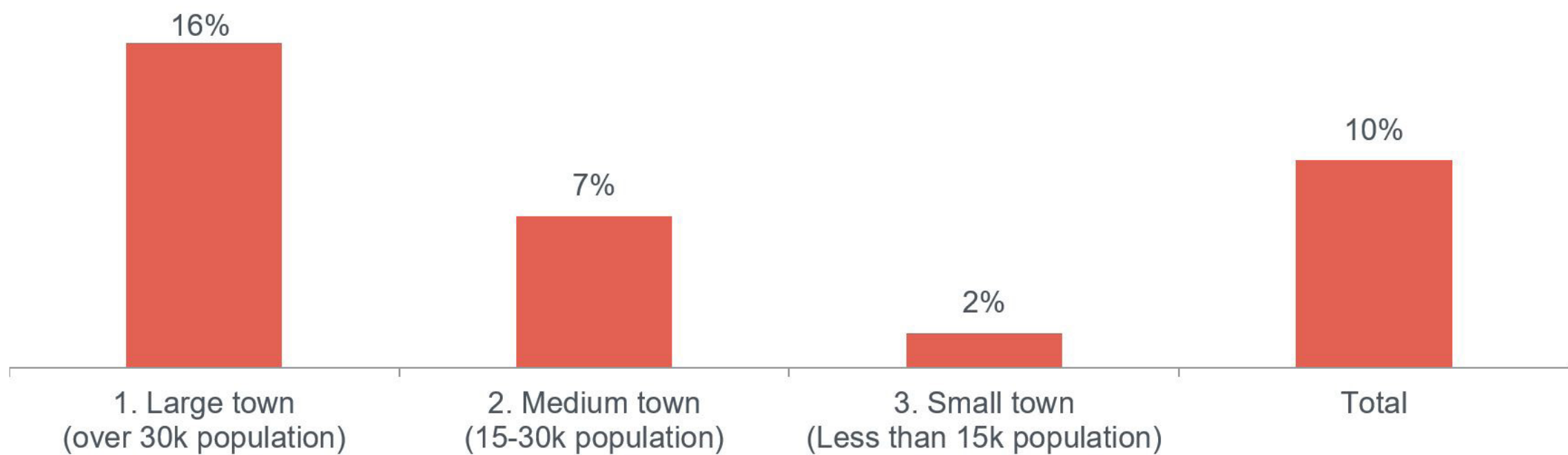
High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 47% in Zamalka, 46% in Douma

It is important to note here that the results are the reflection of the opinions of the sample and do not necessarily reflect the reality. For example, there may be local civil society initiatives but not all the sample members were quite aware of this fact.

Western Rural Aleppo / Northern Rural Idleb (sample size: 471 individuals)

Are there any local specialized associations or unions?

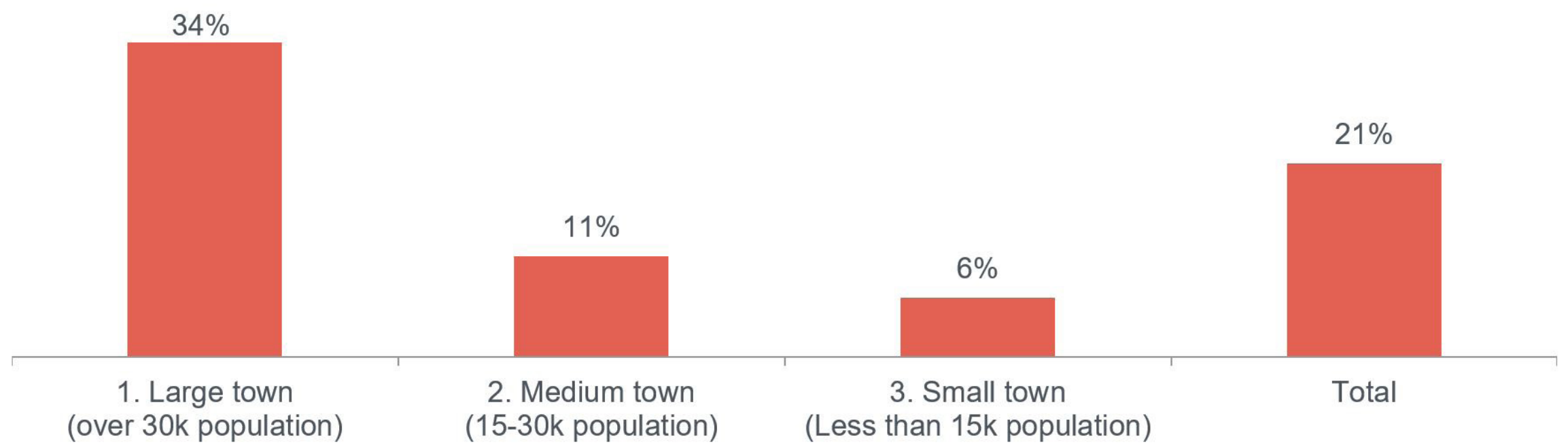


High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 78% in Daret Azza

Eastern Ghouta (sample size: 437 individuals)

Are there any local specialized associations or unions?



High percentage of “yes” responses:

- 42% in Douma





Annex: Summarized description of sampling methodology

Methodology:

The Consortium M&E team used a combination of qualitative and quantitative tools with community member interviews in order to reach a better understanding of local governance, services and community perception in 30 selected communities in Eastern Ghouta and the Western Aleppo/Northern Idlib countryside. Field researches collected data to help establish a baseline for the different indicators set for the outcome/impact results, and to help finalize the selection of the communities for the first year of implementation. Sixteen researchers and two team leaders under the management of the RMTeam operations manager conducted a baseline survey with sample sizes as shown in the table below:

Number of Interviews	Area
435	Eastern Ghouta
471	Western Aleppo/Northern Idlib Countryside
906	Total

The size of the sample in each town was calculated in accordance to the number inhabitants using usual statistical sampling methodology in order to have a good representative sample.

