"Diwan"

Implemented in Wadi Khaled, North Lebanon

Research Team:
Melike Karlidag, Team Leader
Bérangère Pineau Soukkarieh, M&E Consultant

Elisa Dari
Country Director
Search for Common Ground
edari@sfcg.org

Morgane Ortmans
Design, Monitoring & Evaluation and Learning Manager
Search for Common Ground
mortmans@sfcg.org

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements

Abbreviations

AND	Akkar Network for Development
BI	Baseline Indicator
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HH	Household
IGA	Income Generating Activity
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
IRC	International Rescue Committee
KII	Key Informant Interview
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontière
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
Search	Search for Common Ground
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UO	Ultimate Outcome
USD	United States Dollar

Definitions of Key Terminology

Community mobilization: Community mobilization is the process of encouraging and engaging communities to identify community priorities, resources, needs and solutions in such a way as to promote representative participation, good governance, accountability and peaceful change. A community could be considered "mobilized" when all members feel that mobilization is important to them and worth action and support.

Community representatives: Community representatives are individuals who are chosen or appointed - formally or informally - by community members to represent the said community.

Decision-making process: Decision making is the process of making choices by identifying a decision, gathering information, and assessing alternative resolutions.[1]

Inclusive governance: Inclusive governance implies that all people – including women, men, girls, boys, the poor, ethnic and religious minorities, indigenous peoples and other disadvantaged groups – have the right to participate meaningfully in governance processes and influence decisions that affect them. It also means that governance institutions and policies are accessible, accountable and responsive to disadvantaged groups, protecting their interests and providing diverse populations with equal opportunities for public services such as justice, health and education.[2]

Marginalized groups: Different groups of people within a given culture, context and history at risk of being subjected to multiple discrimination due to the interplay of different personal characteristics or grounds, such as gender, age, ethnicity, religion or belief, health status, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, education or income, or living in various geographic localities. Belonging to such groups or even being perceived to belong to them heightens the risk of inequalities in terms of access to rights and use of services and goods in a variety of domains, such as access to education, employment, health, social and housing assistance, protection against domestic or institutional violence, and justice.[3]

Participatory governance: Participatory governance is a method of collective management in which decision makers are committed to involving citizens in the decision-making process, and ensuring that individuals have a voice in decisions that affect them.

Social action: Social action is the organization of activities and projects by community members to address the specific needs or concerns in their society by introducing ideas, activities and processes to bring about change. For example, social action projects could involve writing letters to decision-makers, signing petitions, awareness raising activities or organizing campaigns.

Social stability: Social stability is defined as a state of intergroup relations at the community level, where sources of tension between groups are addressed and managed through formal institutions or systems, so as to prevent them from resulting in collective violence, human rights abuses, or further loss of opportunities for vulnerable groups. Social stability in Lebanon means supporting municipalities, local institutions and other conflict resolution actors within all communities, so as to prevent social tensions generated or exacerbated by the Syrian crisis resulting in conflict between and among the displaced, and /or between the displaced and host communities.[4]

---

[1] University of Massachusetts, Decision making process, available at: http://www.umassd.edu/fycm/decisionmaking/process/
[2] UNDP, Towards inclusive governance, Promoting the participation of disadvantages groups in Asia-Pacific, available at: http://hrbaportal.org/wp-content/files/Towards_inclusivegovernance_Asiapacific6.pdf
[3] European institute for gender equality, Gender equality Glossary and Thesaurus, available at: http://eige.europa.eu/rdc/thesaurus/terms/1280
[4] Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017 – 2020, Sector – Social stability, available at: http://www.un.org.lb/library/assets/Social%20Stability.pdf

Executive Summary

This is a baseline assessment conducted for Search for Common Ground's "Diwan Project," which is to be implemented in Lebanon's rural region of Wadi Khaled, located on the northeast border with Syria. The Diwan Project will be implemented between 2017 and 2019, and is funded by Global Affairs Canada, Canada's governmental development agency.

The ultimate goal of the Diwan Project is to contribute towards more inclusive and participatory governance in Wadi Khaled, through which more sustainable, equitable, and accountable development projects can be implemented. Key activities of the Diwan Project include capacity development activities, dialogue facilitation, trust-building and outreach activities.

The purpose of this baseline assessment is to gain an improved contextual understanding of the region where the project is to be implemented, with specific focus on local governance. The study aims to establish meaningful benchmarks against which progress can be tracked throughout the implementation. A summary of the information available in this baseline assessment is as follows:

- Contextual information about, for example, the geography and social structure in the area;
- An overview of local governance institutions and other key stakeholders in the areas of intervention and their level of understanding concerning participation and inclusiveness;
- Documentation of existing perceptions of community members towards local leaders and decision-makers in their areas;
- An assessment of the availability of social action initiatives managed by marginalized groups, such as women and youth; and
- Baseline data on the identified project indicators.

The baseline assessment has applied a participatory mixed method approach including both qualitative and quantitative data collection methodologies. The study was conducted between August 7 and October 11, 2017 and was informed by a total of 764 community surveys, 16 focus group discussions with women, girls, men and boys, as well as 34 semi-structured key informant interviews.

Key Findings:

On community participation in decision-making processes: Local communities have expressed that the decision-making processes in Wadi Khaled are presently not including citizens in the different steps.. The decisions are often made by the mayors and municipal council members, without community participation in the process. However, the findings suggest that local leaders inform the communities about their decisions, although, this is normally done after a decision has been taken and not before or during the process.

Community participation in social action and local governance: Social action and community mobilization is not common in Wadi Khaled. Fewer than 5% of the surveyed community members confirmed participating

in such events in the past year, prior to conducting this assessment. In addition, with regard to knowledge about how to participate in local governance, the level of knowledge among the community members appears to be limited. The majority of community members who participated in the study reported that they do not know how their municipality is governed by their local leaders, how to obtain information about the decisions that are being made, or how to organize and run community meetings and public events. While there seems to be a general awareness about the lack of civic participation in governance, community members do not appear to be equipped with tools to mobilize the communities and to engage in social action projects.

The availability of development projects and community needs: Development projects in the region are rare. The baseline was able to identify a few projects that have been implemented in recent times, most of which are infrastructural such as the rehabilitation of roads and the construction of a water supply system. The results of the baseline show that such projects are indeed in line with the needs of the communities of Wadi Khaled. Nevertheless, the most crucial need which was identified by the community members themselves is work opportunities. However, projects related to livelihoods and income generation activities are presently not available in the area. This finding suggests that the implementation of small community projects related to the creation of livelihoods opportunities in Wadi Khaled would address a very important need.

Key Recommendations:

Recommendations linked to project activities:

1. **Consider facilitating community consultation meetings between local decision-makers and different groups within the communities**, including women, youth and other marginalized groups, to identify and come up with joint solutions for common problems. Such a facilitation would encourage the adoption of a more open and transparent governance.

2. **Identify key figures and community representatives, known and respected by the communities and the local leaders, who could act as a bridge** during the relationship, confidence and trust-building phase of the project, which should take place early on during the implementation. This activity should be integrated into the project's broader trust-building efforts.

3. **Consider including livelihoods/income generation activities in the project**, as part of the community development aspect, since this was one of the primary needs identified by the communities and there seem to be a general lack of such opportunities in Wadi Khaled. This recommendation is linked to the project's planned implementation of micro projects and seeks to inform the selection process of such projects.

4. **As part of the capacity building component, provide training opportunities on community mobilization and other skills that can be useful for micro project management**, to equip the communities, especially the marginalized groups, with tools that can help them plan and execute social action.

5. **Consider including an awareness raising initiative among the project activities such as the round-table discussions**, with an aim to promote women's empowerment and inclusion in decision-making processes. Further, group discussions with local leaders could include an awareness raising session on the benefits of participatory governance, so as to improve their understanding about inclusiveness.

Recommendation linked to context sensitivities:

6. **Consider expanding the implementation team** from two to three staff members, provided that the third team member is from Wadi Khaled. Having a third local team member, who is familiar with the local dynamics, norms and traditions, would help building trust and increasing the acceptance of the project among local communities and leaders, who remain doubtful of outsiders, following decades of neglect by the Lebanese authorities.

1. Background Information

Introduction

Search for Common Ground (Search) Lebanon has partnered with Success and Happiness, a Lebanese NGO, to implement its "Diwan Project" in the rural region of Wadi Khaled, located on the northeast border with Syria. The vast majority of the Wadi Khaled inhabitants belong to clans with familial ties stretching from Syria, Jordan, Iraq and deep into the Arabian Peninsula. These descendants of nomadic Arab tribes were long considered non-Lebanese, and were not included in Lebanon's one and only census that took place in 1932. The residents of Wadi Khaled avoided taking part in the census reportedly because they mistook Lebanese officials conducting the census for Ottoman Empire envoys, coming to recruit young men into the army.[5] Many of Wadi Khaled's residents were granted the Lebanese nationality only in 1994. Prior to the independence of Lebanon in 1943, only five percent of the Wadi Khaled population had the Lebanese nationality.[6] Before 1994, the inhabitants in the area had identification papers from the mayor, which stipulated that they were residents of the area with a right to remain in the country, but without civil rights.

With the onset of the Syrian conflict in 2011, the impoverished North Lebanon region received and hosted thousands of refugees, including in Wadi Khaled, where Syrians have existing familial, cultural, religious, and economic links with the region. The influx of Syrians to Wadi Khaled has put a strain on the already limited resources, local economy and services in the area, which also led to the implementation of humanitarian interventions, mainly by INGOs and government actors, as part of their response to the refugee crisis. The arrival of thousands of Syrian refugees has also contributed towards a shift in the demographics and sizes of the different clans.

The most recent municipal elections, held in May 2016, witnessed violence between the clans, which revealed an uncertain balance of power. The primary cause of tension in Wadi Khaled is linked to clan rivalries. The findings of the assessment suggest that the municipal elections of 2016 caused hostility between the different clans of Wadi Khaled, as a result of electoral competition. With the municipal elections that took place in Wadi Khaled in recent years, and the consecutive shift in the balance of power in a society where decision-making processes mainly relied on the clans prior the elections, the newly established union of municipalities[7] represents a tool for effective and participatory local decision-making. Nonetheless, most of the municipalities in Wadi Khaled do not have the financial, organizational and human capacity to provide the necessary support and services to local communities. Furthermore, historically, the local decision-makers in Wadi Khaled have not utilized participatory and inclusive approaches to decision-making. Presently, the socio-political system in Wadi Khaled does not allow an inclusive governance where all community members can voice their concerns and be represented equally. Women, youth and other underprivileged community members who are not members of the clans are excluded from taking part in

---

[5] International Alert (March 2015), *Resilience in the face of crisis, rooting resilience in the realities of the Lebanese experience,* available at: http://www.international-alert.org/publications/resilience-face-crisis

[6] Economic and Social Fund for Development, Western Wadi Khaled Cluster Community Profile, October 2011, available at: http://www.esfd.cdr.gov.lb/uploads/WesternWadiKhaledProfilefinal.pdf

[7] The Wadi Khaled Union of Municipalities was launched on March 2016, including the 8 municipalities of Wadi Khaled, Al Hisheh, Khat Al Petrol, Bani Sakhr, Mqaybleh, Jermnaya-al Rama, al Amayer-Rajm Issa and al Fard.

decisions which affect the communities as a whole. The exclusion of certain groups, such as women and youth, is mainly a result of the existing social order which is built on patriarchal norms and tribal customs.

Project Objectives

The Diwan Project is funded by Global Affairs Canada, Canada's governmental development agency, and will be implemented between 2017 and 2019. The project seeks to ensure that local decision-making processes are more inclusive in Wadi Khaled and that development is more sustainable, equitable, and accountable. To ensure a more participatory and representative governance in the target communities, the project will engage with local governance actors, youth, women and other marginalized groups within the community at large, to promote the principles of good governance.

The key activities of the Diwan Project include dialogue facilitation training, capacity development activities, round table discussions, trust-building and outreach activities, exchange visits for municipality staff to visit other Lebanese municipalities, the establishment of advisory committees and the implementation of small community projects in each of the municipalities in Wadi Khaled, as well as youth training workshops and coaching sessions.

The project's activities will be implemented in collaboration with Search's local partner, Success and Happiness, a Wadi Khaled based organization which has implemented projects related to sustainable development and peacebuilding since 2008. The ultimate goal of the "Diwan Project" is to contribute towards the establishment of an inclusive local governance in Wadi Khaled. To this end, the project expects to achieve the following objectives:

1. To improve the collaboration between local leaders and their constituents in addressing local needs;
2. To increase the participation and representation of marginalized groups in particular (e.g. youth and women) in addressing local needs.

2. Methodology

Objectives

The purpose of this baseline assessment is to gain an improved understanding about the local context in the area of intervention (Wadi Khaled), with specific focus on local governance and civic participation. The study aims to establish meaningful benchmarks against which progress can be traced throughout the implementation of the project. This baseline assessment will also inform the project design so as to support Search's project staff in adapting the project's activities to increase its relevance, appropriateness and effectiveness. The specific objectives of the baseline assessment are to:

- Improve Search's understanding of the local context and the current societal norms around governance.
- Map local authorities and key stakeholders in the areas of intervention as well as their level of understanding about and attitudes towards:
  - Increasing the involvement of marginalized groups in governance, including women and youth;
  - The role of governance.
- Examine the current understanding of local citizens and community members regarding the role of their municipalities.
- Identify the current needs and attitudes of marginalized groups towards increasing their own involvement in governance as well as the opportunities and barriers for their involvement.
- Map and identify available social action initiatives managed by marginalized groups, such as women and youth.
- Provide baseline data on identified indicators related to for example:
  - The number, composition, and workings of local governance institutions in Wadi Khaled disaggregated by gender and age;
  - Skills of women, youth, and other marginalized groups in community mobilization;
  - Skills and capacities of youth, women, and other marginalized groups to manage and run micro projects in their communities.
- Provide recommendations to inform the project and its activities for an effective implementation.

Data Collection and Analysis

The baseline assessment has applied a participatory mixed method approach including both qualitative and quantitative data collection methodologies. This method has allowed the study to gain a debt of understanding about the key research questions that were identified during the inception meeting between Search's project team and the consultant team, responsible for conducting this assessment. The combination of qualitative and quantitative methodologies allowed the study to:

- Collect quantifiable data on the project's indicators while providing depth to survey findings by answering why and how questions through qualitative data. Increase the validity and reliability of the data through verification of findings obtained through multiple sources; and
- Provide a nuanced understanding about the local context and dynamics between various stakeholders in Wadi Khaled by enabling a comparison between findings obtained through different tools.

This baseline assessment was undertaken between August 7 and November 20, 2017, applying the following data collection methodologies: community surveys, focus group discussions with community members and semi-structured key informant interviews with informed individuals and decision-makers in the municipalities of Wadi Khaled. All data collection tools were designed in consultation with Search's project staff to ensure the relevance, appropriateness and usefulness of the data collection tools in achieving the study's objectives.[8]

Community surveys: A total of 764 surveys were administered face-to-face with randomly selected community members living in nine villages in Wadi Khaled, including women, men, girls and boys.[9] The enumerators used a digital data collection app (KoBoToolbox), and obtained informed consent from each of the survey participants. Further, the enumerator team was gender balanced with female enumerators surveying women and girls. Further, the majority of the field team members were either from Wadi Khaled or from one of the nearby communities in Akkar governorate, which allowed the team to collect data with cultural sensitivity and awareness of local traditions.

The sample size was calculated with an aim to reach a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 3.5%.[10] The sampling strategy also strived to reach an even number of men, women, girls and boys to ensure the representativeness of the findings as a whole. Women represent 52.1% of the total sample and 51% of the surveys were conducted with youth. In addition, 18.2% of the survey participants have Syrian nationality whereas individuals who were defined as "stateless" represent close to 1% of the sample.

Focus group discussions (FGDs): A total of 16 FGDs were facilitated in gender-segregated groups[11] in all of the 9 municipalities. Each group consisted of 8-10 individuals with common characteristics such as age and socio-economic situation. The facilitation of FGDs in segregated groups allowed the study to collect disaggregated data. Two FGD guides were developed for the study – one for adults and youth between 19 and 25 years old and a second guide for the younger youth group between the ages 14 and 18, which was designed in a simplified language to make the questions easier to understand.[12] Informed consent was obtained from all FGD participants by the facilitators through forms which were shared with the participants. The participants were identified by the surveyors when meeting community members during the survey administration as well as through consultations with the village mukhtars who helped the field team with the identification of volunteer participants.

Key informant interviews (KIIs): The baseline was also informed by 34 individual interviews with local decision-makers, community leaders,[13] representatives of community-based organizations,[14] other agencies

---

[8] The data collection tools are available in Annex 5.

[9] See Table 1: Distribution of surveys by location and gender, in Annex3 for more details

[10] According to the mayors of Wadi Khaled, the population is comprised of close to 50.000 Lebanese and 36.000 Syrian refugees. However, these are not official figures, but estimates made by local leaders. Please see Table 6 for details per municipality.

[11] 4 FGDs were conducted with women (ages 26 and above), 4 FGDs with men (ages 26 and above), 2 FGDs with girls in the age group 19-25, 2 FGDs with girls in the age group 14-18, 2 FGDs with boys in the age group 19-25, and 2 FGDs with boys in the age group 14-18.

[12] The FGD guides are available in Annex 5

[13] Interviews were conducted with 9 mayors, the Head of the Union of municipalities, 5 municipal council members, 3 clan leaders, 2 religious leaders, 3 mukhtars, 1 Ministry of social affairs and social development center representative.

active in Wadi Khaled,[15] as well as Search for Common Ground's project staff. The KIIs were conducted following interview guides which addressed specific baseline indicators as well as key topics, which were identified during the inception meeting with Search's project staff.

Analysis plan: The analysis plan consists of multiple steps, starting with a thorough desk review of primary and secondary data. Excel's pivot table feature is the primary tool used for the analysis of the quantitative survey data. The variables were compared through cross tabulations to identify patterns and relationships in the data. Similarly, the content of the focus group and key informant interview transcripts were coded and categorized in Excel, according to the relevant baseline indicators.

Field team composition: The field team consisted of 18 interviewers – 9 women and 9 men – who are all native Arabic speakers. Fourteen field team members functioned as survey enumerators, and four field team members were responsible for the facilitation of the focus group discussions and for conducting the key informant interviews. Nine enumerators were from Wadi Khaled and communities in its surroundings in Akkar, hence familiar with the local context.

Limitations

Key informant interviews:

- The field team did not encounter any major challenges in contacting and scheduling the meetings with the mayors, council members, mokhtars, clan leaders, and religious figures. Three interviewees did not accept the interview to be audio recorded. In such cases, the field researchers took detailed notes during the interviews. The field researchers also reported that some respondents did not feel comfortable during the interviews. Two interviewees also requested a document from Search to explain the purpose of the baseline study, and proof of the identity of the field researchers, which was provided to them.
- Contacts were made with 11 NGOs and INGOs operating in the area.[16] Most of these organizations were not available for an interview at the time of conducting the data collection. For those organizations, secondary data available online was used to inform the study about their activities in Wadi Khaled.
- The field researchers found it challenging to ask some of the questions to local leaders concerning their governance skills for fear of offending them. The researchers tried to find alternative ways of formulating these questions to collect this information, without offending the local leaders.

Focus group discussions:

- Some persons who were approached by the enumerators did not agree to participate in the discussions, explaining that they would not see how it would benefit them.
- The women from Awada who participated in the FGD could not stay long during the group discussion since they had to prepare the food jars for the winter.
- One of the FGDs conducted in El Rama, with girls in the age group 14-18 years, was held in the presence

---

[14] Interviews were conducted with a representative of the Wadi Khaled youth and sport committee, 2 representatives of Success and Happiness, and 2 representatives of Akkar Network for Development

[15] Interviews were conducted with 2 representatives of UNDP

[16] UNDP, DRC, IRC, Acted, AND, Concern, MSF, Lebanese rural development organization, ADA, Akkarouna, Women Charity League.

of one of the participants' brother, who explained that he had to stay to accompany his sister.

- The design of the baseline assessment did not include the collection of qualitative data on the level of understanding of community members with regard to their rights and obligations as citizens. Further assessment concerning the knowledge and understanding of citizens regarding their rights is therefore needed.

Household survey:

- A significant number of persons who were approached by the enumerators did not agree to participate in the survey, explaining that they would not see the direct benefit of the project.
- Some women and young girls did not participate in the survey because they needed consent from their husbands, fathers or brothers.
- Enumerators reported that some survey participants found it difficult to answer "why" questions included in the survey tool, as well as to grasp the meaning of some of the questions which had to be reformulated to make sure the respondents understood their meanings.
- In some municipalities, it was not possible for the team of enumerators to find a sufficient number of survey participants in line with the initial sampling strategy, for various reasons;[17] the sampling was revised accordingly.

Logistics and security:

- Field work had to be suspended for a day on September 8, which was declared a national day of mourning in honor of ten soldiers captured and killed by the Islamic State. Due to the high military presence in the area, it was deemed more appropriate to pause the field work until the situation had calmed down.[18] As a result, FGDs and KIIs that were scheduled for that day had to be cancelled and rescheduled.

---

[17] The reasons include the unwillingness or unavailability of community members to participate in the survey, and in some cases, difficulties faced by the enumerators in finding sufficient number of participants to reach the planned number of surveys per nationality, gender and age group, as defined in the sampling plan.

[18] On September 8, 2017, Lebanon bid farewell in a state funeral to 10 of its soldiers who were captured and killed by the Islamic State group, amid a national day of mourning in honor of the servicemen.

3. Findings

Analysis of Local Context and Social Norms Around Governance

Wadi Khaled is located in the Akkar governorate, in northern Lebanon, at the border of Syria. Its surface stretches over 40km.[2] The area's altitude ranges between 400m (El Rama) and 570m (Jermnaya-el Rama). It is located at a distance of some 45km from Halba, the capital of the governorate, and roughly 80km from the city of Tripoli. Wadi Khaled is composed of 22 villages.[19] The population consists of a Sunni majority, a few thousands Alawites, and some Shiites living in Qarha.

Borders with Syria: The natural border that separates the area to Syria, the Nahr al Kabir (Great river), enables an easy access and crossing between the two countries, thus facilitating the cross-border trade between Lebanon and Syria. The border closure and control measures due to the Syrian crisis had a negative impact on the local economy in Akkar, especially in Wadi Khaled. According to one of the key informants in Wadi Khaled: *Along with the Syrian war, the borders were closed so the only source of livelihood was stopped.*[20]

Lebanese nationality and stateless persons: The inhabitants of Wadi Khaled were granted the Lebanese citizenship in 1994, the year the naturalization decree was issued, but which took effect ten years later in 2004.There are still "a few hundred" persons who remain stateless, i.e. without a nationality, in all of Wadi Khaled,[21] for various reasons: despite the 1994 decree, some files were not properly filled by state officials and sometimes parents were not available to sign the applications for their children (if detained for example).[22] Also, according to a local leader, at the time of issuing the naturalization decree, some stateless persons did not believe it to be real, hence did not take part in the process.[23]

The Syrian crisis: The onset of the Syrian conflict in 2011 caused an unparalleled influx of refugees to Lebanon and to neighboring countries in the region. In the early days of the conflict, it was the general belief in Lebanon that the conflict in Syria would not last much longer than a few months. However, the crisis is still ongoing and has now entered its seventh year. Since 2011, the number of displaced Syrians arriving to Wadi Khaled has been rising. The Syrian refugee population currently represents roughly 40% of the population in all of Wadi Khaled.[24] In El Hishe municipality, for example, the proportion of Syrian population has reportedly reached close to 44%, which is putting additional strains on already limited resources in the community.[25]

---

[19] Qarha, Rjem Hussain, Rjem Khalaf, Rjem Issa, Awada, Al Mqayblef, Knaise, Al Bqayaa, Bani Sakhr, Khat el Petrol, Karam Zabedin, Jermnaya, Al Rama, Al Hishe, Amayer, Dar el Awada, Al Fared, Albaelia, Al Mahata, Al Kalkha, Al Mujdal and Alssaeid.

[20] KII, Local leader and decision-maker

[21] See Table 6: Estimate number of Stateless persons per municipality, in Annex 3 for more details

[22] KII, Civil society representative

[23] KII, Local leader and decision maker

[24] See Table 7, Population estimates per municipality, in Annex 3. According to UN OCHA's Humanitarian Bulletin of April 2017, Wadi Khaled's total population is comprised of approximately 41.000 Lebanese and 31.000 Syrian refugees. The Humanitarian Bulletin is available at: https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/humanitarian-bulletin-lebanon-issue-27-1-february-30-april-2017-enar

[25] KII, Local leader and decision maker in El Hishe: *Here in our village it is known that there are more Syrians than village family members. This is causing us many problems: if we get support for the infrastructure, or if we plan to get electricity for four hundred to five hundred families, there are an additional four hundred Syrian families. They are more than us. This is also causing a lot of limited resources in schooling and in medical services.*

In addition, according to Lebanese youth in Wadi Khaled, the main cause of tension between the Lebanese and Syrian refugee populations is related to competition over limited work opportunities: *The Syrians came and affected our work [opportunities]. You get one Syrian worker, who can take the place of three [Lebanese] workers, and still earn less.*[26] Nevertheless, unlike other communities across Lebanon, tensions between host communities and the refugees remain low in Wadi Khaled: *Here in the clans we consider them as guests.*[27]

Another effect of the Syrian crisis is the increased number of humanitarian NGOs and INGOs operating in the area, which still remains low when compared to other areas in Lebanon.[28] In a context where the region was neglected[29] and lived in isolation for decades, such humanitarian and financial support makes it necessary to be cautious and vigilant in terms of putting measures in place to ensure transparency and accountability. In this regard, some allegations of corruption within the municipalities were reported during the FGDs: *Municipalities tell the organizations that the daily labor rate is 30 USD. What they do is that they give the worker 15 USD, and they will keep the other 15 USD...Usually only 100 boxes of food are distributed while in fact 250 boxes are received.*[30]

A traditional and isolated society: The society of Wadi Khaled is traditional, in which conservative customs are prominent. Women's exclusion from decision-making processes was highlighted during the assessment and identified as a consequence of traditional values and customs. As mentioned by a local leader: *Our customs and traditions are the only obstacle that is preventing women from participating in politics. It is very difficult for our community to accept such an idea.*[31]

The long lasting isolated status of Wadi Khaled and its neglect by the Lebanese State has made the communities doubtful of outsiders; there is a general sense of distrust towards people who are not from Wadi Khaled. Access to survey respondents and FGD participants was eased during the field work by including individuals from the area as field team members. Building trust with the communities, through for example a focal point from Wadi Khaled, could be an enabling factor for a successful implementation of the project. NGOs with past experience of implementing projects in Wadi Khaled also highlighted the value of having a person from the area among the implementing staff. Another enabling factor in building trust would be to avoid changes such as staff turnover, and to keep the same implementing team throughout the project implementation.

Community needs: According to the survey and qualitative findings, the most important community needs are (in the order of importance): work opportunities, healthcare, education, food/clean water and legal papers for Syrians. As highlighted by a community member of Bani Sakhr: *There are no healthcare facilities.*

---

[26] FGD, Wadi Khaled, male youth ages 19-25
[27] FGD, Wadi Khaled, male youth ages 19-25
[28] In more recent years, the organizations have provided support to the Syrian refugees as well as to the Lebanese population in the field of education, WaSH, protection, such as school and shelter rehabilitation, food cards, etc.
[29] Such as the lack of sewage and water networks, as well as the lack of universities
[30] FGDs, Wadi Khaled and Rama male youth ages 19-25
[31] KII, Local leader and decision maker

There are no hospitals close to this area, now the population is not very large here to have a hospital, but at least we should have a healthcare facility.[32]

The lack of employment opportunities, especially among youth, was highlighted by key informants and focus group participants, which is a relevant finding considering that the Diwan Project seeks to identify appropriate small community development projects that could be implemented and which would address the actual needs of the target communities.

The most vulnerable and marginalized groups: Community members identified the poor, women, the stateless people and the youth as the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in Wadi Khaled society. Stateless people are deprived of citizenship rights such as the right to participate in elections and having a legal right to work. Youth emphasized that the most marginalized group in Wadi Khaled are the young generations because they are not being heard or because they are confined and deprived of certain rights because of their gender: *Girls are the most vulnerable group since they are deprived of their basic needs. They are deprived from freedom, education and entertainment...they are controlled by their father or brother and cannot do anything. [Girls are] imprisoned because of customs and traditions*.[33]

Syrian refugees face major challenges in obtaining legal rights to live and work in Lebanon, and many Syrian families depend on humanitarian assistance for their survival. Syrian refugees are also being excluded from local governance and decision-making processes, due to their legal status and because they are generally considered as temporary "guests," who will eventually return to their country once the war in Syria is over. As mentioned by a community member from Mqaibleh: *They are guests here, they should not be consulted in such matters. After all, whatever project is done in this village [and] which benefits the Lebanese will also benefit the Syrians*.[34]

On social norms around governance: Socio-politically, governance is structured top down and municipal decisions are normally taken within the councils, without wider community consultations to identify needs and priorities of the different groups in the society. Decision-makers normally consider it sufficient to consult community elders only to assess needs instead of engaging the wider communities, though most community members think municipal decision-makers should adopt more inclusive consultations concerning community needs.[35] Youth and women, in particular, are often left out of the discussions around governance and municipal decisions are frequently influenced by dominant clan members or elders. Further, the direct participation of women as decision-makers, and in social actions is socially not accepted.[36] According to a municipal council member: *We don't have the ability to take any steps to increase women's representation since here in Wadi Khaled the customs and traditions don't give women a chance to nominate themselves. So a woman has no role since she has a father, a brother or even a cousin that can speak on her behalf*. With regard to the structure of municipal councils, it is socially and politically accepted to appoint council

---

[32] FGD, Bani Sakhr, men ages 26 and above
[33] FGD, El Rama, girls ages 14-18
[34] FGD, Mqaibleh, men ages 26 and above
[35] See indicator 1110-A2 on page 48
[36] See indicator 1110-B1 on page 48

members based on their clan and family relations. Further, conflicts and disputes are often resolved through the mediation of clan elders, who are key actors in the maintenance of the community rules and social order. Moreover, the election of municipal leaders is not based on the individual citizen, but the preference of the village or family elder. Votes are normally cast collectively, and based on family or clan loyalties.

> **Testimony 1: Male youth from Wadi Khaled who participated in the municipal elections of 2016**
> M. is a young man who is 23 years old. Born in Wadi Khaled, M. never left the area. After two years of studies, M. could not complete his education and had to go to work to support his family. When the elections took place, M. was focusing on his work, and elections did not seem of any importance to him. M.'s family is made up of five houses, representing roughly 70 votes. The elder of the family gathered the family members and told them who they should vote for. *The interviewer:* So you were told to vote for that person; what if you thought this person was not good for this position? M: We would still have voted for that person. If we would not have voted, nothing would have happened, but out of respect for the elder, we followed the instructions. The day of the elections, even my brother who was in Beirut came to Wadi Khaled, voted and left – he came to vote just to fulfill the request of the elder. My brother even voted without having an insight on anything.

Local Authorities, Key Stakeholders and Their Understanding About Participatory Governance

Local Authorities, Actors and Other Stakeholders

Key local governance actors identified by the study include: the governor, the mayors, the municipal council members, the mokhtars, the clan leaders, the elders/Sheikhs, and the army.

The municipalities: Wadi Khaled was considered as a single administrative zone until it was divided into several municipalities.[37] The concept of a Union of Municipalities in Wadi Khaled is still new, and municipalities were developed at the time of the Syrian crisis. There are presently 9 municipalities in Wadi Khaled. The newest municipality was established in Awada during the 2016 elections. At the time of undertaking this baseline assessment, the Jermnaya-el Rama municipality was no longer functional. The Union of Municipalities was established in 2016 and had 8 mayors[38] at the time of its formation. Following the municipal elections in 2016, however, most of the elected mayors who had taken part in UNDP's "Peace Building in Lebanon" Project and participated in the Declaration of the Union were not reelected.[39] Each municipality has between 9 to 18 council members, which represent each family living in the municipality.

The mokhtars: Pending the formation of the municipalities in 2012, the mokhtars were considered as a "parallel authority" to the municipal council.[40] Their role includes the authentication of official documents, the follow up on the needs of citizens in the official entities, as well as a role in local or external conflict

---

[37] UNDP, *Peace Building in Lebanon Project, Conflict analysis report, Wadi Khaled, Akkar*, 2014 - According to some narratives, Wadi Khaled was divided either out of fear of the area demanding to become a separate governorate or for strictly electoral reasons and considerations

[38] Wadi Khaled, Al Hisheh, Khat Al Petrol, Bani Sakhr, Mqaybleh, Jermnaya-el Rama, al Amayer-Rajm Issa and al Fard

[39] KII, UNDP staff

[40] CRD, *Local development plan of Western Wadi Khaled Cluster*, 2012, p.20

resolution. According to one of the mokhtars: *The role of the municipality is related to development, whereas the mokhtars role is more at the grassroots level, dealing with people's individual problems and concerns*. At the time conducting the assessment, Wadi Khaled had 19 local mokhtars, all men, distributed across the communities. In 2009, a woman became the first mokhtara in Wadi Khaled. According to her: *In 2009, the people betrayed my son, and elected me instead of him, thinking it would be more appropriate because I am older*. Following this election, the mokhtara gave procuration to her son, who carried out most of the tasks for her.

Wadi Khaled's clans: The two biggest clans in Wadi Khaled are the El Atik and Al Ghannam clans.[41] Usually referred to as "the elder", the clan leader is selected based on his family ties, and his financial and social status.[42] Relations between the different clans reportedly remain good and the only instance of violence between rival clans was triggered during the most recent municipal elections of 2016.[43] Should tensions arise due to conflicts between two villages of two different clans, parts from both clans may intervene to contain the tensions. The clans have an important role as mediators, as highlighted by one of the clan leaders: *For me, a mediator is whoever has the respect and the power, and is obliged to use these for the wellbeing of his community. The people who are involved in the mediation process are the clan leaders.*

Following the 2016 elections, when some of the newly elected mayors who had not been involved in the establishment of the Union of Municipalities were not in favor of some of the regulations established by the Union, clan leaders played an important role in containing the situation and ensuring the continuity of the union.[44] Finally, clan leaders' influence on the decision-making processes at the municipal and national level[45] was highlighted throughout the study: *We live in a village where there are clans and the final decision is made by the clan's chief.[46] Even the Lebanese government is influenced by our tribal decisions on several issues.[47]*

Organizations with a presence in Wadi Khaled: The baseline assessment identified numerous organizations, including UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs and others, currently operating or who have operated in Wadi Khaled in the past.[48] Organizations that were identified by the community members and community representatives include: UNDP, UNICEF, DRC, Save the Children International, Concern Worldwide, International Rescue Committee, Médecins Sans Frontière, Norwegian Refugee Council, Lebanese Red Cross, Beyond, Akkar Network for Development, the Swiss Agency for Development cooperation and the European Union.

---

[41] See Table 8: Mapping of clans per area/community in Annex 3 for more details
[42] KII, Clan leader: *The clan leader is the genuine person who does not cause problem*
[43] As explained by a clan leader: *The municipalities created tension between a man and his brother due to elections and politics and especially the latest elections that happened in this village, which created tensions in the same family and among brothers. But, thankfully we are a community that still cherishes traditions and the fact that we are conservative helps in easing out the tensions because it is not proper for a brother to fight with his brother over politics.*
[44] KII, UNDP staff
[45] UNDP Peace building project in Lebanon, Conflict analysis report: *One of the key roles played by the tribes is based on the customs and traditions related to security and crime cases…The tribes agreed on a document eradicating the principle of revenge and instating the principle of exile. Upon committing a crime, the felon is exiled or handed over to the Lebanese judiciary, and is disowned by his family or tribe.*
[46] FGD, Bani Sakhr, women ages 26 and above
[47] KII, Local leader and decision maker
[48] See Table 9: Mapping of organization with ongoing or past operations in Wadi Khaled, in Annex 3 for more details

Attitudes Among Local Leaders and Decision-Makers Towards Increasing the Involvement of Marginalized Groups in Governance

In some municipalities, local leaders and decision-makers do not perceive the need to engage the communities during decision-making process, which in their opinion, should only involve the mayors and council members. Further, some of them consider that there is no need to consult the communities, since the leaders are already aware of the needs.[49] According to a municipal council member: *The municipal council is the most important actor in making decisions. But we are living in a clan society so we have to ask the elders and the Sheikh just to prevent any obstacles. And for sure, we consult experts [such as] civil engineers and landscape engineers*.

Few local decision-makers have a positive attitude towards the inclusion of marginalized groups in governance, such as women holding seats in municipal councils. Most of them do not consider it to be appropriate for women to engage in decision-making, for several reasons, such as, cultural restrictions and the "lack of capacity".[50] In addition, some of the women FGD participants stated that it is not considered acceptable for women to approach decision-makers directly, but rather through their husbands. As mentioned by one FGD participant: *We are able to influence [decisions] in an indirect way by telling our husbands what we need and they will tell the mayor about our demands*.[51] Youth FGD participants also confirmed that local leaders in their communities do not consult them about their needs.

The majority of community members do not think that civic participation is encouraged by local decision-makers.[52] Further, focus group findings also suggest that the decision-makers in the municipalities do not consult the community members before making decisions about, for example, the selection and implementation of community development projects.[53]

As for the Syrian refugees, their inclusion in governance is not considered as appropriate, given that they do not have a citizenship. According to the mokhtar of El Hiche: *They [Syrian refugees] do not have a say in the decision-making. However, we treat them with respect.* Syrian refugees who participated in the community survey confirm that they do not take part in local governance discussions or processes in Wadi Khaled, mainly because they are not citizens and the opinions of refugees are not considered.

One common perception among the decision-makers is that it is primarily the local traditions that impede women's involvement in governance, and not the local governance system per se. However, the findings suggest that there is a limited understanding among leaders regarding the benefits of consultations and the inclusion of all groups in local decision-making.

---

[49] See Table 19 under Indicator 1110-A1: # of local leaders who demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance
[50] See additional details on women's inclusion in decision-making under indicator UO-B4, on page 40.
[51] FGD, Bani Sakhr, women ages 26 and above
[52] See the findings under indicator UO-A3, on page 36 for further details.
[53] It is worth mentioning that some decision-makers, such as the mayors of the Bani Sakhr, Al Fard and Khat al Petrol mentioned that they do consult their community members before implementing any community development projects.

Understanding About the Role of Governance Among Local Leaders and Key stakeholders

The study's findings show that there is no homogeneous understanding about governance among the local leaders and decision-makers in Wadi Khaled.[54] When the notion of collective management is acknowledged by local leaders, it seems to be mostly understood as an acceptance of listening to the community members' opinions rather than a commitment to ensure that the community members can share their views and be involved in the decision-making processes.

Civil society representatives, interviewed during the study, perceive the role of governance as the responsibility of the municipalities to involve all segments of the local communities in the decision-making process, including marginalized groups such as women and youth. However, they do not perceive an inclusive governance in all of Wadi Khaled municipalities, due to a lack of understanding, or even misconception among the municipal leaders regarding the role of governance. As highlighted by one of the civil society representatives: *If I want to talk to some of the council members to inform them regarding the communities' right to know about the budget of the municipality, their right to share their opinion with the Mayor and protest when there is something they do not agree with, then the Mayor will see me as an opponent and he'll think that I'm inciting people against him.*[55]

One of the religious leaders who took part in the study, also acknowledged that governance should be inclusive: *I believe governance should include all. If the head of the municipality wants to govern in a just manner, he should consult all community members, at least the representatives of each of the families in the community. This way, no family will feel left out and vulnerable*. A second religious leader, who also participated in the study, expressed a more conservative understanding of governance: *Marginalized groups can be included [in decision making process] if those in charge give them a chance and test them to see whether or not they qualify to be heard and to have their opinions taken into consideration.*

Current Understanding of Local Citizens and Community Members Regarding the Role of Municipalities in Their Areas

More than 80% of youth in Wadi Khaled agree that their municipalities should be asking the opinion of community members before taking an important decision that affects the community as a whole. However, more than 60% of surveyed youth do not think that their local leaders engage with them. *Our voice isn't heard…There's no one, no one listens to us…No one answers us, there is no municipality.*[56] On the contrary, the youth appear to be disillusioned with the work of their local leaders, who are perceived as untrustworthy and unresponsive individuals who do not deliver on their election promises or as leaders who do not have an interest in representing them*: We can talk with the mayor and with the mokhtar but they don't take our opinion into consideration...they don't even consult us...they never listen to us.*[57]

---

[54] Mayors, council members, mokhtars
[55] KII, Civil society representative
[56] FGD, Wadi Khaled, male youth 19-25
[57] FGD, El Rama, male youth, ages 19-25

Adult men and women also consider that municipal leaders should engage more with their constituents, govern more transparently, and be more responsive. As mentioned by community members: *We went once [to the municipality], they listened to our complaint but nothing happened. Nothing changed...The municipality doesn't listen to us. They don't consult us about any projects.*[58] Most Syrians (66%) also believe that decision-makers should engage with the community members by asking about their opinions. However, the majority (68-71%) of Syrian refugees in Wadi Khaled do not perceive that the municipalities apply good governance practices such as sharing of information with community members or consulting them prior to taking decisions. More than 90% of the surveyed refugees do not feel that they are able to influence decision-makers at all, mainly because they are not Lebanese and "don't have the right to interfere."

Current Needs of Marginalized Groups Towards Increasing Their Involvement in Governance

Survey findings show that there is a general capacity development need among the population of Wadi Khaled towards increasing their involvement in governance, particularly among women.[59] Specific skill need to increase involvement in governance include:

- Skills to engage in dialogue with others who do not share the same opinion: *less than half of the population reported having this skill*
- Skills to identify and discuss the needs and general problems of their communities: *36% reported having this skill*
- Skills to develop a strategy to solve community problems: *25.5% reported having this skill*
- Skills to write petitions/letters to local leaders to voice opinions and raise concerns: *15.7% reported having this skill*
- Skills to manage micro projects:[60] Such are generally rare among the community members of Wadi Khaled. The most common types of skills, which could be useful for the implementation and management of micro projects, are related to outreach/networking, livestock farming and agriculture, followed by French and computer skills.[61]

Barriers and Opportunities

The main barriers towards increasing the involvement of marginalized groups in local governance were identified as:

- Wadi Khaled's traditional and conservative views on the role of women in society inhibit women's meaningful inclusion in local governance processes. Survey participants, especially women and girls, confirmed that local decision-makers normally do not consult them about their needs and opinions.
- The local leadership have a narrow understanding of the advantages of civic participation in political processes at the community level. Benefits could entail improved credibility among the community members, greater understanding among constituents concerning the limited conditions under which the

---

[58] FGD, Mqaibleh, women ages 26 and above
[59] See Tables 45-47 in Annex 3 for details disaggregated by age group and gender
[60] Management skills include project design, animation skills, marketing, bookkeeping and vocational skills (tailoring, metal works, hairstyling, carpentry etc.)
[61] See Tables 45-47 in Annex 3 for details disaggregated by age group and gender

municipalities operate, and ability to build support for projects that are planned and implemented for the good of the community. The study findings suggest that community consultations are often limited to the elders of the communities.[62]

- Trust among youth in particular towards local authorities and decision-makers is lacking. The findings show that the youth of Wadi Khaled consider the local leadership unresponsive and dishonest.[63]

The study also identified several opportunities, which the Diwan Project can engage in to reach its objectives, such as:

- The establishment of youth and women's groups which could identify priority micro projects that would most benefit the marginalized groups, including minorities, and the provision of a set of specific capacity development opportunities for these groups related to, for example, project design, language skills, computer literacy etc.
- Training opportunities to improve community capacities concerning how to increase their own involvement in local governance.[64]
- The approachability of local leaders should make them relatively accessible to the project, allowing Search and its partner Success and Happiness to engage with and raise awareness among them about the advantages of participatory local governance.
- Similarly, direct engagement and discussions with the clan leaders and community elders, including religious leaders, could provide an opportunity facilitating a change in the attitudes of communities towards women and youth active participation in decision-making.
- Further, group discussions and dialogues between local leaders, such the mayors, and youth could be facilitated, to give the youth and the local leaders an opportunity to communicate directly and voice their views regarding issues that they would like to change in their communities. Such meetings could allow the building of bridges, trust and an improved mutual understanding between the decision-makers and the disillusioned youth.

Social Actions and Initiatives Managed by Marginalized Groups

The findings of the study show that the community members do not perceive social action as a tool to bring about change and address their needs in their communities. Some of the marginalized groups, such as women and female youth, do not think that they are allowed to participate in such actions: *We didn't develop any social action because we are not allowed to do any action*.[65] Very few social actions have been initiated and implemented in Wadi Khaled by marginalized groups:[66] The social action that was the most mentioned during the study is the playground, an initiative to address the lack of activities for the youth in the area, by Wadi Khaled sport committee.

---

[62] See for example section under Indicator 1100-A1: % of community members and representatives who confirm that local decision-makers consult the communities about their needs, on page 41.

[63] See findings under *Current Understanding of Local Citizens and Community Members Regarding the Role of Municipalities in Their Areas*, on page 20.

[64] Training opportunities could be related to the development of specific skills, including but not limited to writing official letters to decision-makers and the planning and launch of campaigns to advocate for civic rights.

[65] FGD with Girls between the ages 14-18

[66] According to the survey findings, less than 5% of the population has participated in a social action in the past 12 months prior to conducting this study. Furthermore, only 3 social actions were identified during this study.

Baseline Data on Identified Indicators

Inclusive Governance in Wadi Khaled

Indicator UO-A1: The degree to which development projects are relevant to the needs of communities[67]

Close to 60% of the surveyed individuals were not aware of any development projects in their communities. Very few development projects were identified by the survey participants in Wadi Khaled, however, those that were implemented are generally considered as having a high relevance to local needs.[68] The baseline was unable to identify any projects related to the creation of work and income generation opportunities. Considering that survey participants identified work and income opportunities as priority community needs, the lack of such projects could be considered a significant gap in the provision of development opportunities. The survey findings identified the following development projects:

- **A Water Supply Project**: was confirmed by 158 respondents (20.7%)[69]. Two out of 158 respondents confirmed being consulted before the project was implemented and one claimed to have participated directly in its implementation.
- **School rehabilitation/construction**: Close to 7.5% of the respondents identified this as a development project in their communities. Akkar Network for Development (AND) was identified as the organization undertaking school rehabilitation in the area. This type of development project is viewed as "very relevant" to the local needs.
- **Road construction**: 5% of the respondents verified the implementation of road construction by the municipalities of Wadi Khaled. However, none of the respondents were consulted or included in the implementation phase. Such community development initiatives are considered relevant to the needs of the population because of the very poor condition of the roads in Wadi Khaled. Improving road conditions are generally considered as one of the key interventions to bring socio-economic benefits to disadvantaged communities.[70]
- **Waste collection/removal**: Community members from only four municipalities – Khat al Petrol, Bani Sakhr, Jermnaya-el Rama and El Hiche - confirmed the availability of such services. Almost all respondents consider this type of services relevant to their needs. The survey results suggest that waste collection/removal services are considerably limited in Wadi Khaled, despite the relevance and need of such services in the area.
- **Health facility rehabilitation/construction**: Such an initiative was confirmed by a very limited number of respondents (3%), though during fieldwork, the field researchers discovered that MSF had recently

---

[67] This indicator was reformulated to make it more measurable through a scoring system especially since the number of development projects in Wadi Khaled appear to be considerably limited. The assessment concludes that a more appropriate method to establish a baseline for the relevance of multiple projects is by applying a scoring system of relevance, which can be measured over time. This baseline indicator is linked to the project's logframe indicator: *Percentage of project participants who identify changes in community development to be more inclusive*, and was identified during the inception phase.

[68] See Table 10 *Relevance to local needs by type of project*, in Annex 3

[69] Mainly in El Hiche and Mqaibleh but also in other municipalities such as Khat el Petrol and Bani Sakhr

[70] See for example: Asia Development Bank (2008), *Social Analysis for Transport Projects*, available at: https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/33483/files/social-analysis-transport-projects.pdf

opened a primary healthcare facility in Wadi Khaled municipality. Nevertheless, since healthcare was identified as one of the priority needs by the survey participants, it could be assumed that the health services which are presently available are not sufficient to address the needs of the communities in Wadi Khaled.[71]

Indicator UO-A2: % of community members and representatives who think that all groups (including marginalized) are able to benefit from development projects in their communities[72]

82% of all respondents agree or strongly agree with the statement: *All community members, including women, men, girls and boys, benefit from community projects equally.* However, the community members who agree with the statement do so because they are under the impression that any project implemented to develop and increase opportunities would benefit the community as whole.[73] Conversely, those community members who do not agree with the statement do so because they do not think that women are able to benefit equally as a result of the conservative culture in Wadi Khaled, which discourages women and girls from being visible in the public spheres. Close to two thirds of the respondents who disagree with the statement are adult women and girls in the age group 19-25.

Figure 1: Access to and inclusiveness of community development projects - perceptions by gender - in %
Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: All community members, including women, men, girls and boys, benefit from community projects equally.
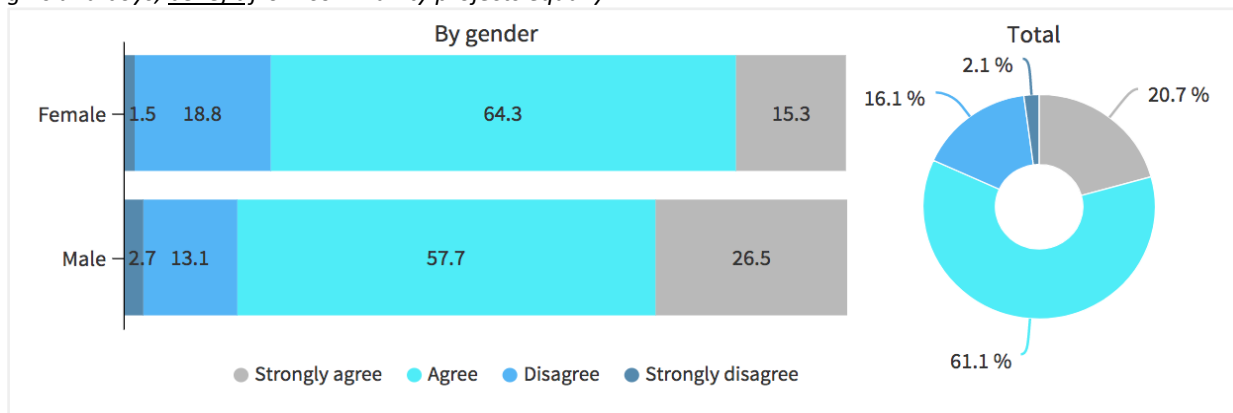
Concerning the refugees' ability to benefit from community projects, close to 70% of both the Lebanese and Syrian respondents agree that development projects benefit both groups equally.

More than 60% of all survey participants, regardless of gender and age, agree that women, men and youth under the age of 18 are able to benefit from development projects in their communities. It appears people with disabilities and people who are 60 years or older are generally perceived as two groups that are least

---

[71] For more details on the availability/implementation of projects per municipality, please see Table 36 in Annex 3

[72] Indicator UO-A2 was rephrased from "% of community members and representatives who think that all groups (including marginalized) are able to benefit from and participate in the implementation of the development projects in their communities" to "% of community members and representatives who think that all groups (including marginalized) are able to benefit from development projects in their communities." Instead, an additional indicator (UO-A3) was added to establish a baseline for participation specifically. This change was necessary to measure perceived level of benefit and participation separately.

[73] This assumption could derive from the fact that the projects that were identified in Wadi Khaled are mainly related to infrastructural development such as road and school rehabilitations, which would indeed benefit the general public instead of a specific group.

able to benefit from community projects. This finding suggests a higher level of vulnerability among and a possible exclusion of people with disabilities and the elderly people in Wadi Khaled.[74]

Indicator UO-A3: % of community members who think that all groups (including marginalized) are able to participate in the implementation of the development projects in their communities

54% of the of Wadi Khaled community members disagree with the statement: *All community members, including women, men, girls and boys, are equally able to participate in the selection and implementation of the community development projects*. More than half of the respondents who disagree with the statement are from the municipalities El Hiche, Jermnaya-el Rama and Mqaibleh. At the municipality level, between 81-82% of the respondents in each of these three communities disagreed with the statement. This finding suggests that these three municipalities could be the areas where participation of community members is least encouraged.

In addition, more than 60% of the respondents who disagreed are women and girls.[75] Some comments received by the women youth and refugees include for example: "only men are consulted," "because such projects rarely get implemented in the area," "only the Lebanese are being consulted," "they only ask the opinion of older men" and "women are not allowed to participate." These comments indicate that the traditional environment in the communities of Wadi Khaled undermine the roles of marginalized groups and limit their ability to actively participate in issues that concern the broader communities.

Community representatives, on the other hand, confirmed that they are being consulted by and are able to advise local decision-makers concerning projects or decision related to their areas of expertise. According to Success and Happiness representatives, for example, the relationship between their organization and the local decision-makers is overall positive, with some local leaders being more responsive than others. Further, according to Success and Happiness, the local decision-makers have occasionally asked them for their advice regarding the implementation of community development projects, to benefit from the organization's expertise.[76]

Indicator UO-B1: % of community members who confirm that they are able to access the decision-makers in their communities

About 65% of survey respondents know how to contact local decision-makers in their communities, however, this knowledge is more widely spread among men/boys (74%) than among women/girls (55%).[77] Among youth between 14-18, close to 50% stated that they didn't know how to contact local decision-makers, whereas in the two older age groups (19-25 and 26+) knowledge of how to contact local leaders is more widely spread.[78]

Similarly, close to 60% of the community members confirmed that they are **able to speak with** the decision-makers in their respective communities, should they need or wish to communicate with them. Still, 40% of

---

[74] See Table 37 in Annex 3 for specific details
[75] See Table 11: Ability to participate in the implementation of community development projects – perception by gender, in Annex 3 for more details.
[76] See Indicator UO-B3 for related details
[77] See Table 12: Knowledge of how to contact local decision-makers by gender, in Annex 3 for more details
[78] See Table 38 in Annex 3

women and youth does not have access to decision-makers. Female survey participants who stated that they do not have the ability to speak with local leaders justified their answers as follows: "my husband talks to them," "I do not have the right," "I am a girl so I can't," "because we are Syrians" and "they don't listen." In contrast, some of the respondents who replied "true" explained that they were able to reach the municipal staff and mayors because they know them personally, since the decision-makers also live in their communities[79].

Indicator UO-B2: Proportion of women, youth (ages 18-25) and people with disabilities among the municipal staff, including municipal council members, in Wadi Khaled[80]

Information collected during the KIIs with local leaders and decision makers[81] shows that there are currently **two female council members** and **one female municipal staff member** in all of the municipalities in Wadi Khaled.[82] There are also **three male council members in the age group 18-25** in the Wadi Khaled municipality and **one council member with a physical disability** in Amayer. These individuals (4 women, 3 youth and 1 person with a physical disability), represent close to 1/10 of the total municipal staff, including the council members.

Indicator UO-B3: # of community representatives who confirm that they are able to engage in the decision-making processes of their municipalities[83]

During the interviews, the majority (seven community representatives) responded positively to the following question: *To what extent are you able to influence the decision of your local leaders and participate in the decision-making process of your municipality?* All interviewed civil society representatives confirmed that they were **able to engage in the decision-making processes** of their municipalities. Their engagement is qualified as a consultation process due to:

- Their field of expertise: *I can influence any decision that is related to sports. But if the mayor wants to work on a sewage project he would not talk to me because I have nothing to do with this issue.* [84]
- Their affinities with members of their municipality: *Since I am one of the persons who helped and supported the municipality and the mayor to reach where they are now, they trust me a lot so I can influence one of the decision-makers in the municipality.*[85]

However, only one out of the three mukhtars interviewed confirmed being able to engage in the decision-making process.

Indicator UO-B4: Local leaders have taken steps to address barriers to the inclusion of women, youth and other marginalized groups among the municipal staff and municipal council members in Wadi Khaled

Although several of the interviewed local leaders indicated that they would like to see an increase in women's representation within the municipalities, they also stated that this is a difficult task when women

---

[79] See Table 13: Ability to speak with local decision makers when in need to communicate with them by age group, in Annex 3
[80] This indicator was slightly reworded to include people with disabilities.
[81] Head of the union of municipalities, 9 mayors, 2 council members, 3 vice presidents of municipalities and 3 mukhtars
[82] Four female employees were identified in total, however, three of these women work as cleaning ladies, and one as a secretary.
[83] Community representatives under this indicator include 4 civil society representatives from Wadi Khaled, 3 mukhtars, and the 3 clan leaders.
[84] KII, Wadi Khaled sports committee representative
[85] KII, Success and Happiness representative

do not come forward and nominate themselves. These local leaders considered that women should be educated and have a strong personality to participate in local governance. Nevertheless, the **assessment could not find information to suggest that any direct actions were taken to encourage women's participation in local decision-making processes**. As mentioned by a municipal council member: *We don't prohibit any woman from nominating herself…But as council members we cannot do anything to increase their number because we cannot enter the houses and search for the eligible women.*

Collaboration Between Local Leaders and Their Constituents in Addressing Local Needs

Indicator 1100-A1: % of community members and representatives who confirm that local decision-makers consult the communities about their needs

12% of women/girls and **23% of men/boys** indicated that decision-makers reach out to the communities they serve. Close to **9% of the youth between 14-18** and **19% of youth between 19 and 25** also agree that decision-makers in their communities consult the youth. **30% of adult men** agree that the local decision-makers consult them about their local needs. The findings suggest that, while community engagement by local leaders seems to be a rare practice in general, adult men above the age of 26 is the group that is most likely to be approached by local decision-makers for consultations regarding decisions at the community level.

Figure 3: Community engagement by local decision-makers - perceptions by gender - in %
Question: Is the following statement true or false? Select one option: Local leaders and decision-makers, such as the mayor and municipal council members, consult individuals such as yourself, about your needs and the general needs of your community.
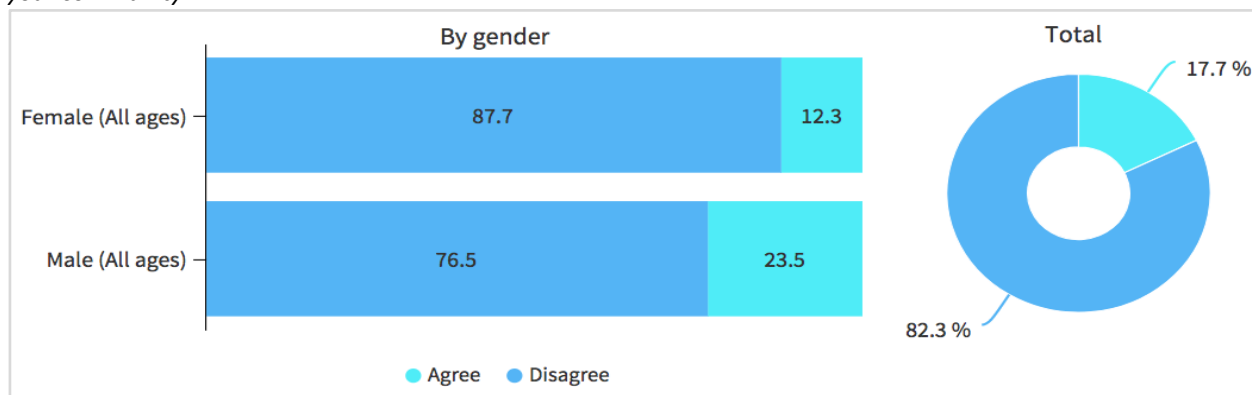
Collaboration between local leaders and their constituents appears to be considerably limited. Examples of comments provided by the respondents are the following: *They do whatever they want without asking us*, *the opinions of women are not considered*, and *[They don't consult me] because I am young* and *they only consult with [other] municipal officials*. Amayer Rajm Issa is the only municipality in Wadi Khaled where the majority (58%) of the community members feel that their local leaders engage with the community members. In the remaining 8 municipalities, between 77% and 95% of the community members do not think that local leaders engage with community members.[86]

---

[86] See Table 39 in Annex 4 for further details

Indicator 1100-A2: % of community members and representatives who have provided feedback or complaints to the local leaders concerning public services in the past 12 months

Out of 764 survey participants, **11 women[87] and 7 men[88] are the only respondents who confirmed approaching local leaders**, to provide feedback or complaints, in the past 12 months prior to this study. Two of the respondents mentioned that they approached the decision-makers to discuss the conditions of the roads (possible repairs), while others contacted them to request support with accessing basic needs such as food, medicines, housing or other needs. In addition, **3% of youth between 19-25** confirmed approaching local decision-makers.[89] According to all respondents, **local leaders did not respond to their requests**.

Indicator 1100-B1: # of local leaders interviewed who have received support to promote social stability in the past 12 months [90]

Out of the 12 local leaders[91] who were asked: "*In the past 12 months, has your community received support from any institution or organization to promote peace and to reduce tension in your community?*" only **3 acknowledged receiving support to promote social stability**. One of them indicated having received support and participated in activities to promote social stability, while two others only mentioned the organizations that conducted activities to promote social stability in their municipalities, without specifically indicating their participation in such activities.

Indicator 1100-B2: % of community members and representatives who have received support to promote social stability in the past 12 months

About 65% of survey respondents have not participated in any social stability activities in the past 12 months prior to conducting the data collection, which means that **35% have participated** in at least one type of activity in this field. **27% of female respondents**, and **45% of male respondents** have taken part in activities related to social stability. Further, **40% of youth between 19-25** confirmed their participation in at least one activity in the past 12 months. Events that have been organized and had highest participation in the past year include: *community discussions around social issues and common needs, conflict resolution and mediation training, and community discussions around conflict resolution, coexistence and mutual understanding between people from different background*.[92] The communities where participation is least common are: Wadi Khaled (4.4%), Awada (10%), Al Fard (21.7%) and Bani Sakhr (29.6%). In contrast, **municipality with highest level of participation in at least one type of social action activity is Mqaibleh** (70.8%). Further, the data also shows that the participation rates of the Lebanese and Syrian nationals are 38% and 30% respectively.[93]

---

[87] 1 stateless and 10 Syrians

[88] 3 Lebanese and 4 Syrian

[89] See Table 15, Provision of feedback and/or complaints to local leaders concerning public services by gender – in

[90] This indicator is related to one of the intermediate outcomes of the project, namely: *Improve collaboration between local leaders and their constituents in addressing local needs*. A detailed matrix including all expected outcomes and indicators is available in Annex 2.

[91] These local leaders include mayors, the head of the union of municipalities, council members and religious leaders

[92] See Table 17: Participation in social stability activities by gender – in %, in Annex 3 for more details

[93] See Table 18: Participation in social stability activities by age group, in Annex 3 for more details

Indicator 1110-A1: # of local leaders who demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance

Adequate knowledge about inclusive governance is defined as local leaders who could mention at least 2 specific characteristics of inclusive governance when they were asked to provide their understanding of the concept, in addition to acknowledgement of the benefits of inclusive governance. The six specific characteristics of inclusive governance were identified as follows: Inclusive governance implies that all people (1) – including the poor, women, ethnic and religious minorities, indigenous peoples and other disadvantaged groups – have the right to participate (2) meaningfully in governance processes and influence decisions (3) that affect them. It also means that governance institutions and policies are accessible, accountable and responsive (4) to disadvantaged groups, protecting their interests (5) and providing diverse populations with equal opportunities for public services (6) such as justice, health and education. **Six local leaders out of 15 (10 mayors and 5 council members) demonstrated adequate knowledge about inclusive governance, at the time of the study.**

Indicator 1110-A2: Community members and representatives who demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance[94]

Survey participants seem generally aware of the basic principles of participatory governance, as shown in Figure 4. Of all surveyed municipalities, Amayer, Awada and Bani Sakhr are the three communities with the highest ratio of community members who showed consciousness about actions local leaders should take to facilitate inclusion.[95]

Figure 4: Community awareness about inclusive governance by gender – in % of respondents

Question: How should the local leaders of your community govern your municipality in your opinion? Please select the options which you think are appropriate ways to manage your municipality.

- Ask the opinion of community members
- Inform community members about the made decisions
- Consult community members about their needs and provide services accordingly
- Take decisions in the best interest of the community as a whole
- Represent all citizens of the community, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or religion

---
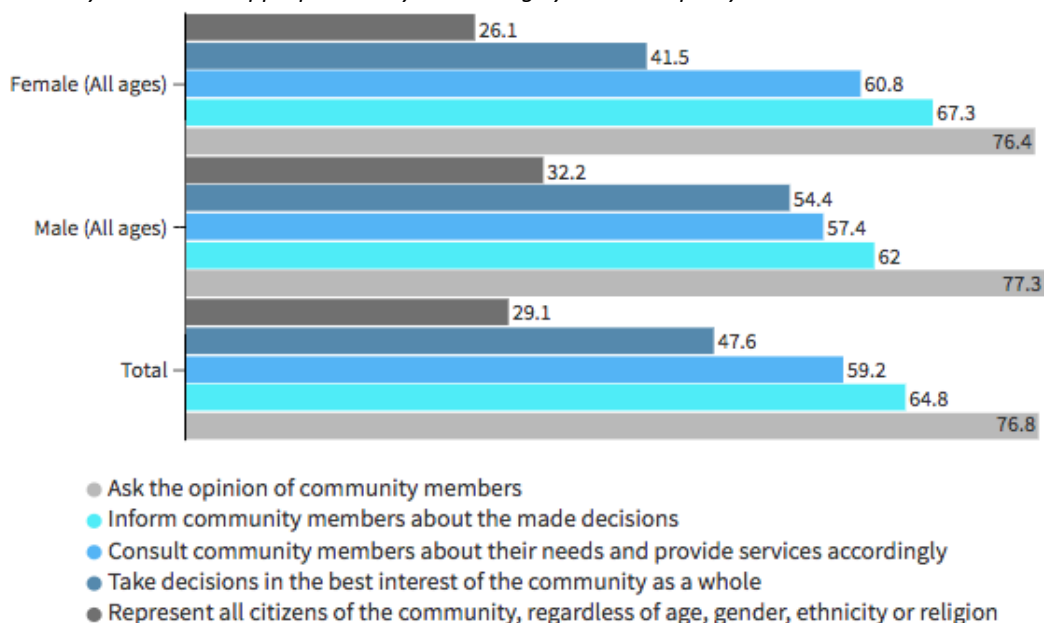
[94] This indicator was modified from "% of community members and representatives who demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance" to "community members and representatives demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance." This change was deemed necessary, since in the case of this specific indicator, a qualitative assessment is a more appropriate approach. Further, "adequate knowledge about inclusive governance" is defined as: *community members and representatives are able to mention specific characteristics of **inclusive governance** when they are asked to provide their understanding of the concept*.
[95] See Table 40 in Annex 3 for details on community awareness about inclusive governance per municipality

Indicator 1110-B1: # of municipal leaders interviewed who can give concrete examples of social action that marginalized groups can implement in their communities

Five out of 15 municipal leaders, gave examples of social actions.[96] There is a general belief among the interview municipal leaders that social actions could not be implemented by women in their communities, due to traditions and customs. According to a council member: *No social action projects will be implemented since the community members don't have the ability to do so. The youth may initiate social action to demand their needs. But the women won't do anything because they are not allowed.* For those who considered that social actions could be implemented, the youth would be able to initiate such actions. Two municipal leaders indicated that there is no need for women, youth and other marginalized groups to implement social actions because, according to one of the interviewee: *They can simply talk to us and we'll listen to them.*

Indicator 1120-A2: % of community members and representatives who report that they possess skills to effectively play their roles and carry out responsibilities in local governance

The survey findings show that more than **51% of the community members[97] claim to have strong or fair abilities** in at least two out of three pre-identified civic participation skills.[98] It is relatively more common for male respondents to report multiple civic skills than for female respondents. Among women/girls, just under 45% claimed to have more than one civic participation skill, while among men/boys this ratio reaches close to 60%. When assessing the findings by age group, the data shows that it is considerably more common for individuals between 19 and above to have more than one civic skill.

Indicator 1130-A1: % of community members who agree that collaboration between local leaders and their constituents is necessary to facilitate change and to improve access to services

More than **96% of all respondents, including women, men, girls and boys**, agree that collaboration between local leaders and their constituents is necessary to bring about change in the communities.[99]

Indicator 1130-A2: # of local leaders interviewed who demonstrate a positive attitude towards collaboration with other municipalities and organizations[100]

All of the interviewed 22 local leaders showed positive attitudes towards possible collaboration with organizations: *Yes sure we are totally open and ready to collaborate with any organization*. *We are welcoming all NGOs for more collaboration and all kinds of projects.[101]* A mayor indicated that municipalities are willing to collaborate with organizations as long as the projects and activities would respond to the needs of the community members, and would benefit the villages. As for the collaboration with other municipalities, the majority of the respondents mentioned the Union of Municipalities as a facilitator of collaboration between the municipalities of Wadi Khaled: *The collaboration between my municipality and*

---

[96] Sewing activities and making sweets were mentioned as examples of social actions for women. One municipal leader gave some suggestions of topics on which social actions could be taken (such as electricity, waste, sanitation and education). One municipal leader gave as a concrete example an action to demand the return of the Rama municipality

[97] See Table 21: Skills for effective civic participation in local governance – in % of total respondents (self-reported), Annex 3

[98] The three participation skills include: (1) ability to engage in dialogue with others who think differently than you, (2) ability to express your opinion in a group discussion, (3) ability to identify and discuss needs and general problems that affect your community.

[99] See Table 24: Views on cooperation between local leaders and community members by gender, in Annex 3

[100] Positive attitude towards collaboration is defined as being in favor of, showing openness to, and/or expressing the will to collaborate.

[101] KII, Local leader and decision maker

other municipalities is done through the union.[102] Collaboration between municipalities could be envisaged for some municipalities, provided that such cooperation would benefit both municipalities. Since all the interviewed local leaders indicated a positive attitude, a project target to increase positive attitude towards collaboration with other municipalities and organizations may not be necessary.

Indicator 1130-A3: # of local leaders interviewed who demonstrate a positive attitude towards collaboration with community members

11 local leaders confirmed a positive attitude towards collaboration between the municipalities and community members, and one local leader only clearly indicated that there was no collaboration. The few examples of collaboration mentioned during the interviews are sporadic initiatives. As explained by a local leader of El Hishe: *During Ramadan I decided to light up the village with decorations for the holy month. I asked the merchants in the village to bring the decorations. Also some people were assigned to receive visitors that are coming from Halba and Akkar and to help with parking their cars. This kind of collaboration was very successful and useful since it helped everyone in the village.* The findings also show that collaboration is usually referred to by local leaders with regard to their relationship with the communities, described as follows by one municipal council member: *Our relation with the people is very good. However, whenever there are elections, Wadi Khaled is the same as the rest of Lebanon. The team that lost will always try to bring you down and share rumors about the municipality that are not true.* These findings suggest that **the attitude of some local leaders towards collaboration with community members is positive, though limited**.

Representation of Marginalized Groups in Addressing Local Needs

Indicator 1200-A1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who confirm their ability to participate in local decision-making processes

69% of community members do not think that they are able to influence the decisions of local leaders. Examples of provided explanations include: "They don't listen to people outside their clans," "they do not listen to Syrians," "I am a woman/girl" and "because I am poor." Close to **73% of women and girls do not believing that their voice would have any influence** on, for example, public spending or project implementation. Women who participated in FGDs confirm this finding: *We cannot influence the decisions not even by 1%.*[103] Respondents who confirmed their ability to influence local leaders, mentioned that it is because they are from the same clan or because of personal relationships.[104]

Testimony 2: Female youth from Wadi Khaled who participated in the last municipal elections

K. is one of the young women who voted in the 2016 municipal elections. Born in Wadi Khaled, K. is a 23 years old young woman, who has completed a technical certificate in Kobayat where she studied for three years, and worked with an international non-governmental organization for two years. All her brothers and sisters are educated and employed. Completing her studies to obtain another certificate, succeeding in her work and traveling are her main goals and dreams for the future. K. was motivated to vote during the 2016 municipal elections in Wadi Khaled out of personal convictions and beliefs for the improvement of her area:

---

[102] KII, Local leader and decision maker
[103] FGD, Bani Sakhr, Women over 26
[104] See Table 26 Perceived ability to influence local decision makers by gender, in Annex 3

There were two candidates. The first candidate was the previous mayor who did not do anything for the area, and the new candidate had a lot of ideas to improve the area - if we do not vote, how will the elections happen, how will the candidate win, and how will we see if there is improvement for the area?

Women and men have participated equally in the previous **municipal elections of 2016**. Out of respondents above the age 21, which is the voting age in Lebanon, 67.8% confirmed that they cast their vote. The participation rate was somewhat higher in the age group 21-25 than among voters who are 26 years or older.[105]

About 44% of the survey participants agreed that their municipality informed the community about the decisions that were being made. The "disclosure of information about public funds" and "asking opinions of community members" are two good governance practices that are least practiced by local leaders. In addition, there is a noticeable difference in the way male and female respondents perceive the level of inclusiveness practiced by the municipalities, which suggests that men have more access to information and are able to participate more in matters that concern the way the municipalities are governed.[106]

Figure 5: Perceived inclusiveness of municipalities by gender - in %
Question: In your opinion, is your municipality practicing any of the following methods before or after making an important decision? Check all that apply. (multiple choice)
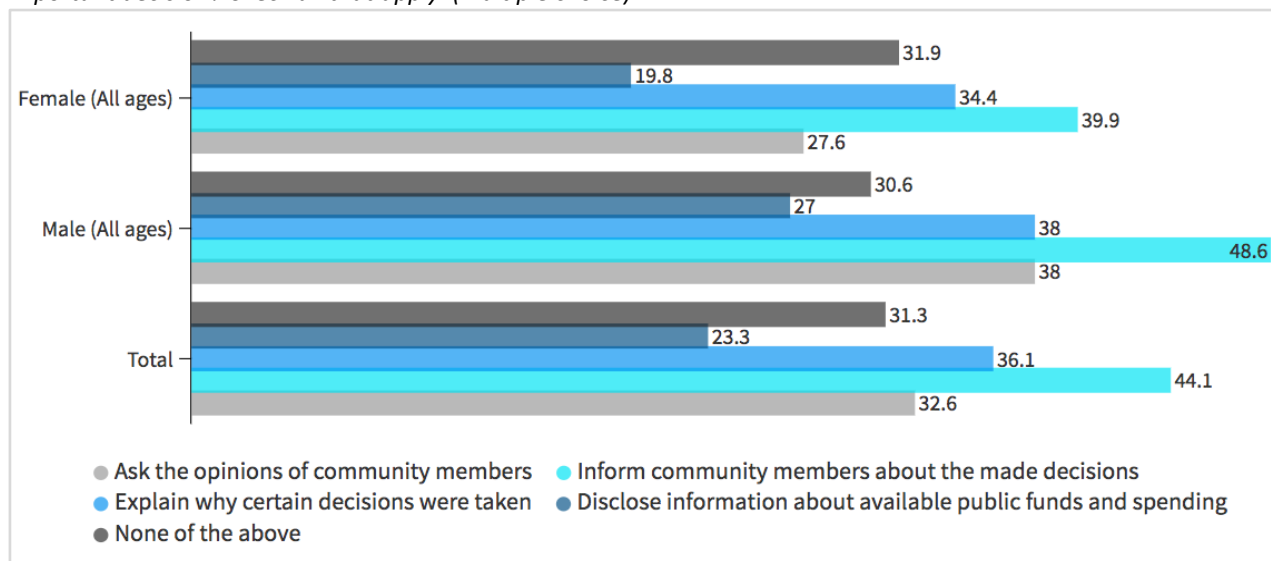
Indicator 1200-B1: # of social actions designed and initiated by women, youth and other marginalized/ vulnerable groups in Wadi Khaled in the past 12 months
Three social actions were identified by the assessment. (1) a **symbolic sit-in** on May 6, 2017 by university graduates from Wadi Khaled calling on the concerned authorities to employ them to teach at the local schools, instead of employing teachers from other areas. (2) According to survey respondents, a **protest** was

---

[105] See Table 41 in Annex 4
[106] See Table 39 in Annex 4 for further details good governance practices at the municipality level

organized in front of an NGO's office as a form of social action to raise concerns about the way humanitarian assistance was delivered. (3) A **playground** was established by the sport committee in Wadi Khaled.[107]

Indicator 1200-B2: % of women, youth and other marginalized groups who confirm participating in the design and initiation of social actions in their communities in the past 12 months

A little more than 3% of all survey participants confirmed participating in a social action project in the past 12 months. The only municipality where no respondents have participated in social action projects is Mqaibleh. In the remaining eight municipalities between 1.1 and 5.6% confirmed their participation. With regard to the participation of women and girls, the municipalities of Jermnaya-el Rama (5% of all women/girls) and Bani Sakhr (4.1% of all women/girls) are the two municipalities where female participation in social action projects is highest. There is no major difference between the different age groups concerning participation in social action. The participation level for each age group (14-18, 19-25 and 26+) is roughly 3%.[108]

Indicator 1210-A1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who have knowledge of how to participate in local governance[109]

Out of six topics related to community participation in local governance, rights as citizens was selected by 90% of the survey participants reported having strong or fair knowledge of their rights as citizens:[110]

- There is no notable difference between the proportion of men and women.
- The ratio of both women and men who do not know their rights as citizens is 4% for both groups.
- Close to 95% of the surveyed Lebanese youth claim to have a good level knowledge.

Overall, with the exception of knowledge about citizenship rights, few community members claim to have sound knowledge of topics related to participation in local governance. The survey findings suggest that **42% of all community members, including women, girls, men and boys**, report having a strong/fair level of knowledge in at least two out of the five predefined topics.[111] The findings suggest that women/girls (32%) and the younger community members between 14-18 (32%), are two groups with fewest individuals who possess sound knowledge of local governance.

Indicator 1220-B1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups with self-reported skills to manage and run micro-projects in their communities

The most common types of skills available in the communities of Wadi Khaled[112]appear to be:

- Outreach/networking: women, girls, men and boys equally represented.
- Agriculture/cultivation of land: 60% adults (26 years or older), more than half are women.
- Livestock farming: most of them are adults (26 years or older), more than half are women.

---

[107] KII, Wadi Khaled Sports Committee member: "*The first playground was launched in 2016 (...) the kids gather in the playground and play as teams in order to promote peace between them. Every Sunday there is around 200 kids in the playground*"

[108] See Table 43 for in Annex 3 for details per municipality.

[109] To establish a baseline for this indicator, the representation of community members with strong or fair level of knowledge of at least two local governance subjects was estimated.

[110] See Table 27: Knowledge of how to participate in local governance – in % of total respondents

[111] *Ibid*

[112] See Tables 44-47 in Annex 3

- Computer literacy: mainly in the younger age group of 14-18, with women, girls, men and boys equally represented.

Close to **69% of all respondents claimed to have at least 3 skills**, though it appears it is more common for men/boys (76%) to report 3 or more skills than women/girls (62%).

Indicator 1220-C1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups with self-reported skills in community mobilization
Less than **half the survey participants confirmed having any level of community mobilization skills**. Roughly **one quarter claimed to have strong or fair abilities to develop strategies to solve common problems**, while another **15.8% stated they had the skills to write petitions** and letters to voice opinions or raise concerns.[113] Such community mobilization skills seem to be more common among male community members (40% confirmed having these skills) than female (21% confirmed having these skills). The data shows that most of the individuals with these skills are in the ages 19-25 (35%) and 26 and above (35%).

Indicator 1230-B1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who feel confident in their ability to facilitate discussions on issues concerning the governance of their community
60% of the community members disagree/strongly disagree with the statement: *I feel confident about my ability to organize and facilitate a group discussion about issues and decisions that concern my community,* in other words **40% feel they have the ability to facilitate discussions on governance.** Women especially, seem to lack the confidence to take initiative, organize meetings and speak publicly about issues that concern them, however, the lack of confidence is also visible among men. This lack of confidence is seen across all age groups.[114]

Indicator 1230-A1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who feel confident in participating in roundtable discussions and restitution meetings
With regard to participation in group discussions and meetings to discuss matters that concern the community, more than **60% of men and women expressed that they would be comfortable with participating**.[115] The findings show that more than 80% of all age groups would be comfortable in participating in such discussions.

Indicator 1230-B1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who feel confident in their ability to facilitate discussions on issues concerning the governance of their community
More than half of the survey participants disagree with the statement: *I would be comfortable with facilitating group discussions about issues that concern my community.* Among women, close to 20% strongly disagree with this statement while another 28% agree. **Among male respondents, close to 47%, agree or strongly agree**.[116] **47% of the surveyed youth** confirming that they feel confident about their ability to organize and facilitate a group discussion.

---

[113] See Table 28, Community mobilization skills (self reported) – in % of total respondents, in Annex 3 for more details
[114] See Table 32, Confidence in ability to facilitate discussions on issues concerning governance in the communities – by gender and age group, in Annex 3 for more details
[115] See Table 33 and 34, Confidence in ability to participate in roundtable/group discussions, in Annex 3 for more details
[116] See Table 35, Confidence in ability to facilitate group discussion on issues that concern local governance by gender, Annex 3

Baseline Per Indicator[117]

All project baseline values in percentages are rounded up to the closest whole number to avoid decimals.

Ref.	Indicator	Project Baseline	Comments/Explanations
Ultimate Outcome (UO): Ensure that governance in Wadi Khaled is inclusive			
UO-A1	The degree to which development projects are relevant to the needs of communities	2.5	A scoring system was applied for this indicator to be able to establish a baseline value for this indicator which measures the self-reported perception of community members. (highest possible score = 3)
UO-A2	% of community members and representatives who think that all groups (including marginalized) are able to benefit from and participate in the implementation of the development projects in their communities	82%	One of the most frequently mentioned explanations for why people think that all groups can benefit from projects was the notion that any project that benefits the community benefits all its members and is for the common good. The findings also suggest that most projects that have been implemented are infrastructural and related to basic needs.
UO-A3	% of community members who think that all groups (including marginalized) are able to participate in the implementation of the development projects in their communities	46%	Indicator slightly reworded since concrete information is not available about whether the community representatives think that all groups are able to participate in the implementation of development projects.
UO-B1	% of community members who confirm that they are able to access the decision-makers in their communities	60%	
UO-B2	Proportion of women, youth (ages 18-25) and people with disabilities among the municipal staff, including municipal council members, in Wadi Khaled	10/129	This indicator was amended to also include people with disabilities. Among the 129 municipal staff, including municipal council members in Wadi Khaled, 6 are women, 3 are young men (18-25) and 1 person with disability.
UO-B3	# of community representatives who confirm that they are able to engage in the decision-making processes of their municipalities	6/7	Community representatives under this indicator are civil society representatives (4), and clan leaders (3).
UO-B4	Local leaders have taken steps to address barriers to the inclusion of women, youth and other marginalized groups among the municipal staff and municipal council members in Wadi Khaled	No	The assessment could not find evidence to suggest that such steps were taken by the local leaders.
Intermediate Outcome 1100: Improve collaboration between local leaders and their constituents in addressing local needs			
1100-A1	% of community members and representatives who confirm that local decision-makers consult the communities about their needs	18%	
1100-A2	% of community members and representatives who have provided feedback or complaints to the local leaders concerning public services in the past 12 months	2%	
1100-B1	# of local leaders interviewed who have received support to promote social stability in the past 12 months	3/15	Out of 3 local leaders who mentioned support to promote social stability in the past 12 months, only 1 local leader (Head of the union of the municipalities) had directly received support and participated in activities to promote social stability. The two other local leaders only acknowledged the organizations who did conduct some activities to promote social stability in their municipality.

---

[117] The logframe indicators are available in Annex 2.

1100-B2	% of community members and representatives who have received support to promote social stability in the past 12 months	**35%**	
**Immediate Outcome 1110: Local leaders and community members have increased knowledge of the benefits of inclusive governance**
1110-A1	# of local leaders who demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance	**6/15**	
1110-A2	Community members and representatives demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance	**No**	This indicator was modified from "% of community members and representatives who demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance" to "community members and representatives demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance." This change was deemed necessary, since in the case of this specific indicator, a qualitative assessment is a more appropriate approach.
1110-B1	# of municipal leaders interviewed who can give concrete examples of social action that marginalized groups can implement in their communities	**5/15**	3 examples of social actions given by municipal leaders included sewing activities and making sweets as a social action for women. 1 municipal leader gave the topics on which social actions could be taken (such as electricity, waste, sanitation and education), and finally Rama mayor gave as a concrete example an action to demand the return of the municipality.
**Immediate Outcome 1120: Local leaders and community members gain skills in participatory governance**
1120-A1	# of local leaders who claim to possess (self-report) skills to effectively play their roles and carry out responsibilities in local governance	**N/A**	The field researchers found it challenging to ask some of the questions to local leaders concerning their governance skills for fear of offending them. The field researchers tried to find alternative ways of formulating these question to collecting this information, without offending the mayors. However, during the analysis it was noticed that adequate information to establish a baseline for indicator 1120-A1 was not possible.
1120-A2	% of community members and representatives who report that they possess skills to effectively play their roles and carry out responsibilities in local governance	**51%**	Proportion of community members with at least two strong/fair civic participation skills (Self-reported)
**Immediate Outcome 1130: Local leaders and community members recognize the value of improved collaboration**
1130-A1	% of community members who agree that collaboration between local leaders and their constituents is necessary to facilitate change and to improve access to services	**97%**	
1130-A2	# of local leaders interviewed who demonstrate a positive attitude towards collaboration with , other municipalities and organizations	**22/22**	Local leaders all demonstrated a positive attitude towards collaboration with other municipalities and organizations.
1130-A3	# of local leaders interviewed who demonstrate a positive attitude towards community.	**11/22**	
**Intermediate Outcome 1200: Increase representation of marginalized groups (e.g. youth and women) in addressing local needs**
1200-A1	% of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who confirm their ability to participate in local decision-making processes	**31%**	
1200-B1	# of social actions designed and initiated by women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups in Wadi Khaled in the past 12 months	**3**	These social actions include the football playground, a demonstration of young graduates in May 2017, a protest in front of DRC office.

1200-B2	% of women, youth and other marginalized groups who confirm participating in the design and initiation of social actions in their communities in the past 12 months	3%	
Immediate Outcome 1210: Marginalized groups gain knowledge of how to participate in local governance			
1210-A1	% of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who have knowledge of how to participate in local governance	42%	Proportion of community members with strong/fair level knowledge of at least two topics related to participation in local governance. (Self-reported)
Immediate Outcome 1220: Marginalized groups gain skills in community mobilization			
1220-B1	% of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups with self-reported skills to manage and run micro-projects in their communities	69%	Proportion of community members with at least 3 self-reported skills which they rated as strong or fair (Self-reported)
1220-C1	% of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups with self-reported skills in community mobilization	30%	Proportion of respondents who have at least one strong/fair skill that can be used for community mobilization (Self-reported)
Immediate Outcome 1230: Marginalized groups are confident in playing an active role in community initiatives			
1230-A1	% of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who feel confident in participating in roundtable discussions and restitution meetings	81%	
1230-B1	% of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who feel confident in their ability to facilitate discussions on issues concerning the governance of their community	39%	

4. Conclusions

On inclusive governance: The findings of this baseline assessment show that civic participation in local decision making in Wadi Khaled is considerably limited. Community consultation meetings with a wider spectrum of community members, to identify common needs and to come up with joint solutions, is not a common practice in the municipalities of Wadi Khaled. Youth and women especially, are excluded from the consultation processes, which normally take place with community elders alone. The exclusion of women and youth from the decision-making offices is also evident with only 2 women and 3 youth (ages 18-25) being among a total of 102 council members in all 9 municipalities of Wadi Khaled. Further, the baseline assessment identified traditions and conservative views about women's roles and capacities as the main reason behind their exclusion.

Nevertheless, prominent figures who act as community representatives, such as clan leaders and civil society representatives, have access to the decision makers and are in a position to advise or influence certain decisions related to issues which they have knowledge about. This finding suggests that decision-makers such as mayors and council members are open to the idea of taking advice and shaping policies based on consultations, however, these consultations are limited to representatives and prominent persons such as clan heads.

Relationship between local leaders and their constituents: Most community members in Wadi Khaled agree that local leaders responsible for the governance of the municipalities should ask the opinions of, consult and inform their constituents before taking important decisions that concern the wider communities. Collaboration between local leaders and their constituents to bring about change and to improve access to services, is a notion that is widely accepted by the communities. However, the majority of the community members - regardless of gender, age and nationality - do not feel that they have the ability to influence the decision-makers about, for example, public spending and the selection of community development projects.

Community knowledge about how to participate in local governance: The citizens self-reported knowledge seems to be limited to mainly citizenship rights.[118] The majority of community members who participated in the study reported that they do not know how their municipality is governed by their local leaders, how to obtain information about the decisions that are being made, or how to organize and run community meetings and public events. These findings suggest that social action activities and knowledge of how to organize communities to bring about change are not common in Wadi Khaled. Although there seems to be a general awareness about the lack of civic participation in governance, community members do not seem to be equipped with tools to mobilize the communities and to engage in social action projects. Very few research participants confirmed their ability to for example write petitions to decision-makers, to voice concerns and request support. Similarly, a clear majority of the community members do not feel confident enough to organize and facilitate group discussions, though many feel comfortable about participating in such meetings.

---

[118] The study was not able to obtain specific information to assess the objective level of knowledge regarding citizenship rights among the community members. This is a limitation which is also addressed on page 15.

Needs of marginalized groups to increase their inclusion in governance: The baseline assessment found that knowledge of and skills concerning, for example, the ability to identify common needs and problems, develop strategies to address community needs, organize awareness campaigns and other means to mobilize communities are not common among the local communities of Wadi Khaled. Similarly, skills to manage micro projects are generally rare among the community members of the surveyed municipalities. The most common types of skills, which could be useful for the implementation and management of micro projects, are related to outreach/networking, livestock farming and agriculture, followed by French and computer skills.

Opportunities and barriers for inclusion: The assessment identified several potential barriers to the inclusion of marginalized groups in the governance of Wadi Khaled, including the general lack of skills and knowledge that could be useful for the management of micro projects at the community level and community mobilization, conservative community views regarding women's role in society and their participation in decision-making, and a limited understanding among local leaders concerning the value of civic participation. Conversely, opportunities for the evolvement of a more inclusive governance model are also available. For example, the approachability of local leaders, including the mayors and municipal council members, provides a good opportunity for the Diwan Project to raise the awareness of local decision-makers about the benefits of an inclusive governance model. Further, capacity development opportunities to raise awareness about how to mobilize a community and develop skills useful for the design and management of micro projects would help the Diwan Project reach its objectives.

Participation in social action: With regard to social actions, participation in such activities is not a common practice in the communities of Wadi Khaled. Women and female youth, in particular, indicated that the communities would not consider it as acceptable for them to be involved in such initiatives. The findings of this baseline assessment show that less than 5% of the population has participated in a social action in the past 12 months prior to undertaking this study.

Primary community needs: The primary community needs, as identified by this baseline assessment are work opportunities, access to healthcare and education followed by food and clean water. The lack of livelihoods projects and income generating activities in the area suggest that the need to create work and income generation opportunities is presently not being addressed. This finding suggests that it would be appropriate to consider implementing small community development projects with a focus on livelihoods, as part of the planned activities of the Diwan Project.

On gaining the trust of local communities: The isolated and remote state, as well as its long neglect by the Lebanese State, has made the population of Wadi Khaled's doubtful of outsiders. As such, there is a general sense of distrust among community members towards strangers. Close collaboration with well-known and trusted individuals at the community level, as well as the recruitment of a local team member, would therefore contribute towards gaining the trust of local communities and facilitating an efficient implementation of the project.

Overall, these findings emphasize the relevance of the planned Diwan Project, and they also suggest that there are ample opportunities to improve community participation in local governance, particularly with regard to improving the engagement and consultation processes between the local leaders and the constituents.

5. Recommendations

Recommendations linked to project activities:

7. **Consider facilitating community consultation meetings between local decision-makers and different groups within the communities**, including women, youth and other marginalized groups, to identify and come up with joint solutions for common problems. Such a facilitation would encourage the adoption of a more open and transparent governance. Community consultation meetings could be included as additional activities to supplement the planned round-table discussions, which aim to develop the participatory governance skills among community members and local decision-makers.

8. **Identify key figures and community representatives, known and respected by the communities and the local leaders, who could act as a bridge** during the relationship, confidence and trust-building phase of the project, which should take place early on during the implementation. This activity should be integrated into the project's broader trust-building efforts.

9. **Consider including livelihoods/income generation activities in the project**, as part of the community development aspect, since this was one of the primary needs identified by the communities and there seem to be a general lack of such opportunities in Wadi Khaled. This recommendation is linked to the project's planned implementation of micro projects and seeks to inform the selection process of such projects. While the baseline identified the need of livelihoods opportunities, focus group discussions with communities, to verify this need as well as to facilitate community ownership, should still be included in the project's activities. In addition, the possibility to connect and cooperate with other (I)NGOs, who are interested in implementing livelihoods projects in Wadi Khaled, could be explored.

10. **As part of the capacity building component, provide training opportunities on community mobilization and other skills that can be useful for micro project management**, to equip the communities, especially the marginalized groups, with tools that can help them plan and execute social action. Skills that would be particularly useful for social action include, for example, the ability to plan and organize public events and campaigns to address common concerns, the ability to write formal letters/petitions to decision-makers and to follow-up on the made requests. Groups that especially need this type of empowerment are youth between 14-18 and women. With regard to micro projects, training opportunities on project design, computer literacy, bookkeeping and specific vocational skills could help the Diwan Project achieve its purpose. These training opportunities should be integrated into and inform the project's planned efforts to develop the capacities of marginalized groups.

11. **Consider including an awareness raising initiative among the project activities such as the round-table discussions**, with an aim to promote women's empowerment and inclusion in decision-making processes. Further, group discussions with local leaders could include an awareness raising session on the benefits of participatory governance, so as to improve their understanding about inclusiveness.

Recommendation linked to context sensitivities:

12. **Consider expanding the implementation team** from two to three staff members, provided that the third team member is from Wadi Khaled. Having a third local team member, who is familiar with the local dynamics, norms and traditions, would help building trust and increasing the acceptance of the project among local communities and leaders, who remain doubtful of outsiders, following decades of neglect by the Lebanese authorities.

Annex 1: Documents Consulted

Project documents

- Peace and Stabilization Operations Program (PSOP): Project Proposal – Logic Model and Performance Measurement Framework (LM/PMF), June 2016
- Peace and Stabilization operations program (PSOP), Project Proposal – Application Form, August 2016
- Diwan Project M&E Matrix
- Search for common ground, *Conflict Analysis Report "Everyone Gains" – Wadi Khaled, Lebanon* , 2017

Reports and information sheets

- Asia Development Bank (2008), *Social Analysis for Transport Projects*, available at: https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/33483/files/social-analysis-transport-projects.pdf
- Economic and Social Fund for Development, Western Wadi Khaled Cluster Community Profile, October 2011, available at: http://www.esfd.cdr.gov.lb/uploads/WesternWadiKhaledProfilefinal.pdf
- International Alert, *Resilience in the face of crisis, rooting resilience in the realities of the Lebanese experience*, March 2015
- Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017 – 2020, *Sector – Social stability*, available at: http://www.un.org.lb/library/assets/Social%20Stability.pdf
- Lebanese Emigration Research Center of Notre Dame University, Lebanon, *The 1994 Naturalisation Decree*, by Guita Hourani, available at: http://eudo-citizenship.eu/docs/LEB-1994NaturalizationDecree-GuitaHouraniNov2011.pdf
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, *Responding to the Impact of the Syrian Crisis - Recovery Framework for Wadi Khaled and Akroum, Akkar*, March 2014, available at: http://daleel-madani.org/resource/responding-impact-syrian-crisis-lebanon-recovery-framework-wadi-khaled-and-akroum-akkar
- UNDP, *Peace Building in Lebanon Project, Conflict analysis report, Wadi Khaled, Akkar*, October 2014
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, *What is Good Governance?,* available at http://www.unescap.org/resources/what-good-governance
- UNOCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin Lebanon, April 2017, available at: https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/humanitarian-bulletin-lebanon-issue-27-1-february-30-april-2017-enar

Websites

- European institute for gender equality, Gender equality Glossary and Thesaurus, available at: http://eige.europa.eu/rdc/thesaurus/terms/1280
- UNDP, *Towards inclusive governance, Promoting the participation of disadvantages groups in Asia-Pacific*, available at: http://hrbaportal.org/wp-content/files/Towards_inclusivegovernance_Asiapacific6.pdf
- University of Massachusetts, *Decision making process*, available at: http://www.umassd.edu/fycm/decisionmaking/process/
- United States Institute for Peace, *Civic Participation and Empowerment*, available at: https://www.usip.org/guiding-principles-stabilization-and-reconstruction-the-web-version/stable-governance/civic-particip
- The Naseej project, available at: http://naseej.marcotorni.com/

Annex 2: Indicator Matrix

Ref. (LI)	Logframe Indicators (LI)	Ref. (BI)	Baseline Indicators (BI)	Data Collection Methods / Sources
Ultimate Outcome (UO): Ensure that governance in Wadi Khaled is inclusive				
UO-A	Percentage of project participants who identify changes in community development to be more inclusive	UO-A1:	% of community members and representatives who confirm that development **projects** in their communities **are relevant and respond to their needs**	**Surveys and FGDs** with community members (Youth and Adults) & **KIIs** with other stakeholder/local NGOs/civil society in Wadi Khaled
		UO-A2:	% of community members and representatives who think that **all groups** (including marginalized) **are able to benefit from and participate in** the implementation of the development projects in their communities	**Surveys and FGDs** with community members (Youth and Adults) & **KIIs** with other stakeholder/local NGOs/civil society in Wadi Khaled
UO-B	Percentage increase of local decision making compliance with the 'participation pillar' of good governance	UO-B1:	% of community members who confirm that they are able to **access the decision-makers** in their communities	**Surveys and FGDs** with community members (Youth and Adults)
		UO-B2:	Proportion of women, youth (ages 18-25) among the municipal staff, including municipal council members, in Wadi Khaled[119]	**KIIs** with local leaders and decision-makers (*See table under question 14 in KII guide*)
		UO-B3:	# of community representatives who confirm that they are **able to engage in the decision-making processes** of their municipalities	**KIIs** with other stakeholder/local NGOs/civil society in Wadi Khaled
		UO-B4	Local leaders have taken steps to address barriers to the inclusion of women, youth and other marginalized groups among the municipal staff and municipal council members in Wadi Khaled	**KIIs** with local leaders and decision-makers
Intermediate Outcome 1100: Improve collaboration between local leaders and their constituents in addressing local needs				
1100-A	Percentage increase in communication and collaboration among project participants	1100-A1:	% of community members and representatives who confirm that local **decision-makers consult the communities** about their needs	**Surveys and FGDs** with community members (Youth and Adults) & **KIIs** with other stakeholder/local NGOs/civil society in Wadi Khaled
		1100-A2:	% of community members and representatives who have **provided feedback or complaints** to the local leaders concerning public services in the past 12 months	**Surveys and FGDs** with community members (Youth and Adults)
1100-B	Number of local leaders and community members benefiting from comprehensive support to promote	1100-B1:	# of **local leaders interviewed** who have received support to promote social stability in the past 12 months	**KIIs** with local leaders and decision-makers
		1100-B2:	% of **community members and**	**Surveys and FGDs** with community

---

[119] This indicator will be addressed by question 14 in the KII guide for local leaders and decision-makers.

				members (Youth and Adults) & **KIIs** with other stakeholder/local NGOs/civil society in Wadi Khaled
social stability (processes, capacity building, project implementation)			**representatives** who have received support to promote social stability in the past 12 months	
Immediate Outcome 1110: Local leaders and community members have increased knowledge of the benefits of inclusive governance				
1110-A:	Percentage of local leaders and community members who demonstrate an increase in knowledge about inclusive governance	1110-A1:	# of **local leaders** who demonstrate adequate **knowledge about inclusive governance**[120]	**KIIs** with local leaders and decision-makers
		1110-A2:	% of **community members** and representatives who demonstrate adequate **knowledge about inclusive governance**[121]	**Surveys and FGDs** with community members (Youth and Adults) & **KIIs** with other stakeholder/local NGOs/civil society in Wadi Khaled
1110-B:	Number of municipal leaders who can give concrete examples of social actions that women, youth, and other marginalized groups can implement in their communities	1110-B1:	# of **municipal leaders interviewed** who can give **concrete examples of social action** that marginalized groups can implement in their communities	**KIIs** with local leaders and decision-makers
Immediate Outcome 1120: Local leaders and community members gain skills in participatory governance				
1120-A:	Percentage of local leaders and community members who have demonstrated an increase in their skills to effectively play their roles and carry out their responsibilities in local governance	1120-A1:	# of **local leaders who claim to posses (self-report) skills** to effectively play their roles and carry out responsibilities in local governance[122]	**KIIs** with local leaders and decision-makers
		1120-A2:	% of community members and representatives who report that they **possess skills to effectively play their roles and carry out responsibilities** in local governance	**Surveys and FGDs** with community members (Youth and Adults) & **KIIs** with other stakeholder/local NGOs/civil society in Wadi Khaled
Immediate Outcome 1130: Local leaders and community members recognize the value of improved collaboration				
1130-A:	Percentage of stakeholders who demonstrate an increased positive attitude towards collaboration	1130-A1:	% of **community members who agree that collaboration** between local leaders and their constituents **is necessary** to facilitate change and to improve access to services	**Surveys and FGDs** with community members (Youth and Adults)
		1130-A2:	# of local leaders interviewed who demonstrate a **positive attitude towards collaboration** with , other municipalities and organizations	**KIIs** with local leaders and decision-makers
		1130-A3	#	

---

[120] In the case of indicator 1110-A1, "adequate knowledge about inclusive governance" is defined as: *local leaders are able to mention at least two characteristics of **inclusive governance** when they are asked to provide their definition of the concept (See questions 5 and 6 in the KII guide for local leaders and decision-makers).* Attributes of inclusive governance could for example be: community participation through consultations, civil society engagement and information sharing with constituents.

[121] In the case of indicator 1110-A2, "adequate knowledge about inclusive governance" is defined as: *community members and representatives are able to mention specific characteristics of **inclusive governance** when they are asked to provide their understanding of the concept (See question 41 in the community survey questionnaire, questions 7 and 8 in the KII guide for other stakeholders/local NGOs/civil society and question 5 in the FGD guide).*

[122] Indicator 1120-A1 will be looking at the ability of local leaders to mention specific leadership skills, which they claim to possess, and their ability to provide details about how they use these skills in practice (*See question 8 in the KII guide for local leaders and decision-makers*).

Intermediate Outcome 1200: Increase representation of marginalized groups (e.g. youth and women) in addressing local needs				
1200-A:	Percentage of women, youth, marginalized groups who report increased participation in processes of local governance	1200-A1:	% of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who confirm their **ability to access and participate in local decision-making processes**[123]	**Surveys and FGDs** with community members (Youth and Adults)
1200-B:	Number of social actions designed and initiated by women, youth, and other marginalized groups that have taken place in the target communities	1200-B1:	# of **social actions designed and initiated** by women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups in Wadi Khaled in the past 12 months	**FGDs** with community members (Youth and Adults) & **KIIs** with local leaders and decision-makers and other stakeholder/local NGOs/civil society in Wadi Khaled
		1200-B2:	% of women, youth and other marginalized groups who confirm **participating in the design and initiation of social actions** in their communities in the past 12 months	**Surveys and FGDs** with community members (Youth and Adults)
Immediate Outcome 1210: Marginalized groups gain knowledge of how to participate in local governance				
1210-A:	Percentage increase of women, youth, and other marginalized groups who demonstrate knowledge in how to participate in local governance	1210-A1:	% of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who have **knowledge of how to participate in local governance**[124]	**Surveys and FGDs** with community members (Youth and Adults)
Immediate Outcome 1220: Marginalized groups gain skills in community mobilization				
1220-B:	Percentage of improvement of the skills of women and youth to improve their skills in managing and running micro-projects in their communities	1220-B1:	% of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups with self-reported **skills to manage and run micro-projects in their communities**	**Surveys** with community members (Youth and Adults)
1220-C:	Percentage of improvement in the skills of women, youth, and other marginalized groups in community mobilization	1220-C1:	% of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups with self-reported **skills in community mobilization**	**Surveys** with community members (Youth and Adults)
Immediate Outcome 1230: Marginalized groups are confident in playing an active role in community initiatives				
1230-A:	Percentage of women, youth, and other	1230-A1:	% of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who	**Surveys** with community members (Youth and Adults)

[123] Indicator 1200-A1 will measure the perceptions of the community members/marginalized groups about their self-reported ability to influence decision-makers in Wadi Khaled. The indicator will also look at the proportion of community members (survey participants) who think that decision-makers apply participatory governance practices such as community consultations (*See questions 38 and 40 in the survey questionnaire and question 5 in the FGD guide*).

[124] Indicator 1210-A1 will measure the proportion of community members/women/youth who confirm (self-report) having knowledge and skills with regard to practices and methods that can be used to ensure civic participation in local governance (*See question 43 in the community survey questionnaire and question 5 in the FGD guide*)

	marginalized groups who feel confident in participating in roundtable discussion and restitution meetings		feel **confident in participating in roundtable discussions and restitution meetings**	
1230-B:	Number of women, youth, and other marginalized groups who feel confident in their ability to facilitate discussions on issues of governance in their community	1230-B1:	% of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who feel **confident in their ability to facilitate discussions** on issues concerning the governance of their community	**Surveys** with community members (Youth and Adults)

Annex 3: Additional Findings Presented in Tables

Table 1: Distribution of surveys by location and gender

Municipality	Female		Male		Total	
	Number of surveys	%	Number of surveys	%	Number of surveys	%
Al Fard	32	53.3%	28	46.7%	60	7.9%
Amayer Rajm Issa	43	48.9%	45	51.1%	88	11.5%
Awada	38	63.3%	22	36.7%	60	7.9%
Bani Sakhr	49	60.5%	32	39.5%	81	10.6%
El Hiche	54	51.4%	51	48.6%	105	13.7%
Jermnaya-el Rama	40	55.6%	32	44.4%	72	9.4%
Khat al Petrol	42	47.2%	47	52.8%	89	11.6%
Mqaibleh	50	52.1%	46	47.9%	96	12.6%
Wadi Khaled	50	44.2%	63	55.8%	113	14.8%
Total	**398**	**52.1%**	**366**	**47.9%**	**764**	**100%**

Table 6: Estimated number of stateless persons per municipality[125]

Municipality	Estimated number of families who are stateless	Estimated number stateless persons
Al Fared	6	45
Amayer Rajm Issa	9	50
Awada	1	12
Bani Sakhr	3	20
El Hishe	3	35
Jermanaya-el Rama	10	50
Khat el Petrol	1	10
Mqaibleh	Not available	Not available
Wadi Khaled	35	Not available
(Estimated) Total	68	-

Table 7: Population estimates per municipality[126]

Municipality	Estimated Lebanese population	Estimated Syrian population	Total
Wadi Khaled	17.000	13.000	30.000
Amayer Rajm Issa	7,000	4,500	11.500
Jermnaya – el Rama	7.000	4.500	11.500
Al Fared	3.000	3.000	6.000
Awada	1.500	1.300	2.800
El Hishe	4.800	3.700	8.500
Mqaibleh	6.000	3.900	9.900
Bani Sakhr	1.500	1.200	2.700
Khat al Petrol	2.100	900	3.000
Total	**49.900**	**36.000**	**85.900**

---

[125] These estimates were provided by the mayors and municipal council members of Wadi Khaled.
[126] These figures were provided by the mayors of each municipality. These population figures are estimates and are not official numbers.

Table 8: Mapping of clans per area/community

Confession	Clans and leaders	Areas
Sunnite	El Atik	Rajm Hussin, Rajm Issa, Rajm Khalaf, Amayer, Knise, Hnaider, El Fared, Awade, Baaliya, Mahata, Kalkha, Majdal, Saaeid.
Sunnite	Al Ghannam[127]	El Hishe, Germanaya, Rama, Karm Zebdine
Sunnite	El Khderine[128] (related to Al Ghannam)	Bani Sakher, Khat al Petrol
Shiite	The Shiite community members came to Wadi Khaled in the 70s after a family dispute in Bekaa (Hermel) where they are from originally.	Qarha

Table 9: Mapping of organization with ongoing or past operations in Wadi Khaled

UN Agencies	INGOs	National NGOs	Local Organizations (in Wadi Khaled)	Other
UNDP	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Akkar Network for Development (AND)	Success and Happiness	House Peace – operating under the Saint Joseph University (USJ)
UNICEF	Save the Children International (SCI)	Abaad	Al Fared Association	The Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
UNHCR	Concern Worldwide	Adyan Association		Naseej Project
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	MADA		The European Union
	ACTED	Beyond Reform and Development		
	Al Makassed Islamic Charity Association	Frontiers Ruwad		
	Médecins Sans Frontière	The Lebanese Red Cross		
	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)			
	War Child Holland			

---

[127] The Al Ghannam clan does not have specific leader - each family has its own reference depending on the person's economic and social situation
[128] The El Khderine clan has one leader who is the Head of the clans union in Syria and Lebanon.

Table 14: Representation of women and youth in local governance

	Wadi Khaled	Awada	Amayer	Hishe	Khat El Petrol	Bani Sakhr	Al Fard	Jermnaya el Rama	Mqaibleh
Municipal council members									
Total number of municipal council members	18	9	9	12	9	9	9	12	15
Men (26 years or older)	15	9	9	12	9	8	8	-	15
Women (26 years or older)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Young men (18-25 years)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Young women (18-25 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council members with (physical) disabilities	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal staff									
Total number of municipal staff (other than council members)	5[129]	2	4[130]	1	1	1	8	-	5[131]
Men (26 years or older	4	2	2	1	1	1	7[132]	-	-
Women (26 years or older)	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Young men (18-25 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Young women (18-25 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal staff with (physical) disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11: Ability to participate in the implementation of community development projects – perceptions by gender
Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: All community members, including women, men, girls and boys, are equally able to <u>participate</u> in the selection and implementation of the community development projects.

Reply	Female	Male	Total
Strongly agree	9.3%	21.9%	15.3%
Agree	28.1%	33.6%	30.8%
Disagree	**55.5%**	**41.8%**	**49.0%**
Strongly disagree	7.0%	2.7%	5.0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

---

[129] Including 1 driver, 1 IT, 1 accountant and 1 (female) secretary
[130] 2 police men, 2 cleaning ladies
[131] 3 police men, 1 cleaning lady, 1 gardener
[132] 3 cleaners, 1 doorman and 3 police men

Table 12: Knowledge of how to contact local decision-makers by gender
Question: Is the following statement true or false? Select one option: You know how to contact the decision-makers in your community, such as the mayor or the municipal council members, in case you need or wish to communicate with them.

Reply	Female	Male	Total
True	55.5%	74.3%	64.5%
False	44.5%	25.7%	35.5%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 13: Ability to speak with local decision-makers when in need to communicate with them by age group
Question: Is the following statement true or false? Select one option: You are able to speak with (have access to) decision-makers, such as the mayor or the municipal council members in your community, should you need or wish to communicate with them.

Reply	Age group 14-18	Age group 19-25	Age group 26 and above	Total
True	46.2%	65.0%	65.1%	59.9%
False	53.8%	35.0%	34.9%	40.1%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 15: Provision of feedback and/or complaints to local leaders concerning public services by gender – in %
Question: Have you provided feedback or complaints concerning your access to public services or the lack of services in your community in the past 12 months?

Reply	Female	Male	Total
No	97.2%	98.1%	97.6%
Yes	2.8%	1.9%	2.4%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 17: Participation in social stability activities by gender – in %
Question: Which of the following activities do you have experience of? Check all that apply.

Activity	Female	Male	Total
Participation in **community discussions around social issues and common needs** between community members from different backgrounds	13.8%	21.0%	17.3%
Participation in **cultural activities** such as music, theater and movie screening, which engage people from different backgrounds	12.8%	16.9%	14.8%
Participation in **sports activities** to encourage solidarity and build relationships between people from different backgrounds	6.3%	23.8%	14.7%
Participation in **dialogue** or other activities to engage and build a relationship between the Lebanese and refugee community members	10.8%	19.9%	15.2%
Participation in **community discussions around conflict resolution, coexistence** and mutual understanding between people from different background	10.6%	21.0%	15.6%
Participation in **conflict resolution and mediation training**	10.3%	24.3%	17.0%
Participation **dialogue facilitation training**	8.3%	17.5%	12.7%
Other	2.5%	7.1%	4.7%
None of the above	72.9%	55.7%	64.7%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 18: Participation in social stability activities by age group

Question: Which of the following activities do you have experience of? Check all that apply.

Activity	Age group 14-18	Age group 19-25	Age group 26+	Total
Participation in **community discussions around social issues and common needs** between community members from different backgrounds	10.1%	20.8%	19.6%	17.3%
Participation in **cultural activities** such as music, theater and movie screening, which engage people from different backgrounds	17.8%	16.4%	12.3%	14.8%
Participation in **sports activities** to encourage solidarity and build relationships between people from different backgrounds	16.8%	18.0%	11.8%	14.7%
Participation in **dialogue** or other activities to engage and build a relationship between the Lebanese and refugee community members	11.1%	19.7%	15.3%	15.2%
Participation in **community discussions around conflict resolution, coexistence** and mutual understanding between people from different background	8.7%	18.0%	18.2%	15.6%
Participation in **conflict resolution and mediation training**	10.6%	19.7%	19.3%	17.0%
Participation **dialogue facilitation training**	5.8%	14.8%	15.5%	12.7%
Other	0.5%	4.4%	7.2%	4.7%
None of the above	67.8%	59.6%	65.4%	64.7%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 20: Relevance to local needs by type of project (only respondents who confirmed awareness of each project)

Question: How relevant was the project to your needs?

Community Development Projects	Not relevant Score=1	Somewhat relevant Score=2	Very Relevant Score =3	Total Number of Responses per Project
Water supply (network)	69	**71**	18	158[133]
School rehabilitation/construction	2	4	**51**	57
Road construction	8	9	**23**	40
Waste collection/removal	1	6	**21**	28
Health facility rehabilitation/construction	7	1	16	24
Agricultural development	11	6	7	24
Wastewater treatment	1	4	14	19
Provision of electricity	0	3	9	12

---

[133] Respondents did not consider this project relevant because they have not been able to benefit from it yet, since the water supply system is still under construction. Hence, this project was excluded from the calculation of the *relevance score*.

Establishment of youth centers	0	0	2	2[134]
Creation of income generation activities	0	1	0	1[135]
Establishment of community centers	0	0	1	1[136]
Cash for work opportunities	0	1	0	1[137]
Skill development opportunities	0	1	0	1[138]
Total responses (multiple)	30	36	144	**210**
Total score	**30** (30*1)	**72** (36*2)	**432** (144*3)	534
Mean score calculation	**Total score ÷ total responses =** **534 ÷ 210 = 2.5**			
Mean score of relevance for baseline	**2.5** (highest possible mean score = 3)			

Based on the responses shown in Table 10 below, the study has calculated a baseline value of **2.5** out of a highest possible mean value of 3.[139] This mean score suggests a high level of relevance of the projects that have been implemented to date.

Table 21: Skills for effective civic participation in local governance – in % of total respondents (self-reported)
Question: How would you rate your personal skills with regard to the following?

Skill type (Self-reported)	Strong	Fair	Weak	I don't have this skill / knowledge
How would you rate your:				
Ability to engage in dialogue with others who think differently than you	20.8%	27.9%	15.8%	35.5%
Ability to express your opinion in a group discussion	26.6%	35.3%	17.0%	21.1%
Ability to identify and discuss needs and general problems that affect your community	14.7%	21.5%	13.5%	50.4%

Table 24: Views on cooperation between local leaders and community members by gender
Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Cooperation between local leaders and the community members (citizens) is necessary to improve access to public services and to bring about positive change in the community

Reply	Female	Male	Total
Strongly agree	31.7%	34.7%	33.1%
Agree	65.1%	62.0%	63.6%
Disagree	2.8%	3.0%	2.9%
Strongly disagree	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

---

[134] These two respondents are two young boys under the age of 18 living in El Hiche
[135] An adult man living in Khat al Petrol mentioned that he had participated in a project managed by Concern Worldwide which aimed to generate an income for underprivileged families by growing and selling lettuce
[136] A youth under the age of 18 living in Wadi Khaled
[137] An adult woman in the age group 26 and above living in Khat al Petrol
[138] An adult woman in the age group 26 and above living in Bani Sakhr
[139] The mean score was calculated by assigning a value from 1 to 3 to each type of response i.e. *not relevant (1), somewhat relevant (2) and very relevant (3).* The total number of responses per type was then calculated and multiplied with the assigned score. As a final step, the total score is divided by the total number of *responses* to reach the mean score.

Table 26: Perceived ability to influence local decision makers by gender

Question: Would you say that you, as a citizen/community member in Wadi Khaled, are able to influence the decisions of your local leaders about for example public spending or projects that will affect your family and the wider community?

Reply	Female	Male	Total
Yes	27.1%	35.2%	**31.0%**
No	72.9%	64.8%	**69.0%**

Table 27: Knowledge of how to participate in local governance - in % of total respondents

Question: How would you rate your level of knowledge with regard to the following?

Topic	Strong	Fair	Weak	I don't have this skill / knowledge
How would you rate you your:				
Knowledge of your rights as a citizen[140]	47.1%	42.9%	5.7.%	4.4%
Knowledge of how your municipality is governed by local leaders	9.9%	12.7%	16.4%	61.9%
Knowledge of how to obtain information about the decisions that are made by your local leaders	8.0%	12.3%	18.1%	61.6%
Knowledge of how to organize and run community meetings about key issues that concern your community as a whole	6.8%	18.8%	16.4%	58.0%
Knowledge of how to organize a public event or a campaign to raise awareness about key issues that concern your community	9.8%	18.8%	13.4%	58.0%

Table 28: Community mobilization skills (self-reported) – in % of total respondents

Question: How would you rate your skills with regard to the following?

Skill type	Strong	Fair	Weak	I don't have this skill / knowledge
How would you rate you your:				
Ability to develop a strategy to solve problems that affect your community	8.5%	17.0%	17.5%	56.9%
Ability to write petitions/letters to local leaders to voice opinions, raise concerns or request action about matters that concern your community	6.2%	9.6%	12.3%	72.0%

Table 32: Confidence in ability to facilitate discussions on issues concerning governance in the communities – by gender and age group

Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: I feel confident about my ability to organize and facilitate a group discussion about issues and decisions that concern my community.

Reply	Age group 14-18	Age group 19-25	Age group 26 and above	Total
Female respondents by age group				
Strongly agree	1.9%	2.2%	5.5%	3.8%
Agree	24.5%	34.1%	27.4%	28.1%

---

[140] The figures related to this topic only includes the Lebanese respondents.

Disagree	58.5%	45.1%	45.3%	48.7%
Strongly disagree	15.1%	18.7%	21.9%	19.3%
Male respondents by age group				
Strongly agree	5.9%	17.4%	15.7%	13.4%
Agree	28.4%	40.2%	32.6%	33.3%
Disagree	51.0%	37.0%	43.0%	43.7%
Strongly disagree	14.7%	5.4%	8.7%	9.6%

Table 33: Confidence in ability to participate in roundtable/group discussions

Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: I would be comfortable with participating in group discussions about issues that concern my community.

Reply	Female	Male	Total
Strongly agree	13%	22%	17%
Agree	65%	63%	64%
Disagree	17%	12%	15%
Strongly disagree	5%	3%	4%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 34: Confidence in ability to participate in roundtable/group discussions

Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: I would be comfortable with participating in group discussions about issues that concern my community.

Reply	Age group 14-18	Age group 19-25	Age group 26 and above	Total
Strongly agree	9.1%	18.0%	21.4%	17.3%
Agree	71.6%	65.6%	59.0%	64.0%
Disagree	14.4%	13.7%	15.3%	14.7%
Strongly disagree	4.8%	2.7%	4.3%	4.1%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 35: Confidence in ability to facilitate group discussions on issues that concern local governance by gender

Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement: I feel confident about my ability to organize and facilitate a group discussion about issues and decisions that concern my community.

Reply	Female	Male	Total
Strongly agree	3.8%	13.4%	8.4%
Agree	28.1%	33.3%	30.6%
Disagree	48.7%	43.7%	46.3%
Strongly disagree	19.3%	9.6%	14.7%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 36: Projects confirmed by survey participants at the municipality level

Question: What type of development projects have been implemented in your community?

Municipality	Availability / Implementation of Development Projects
Al Fard (Sample size = 60)	Very few people confirmed awareness of any type of development projects. The only project that was confirmed by a relatively significant number of people is the rehabilitation/construction of a health facility which was verified by roughly 13% of the respondents. **77%** of all respondents in Al Fard are not aware of any development projects in their municipality.

Amayer Rajm Issa (Sample size = 88)	Amayer Rajm Issa appear to be one of the most underdeveloped municipalities in Wadi Khaled. Very few respondents confirmed the implementation of (1) a road construction project (4 respondents), (2) school rehabilitation/construction project (3 respondents) and (3) a water supply project (2 respondents). **85%** of all respondents in Amayer Rajm Issa claim that they are not aware of any development projects in their community.
Awada (Sample size = 60)	In Awada, only 6 respondents confirmed the implementation of development projects: Road construction (3 respondents), water supply (2 respondents) and wastewater treatment (1 respondent). Further, **90%** of the respondents in Awada stated that they are not aware of any development projects in their community.
Bani Sakhr (Sample size = 81)	Two types of development projects were confirmed by a relatively small number of residents in Bani Sakhr, which are a water supply project (9 respondents) and an agricultural development project (5 respondents). **73%** of the respondents stated that they are not aware of any projects in their municipality. These two projects were also mentioned, in addition to a sewage project and a solar power system, by the FGD participants from Bani Sakhr.[141]
El Hiche (Sample size = 105)	A little more than 32% of the survey participants in El Hiche confirmed that a water supply project has been implemented in their municipality, while another 31% confirmed that a school rehabilitation/construction project had been implemented. Hiche is (next to Mqaibleh and Khat el Petrol) one of the municipalities where people are most aware of development projects. Only **37%** of the population in El Hiche is unaware of at least one development project.
Jermnaya-el Rama (Sample size = 72)	Water supply (8 respondents), health facility rehabilitation/construction (7 respondents) and road construction (5 respondents) were the three main projects confirmed by a limited number of respondents in Jermnaya-el Rama. Close to **64%** are not aware of any development projects.
Khat al Petrol (Sample size = 89)	The three most frequently confirmed projects in Khat al Petrol are related to (a) agricultural development (17 respondents), (b) waste collection (16 respondents) and (c) water supply (13 respondents). Approximately **39%** of the survey participants are not aware of any development projects in their municipality.
Mqaibleh (Sample size = 96)	Mqaibleh is the municipality where the residents are most aware of development projects. **Only 12.5%** of the respondents claimed to be unaware of any such initiatives. More than 84% of the population confirmed the implementation of a water supply project in their community, which seems to be the only service provided through a development project.
Wadi Khaled (Sample size = 113)	As in the case of most municipalities in Wadi Khaled, more than half the surveyed individuals are unaware of any projects (**66%**). The only two projects that were confirmed by a significant number of residents are a wastewater treatment project (14 respondents) and a road construction projects (12 respondents).

---

[141] FGD, Bani Sakhr, Women over 26 & Men over 26: Some organization donated tomato seeds and encouraged the plantation of tomatoes; but the seeds were bad and the crops were bad (...) Irrigation channels for agriculture (...) water tank.

Table 37: Access to and ability to benefit from community development projects per specific group – perceptions by gender

Question: Which of the following groups do you think are able to benefit from the development projects in your community? Check all that apply.

Group	% of **Female** respondents who agree that the group is able to benefit	% of **Male** respondents who agree that the group is able to benefit	% of **Total** respondents who agree that the group is able to benefit
Girls (younger than 18)	68.1%	56.0%	62.3%
Boys (younger than 18)	70.6%	65.8%	68.3%
Adult women (18 to 59)	66.1%	69.1%	67.5%
Adult men (18 to 59)	68.6%	74.0%	71.2%
Men and women who are 60 years old or older	**45.5%**	**44.0%**	**44.8%**
People with disabilities	**25.6%**	**16.7%**	**21.3%**
None of the above groups	3.8%	3.3%	3.5%

Please note: The respondents who selected the option "none of the above groups" did so because they do not know of any projects that could benefit their communities.

Table 38: Knowledge of how to contact local decision-makers by age group

Question: Is the following statement true or false? Select one option: You know how to contact the decision-makers in your community, such as the mayor or the municipal council members, in case you need or wish to communicate with them.

Reply	Age group 14-18	Age group 19-25	Age group 26 and above	Total
True	50.5%	75.4%	67.0%	64.5%
False	49.5%	24.6%	33.0%	35.5%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 39: Community engagement by local decision-makers - perceptions by municipality

Question: Is the following statement true or false? Select one option: Local leaders and decision-makers, such as the mayor and municipal council members, consult individuals such as yourself, about your needs and the general needs of your community.

Municipality	False	True	Total
Al Fard	78.3%	21.7%	100%
Amayer Rajm Issa	42.0%	58.0%	100%
Awada	90.0%	10.0%	100%
Bani Sakhr	82.7%	17.3%	100%
El Hiche	91.4%	8.6%	100%
Jermnaya-el Rama	90.3%	9.7%	100%
Khat al Petrol	77.5%	22.5%	100%
Mqaibleh	94.8%	5.2%	100%
Wadi Khaled	91.2%	8.8%	100%
Total	**82.3%**	**17.7%**	**100%**

Table 40: Community awareness about inclusive governance by municipality
Question: How should the local leaders of your community govern your municipality in your opinion? Please select the options which you think are appropriate ways to manage your municipality. (multiple choice)

Governance approaches	Total
Al Fard	
Ask the opinion of community members	**48.3%**
Inform community members about the made decisions	43.3%
Consult community members about their needs and provide services accordingly	36.7%
Take decisions in the best interest of the community as a whole	33.3%
Represent all citizens of the community, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or religion	15.0%
Amayer Rajm Issa	
Ask the opinion of community members	93.2%
Inform community members about the made decisions	**94.3%**
Consult community members about their needs and provide services accordingly	86.4%
Take decisions in the best interest of the community as a whole	80.7%
Represent all citizens of the community, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or religion	67.0%
Awada	
Ask the opinion of community members	**76.7%**
Inform community members about the made decisions	73.3%
Consult community members about their needs and provide services accordingly	46.7%
Take decisions in the best interest of the community as a whole	25.0%
Represent all citizens of the community, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or religion	5.0%
Bani Sakhr	
Ask the opinion of community members	**85.2%**
Inform community members about the made decisions	63.0%
Consult community members about their needs and provide services accordingly	67.9%
Take decisions in the best interest of the community as a whole	38.3%
Represent all citizens of the community, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or religion	23.5%
El Hiche	
Ask the opinion of community members	**68.6%**
Inform community members about the made decisions	41.0%
Consult community members about their needs and provide services accordingly	36.2%
Take decisions in the best interest of the community as a whole	46.7%
Represent all citizens of the community, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or religion	20.0%
Jermnaya-el Rama	
Ask the opinion of community members	**62.5%**
Inform community members about the made decisions	52.8%
Consult community members about their needs and provide services accordingly	41.7%
Take decisions in the best interest of the community as a whole	34.7%
Represent all citizens of the community, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or religion	2.8%
Khat al Petrol	
Ask the opinion of community members	**77.5%**
Inform community members about the made decisions	69.7%
Consult community members about their needs and provide services accordingly	74.2%

Take decisions in the best interest of the community as a whole	58.4%
Represent all citizens of the community, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or religion	36.0%
Mqaibleh	
Ask the opinion of community members	**85.4%**
Inform community members about the made decisions	59.4%
Consult community members about their needs and provide services accordingly	66.7%
Take decisions in the best interest of the community as a whole	68.8%
Represent all citizens of the community, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or religion	64.6%
Wadi Khaled	
Ask the opinion of community members	**82.3%**
Inform community members about the made decisions	80.5%
Consult community members about their needs and provide services accordingly	64.6%
Take decisions in the best interest of the community as a whole	31.0%
Represent all citizens of the community, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or religion	13.3%

Table 41: Participation in the previous municipal elections by age group

Question: Did you participate in the last municipal elections in 2016 (question only asked to respondents who were eligible to vote in 2016)

Reply	Age group 21 -25	Age group 26 and above	Total
Yes	84 (72.4%)	247 (66.4%)	331 (67.8%)
No	32 (27.6%)	125 (33.6%)	157 (32.2%)
Total	116 (100%)	372 (100%)	488 (100%)

Table 42: Perceived inclusiveness of municipalities by municipality

Question: In your opinion, is your municipality practicing any of the following methods before or after making an important decision? Check all that apply.

Good governance approaches	Total
Al Fard	
Ask the opinion of community members	25.0%
Inform community members about the made decisions	43.3%
Explain why certain decisions were taken	31.7%
Disclose information about available public funds and spending	48.3%
None of the above	8.3%
Amayer Rajm Issa	
Ask the opinion of community members	62.5%
Inform community members about the made decisions	71.6%
Explain why certain decisions were taken	62.5%
Disclose information about available public funds and spending	55.7%
None of the above	23.9%
Awada	
Ask the opinion of community members	28.3%
Inform community members about the made decisions	58.3%
Explain why certain decisions were taken	43.3%
Disclose information about available public funds and spending	33.3%
None of the above	18.3%

Bani Sakhr	
Ask the opinion of community members	44.4%
Inform community members about the made decisions	45.7%
Explain why certain decisions were taken	49.4%
Disclose information about available public funds and spending	43.2%
None of the above	24.7%
El Hiche	
Ask the opinion of community members	23.8%
Inform community members about the made decisions	33.3%
Explain why certain decisions were taken	27.6%
Disclose information about available public funds and spending	1.9%
None of the above	26.7%
Jermnaya-el Rama	
Ask the opinion of community members	19.4%
Inform community members about the made decisions	27.8%
Explain why certain decisions were taken	26.4%
Disclose information about available public funds and spending	6.9%
None of the above	52.8%
Khat al Petrol	
Ask the opinion of community members	32.6%
Inform community members about the made decisions	30.3%
Explain why certain decisions were taken	21.3%
Disclose information about available public funds and spending	25.8%
None of the above	49.4%
Mqaibleh	
Ask the opinion of community members	27.1%
Inform community members about the made decisions	49.0%
Explain why certain decisions were taken	37.5%
Disclose information about available public funds and spending	4.2%
None of the above	13.5%
Wadi Khaled	
Ask the opinion of community members	28.3%
Inform community members about the made decisions	41.6%
Explain why certain decisions were taken	29.2%
Disclose information about available public funds and spending	9.7%
None of the above	52.2%

Table 43: Proportion of community members who confirm participating in the design and initiation of social actions by gender

Question: Have you participated in a social action project organized in your community in the past 12 months?

Municipality / gender	No	Yes	Total
Al Fard	98.3%	1.7%	100%
Female	100.0%	0.0%	100%
Male	96.4%	3.6%	100%
Amayer Rajm Issa	98.9%	1.1%	100%
Female	100.0%	0.0%	100%
Male	97.8%	2.2%	100%
Awada	96.7%	3.3%	100%
Female	100.0%	0.0%	100%
Male	90.9%	9.1%	100%
Bani Sakhr	96.3%	3.7%	100%
Female	95.9%	4.1%	100%
Male	96.9%	3.1%	100%
El Hiche	95.2%	4.8%	100%
Female	96.3%	3.7%	100%
Male	94.1%	5.9%	100%
Jermnaya-el Rama	94.4%	5.6%	100%
Female	95.0%	5.0%	100%
Male	93.8%	6.3%	100%
Khat al Petrol	94.4%	5.6%	100%
Female	100.0%	0.0%	100%
Male	89.4%	10.6%	100%
Mqaibleh	100.0%	0.0%	100%
Female	100.0%	0.0%	100%
Male	100.0%	0.0%	100%
Wadi Khaled	97.3%	2.7%	100%
Female	98.0%	2.0%	100%
Male	96.8%	3.2%	100%
Total	**96.9%**	**3.1%**	**100%**

Table 44: Self-reported skills among community member in Wadi Khaled – total respondents

Question: Which of the following skills do you have and how would you rate each skill? Check all that apply.

Skill	Strong	Fair	Weak	Does not have the skill
Outreach/networking	24.2%	33.4%	14.0%	28.4%
Agriculture	19.8%	25.5%	7.9%	46.9%
Livestock farming	18.1%	18.3%	8.6%	55.0%
Computer literacy	11.4%	21.2%	13.9%	53.5%
French language	12.0%	22.4%	20.3%	45.3%
English language skills	2.6%	8.9%	15.3%	73.2%
Project design	3.1%	10.3%	10.7%	75.8%
Budget management	13.7%	10.5%	6.2%	69.6%

Animation	13.1%	18.1%	6.5%	62.3%
Bookkeeping	14.1%	11.9%	8.1%	65.8%
Marketing	9.3%	8.5%	8.2%	74.0%
Tailoring	5.4%	9.2%	5.8%	79.7%
Food sector (restaurant, café etc.)	4.3%	9.0%	6.5%	80.1%
Tourism	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%	80.9%
Carpentry	2.4%	5.5%	5.5%	86.6%
Metal works	2.7%	3.9%	4.6%	88.7%
Construction	4.6%	5.6%	4.3%	85.5%
Hairstyling/barbering	1.4%	3.7%	3.9%	91.0%
Manufacturing	0.9%	2.6%	3.9%	92.5%

Table 45: Self-reported skills among community member in Wadi Khaled – youth in the age group 14-18
Question: Which of the following skills do you have and how would you rate each skill? Check all that apply.

Skill	Strong	Fair	Weak	Does not have the skill
Female respondents				
Outreach/networking	17.0%	46.2%	27.4%	9.4%
Agriculture	1.9%	5.7%	7.5%	84.9%
Livestock farming	1.9%	0.9%	7.5%	89.6%
Computer literacy	16.0%	42.5%	17.9%	23.6%
French language	30.2%	45.3%	15.1%	9.4%
English language skills	0.9%	11.3%	17.0%	70.8%
Project design	0.0%	6.6%	14.2%	79.2%
Budget management	1.9%	3.8%	4.7%	89.6%
Animation	17.0%	14.2%	3.8%	65.1%
Bookkeeping	6.6%	8.5%	3.8%	81.1%
Marketing	4.7%	1.9%	4.7%	88.7%
Tailoring	2.8%	12.3%	9.4%	75.5%
Food sector (restaurant, café etc.)	2.8%	3.8%	4.7%	88.7%
Tourism	4.7%	3.8%	1.9%	89.6%
Carpentry	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	99.1%
Metal works	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Construction	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	98.1%
Hairstyling/barbering	3.8%	3.8%	1.9%	90.6%
Manufacturing	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	97.2%
Male respondents				
Outreach/networking	16.7%	38.2%	12.7%	32.4%
Agriculture	14.7%	22.5%	12.7%	50.0%
Livestock farming	14.7%	17.6%	8.8%	58.8%
Computer literacy	20.6%	37.3%	15.7%	26.5%
French language	17.6%	27.5%	21.6%	33.3%
English language skills	3.9%	8.8%	20.6%	66.7%
Project design	1.0%	4.9%	12.7%	81.4%

Budget management	5.9%	5.9%	8.8%	79.4%
Animation	4.9%	16.7%	8.8%	69.6%
Bookkeeping	15.7%	4.9%	8.8%	70.6%
Marketing	8.8%	4.9%	5.9%	80.4%
Tailoring	1.0%	0.0%	2.9%	96.1%
Food sector (restaurant, café etc.)	5.9%	10.8%	4.9%	78.4%
Tourism	10.8%	4.9%	4.9%	79.4%
Carpentry	1.0%	3.9%	7.8%	87.3%
Metal works	3.9%	2.0%	5.9%	88.2%
Construction	2.0%	8.8%	6.9%	82.4%
Hairstyling/barbering	0.0%	2.0%	4.9%	93.1%
Manufacturing	0.0%	4.9%	5.9%	89.2%

Table 46: Self-reported skills among community member in Wadi Khaled – Youth in the age group 19-25
Question: Which of the following skills do you have and how would you rate each skill? Check all that apply.

Skill	Strong	Fair	Weak	Does not have the skill
Female respondents				
Outreach/networking	17.6%	39.6%	13.2%	29.7%
Agriculture	6.6%	18.7%	12.1%	62.6%
Livestock farming	5.5%	9.9%	7.7%	76.9%
Computer literacy	13.2%	18.7%	16.5%	51.6%
French language	19.8%	25.3%	15.4%	39.6%
English language skills	3.3%	8.8%	19.8%	68.1%
Project design	2.2%	7.7%	9.9%	80.2%
Budget management	9.9%	9.9%	3.3%	76.9%
Animation	20.9%	19.8%	2.2%	57.1%
Bookkeeping	5.5%	9.9%	4.4%	80.2%
Marketing	1.1%	7.7%	4.4%	86.8%
Tailoring	9.9%	19.8%	5.5%	64.8%
Food sector (restaurant, café etc.)	2.2%	3.3%	7.7%	86.8%
Tourism	0.0%	4.4%	6.6%	89.0%
Carpentry	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	98.9%
Metal works	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Construction	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	98.9%
Hairstyling/barbering	3.3%	3.3%	1.1%	92.3%
Manufacturing	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	98.9%
Male respondents				
Outreach/networking	31.5%	35.9%	10.9%	21.7%
Agriculture	26.1%	27.2%	7.6%	39.1%
Livestock farming	16.3%	19.6%	12.0%	52.2%
Computer literacy	18.5%	25.0%	16.3%	40.2%
French language	8.7%	23.9%	34.8%	32.6%
English language skills	6.5%	17.4%	14.1%	62.0%

Project design	3.3%	23.9%	10.9%	62.0%
Budget management	10.9%	22.8%	7.6%	58.7%
Animation	10.9%	22.8%	13.0%	53.3%
Bookkeeping	27.2%	18.5%	10.9%	43.5%
Marketing	12.0%	8.7%	27.2%	52.2%
Tailoring	0.0%	1.1%	5.4%	93.5%
Food sector (restaurant, café etc.)	3.3%	13.0%	10.9%	72.8%
Tourism	7.6%	9.8%	10.9%	71.7%
Carpentry	6.5%	13.0%	12.0%	68.5%
Metal works	7.6%	13.0%	7.6%	71.7%
Construction	5.4%	12.0%	8.7%	73.9%
Hairstyling/barbering	2.2%	4.3%	5.4%	88.0%
Manufacturing	1.1%	5.4%	8.7%	84.8%

Table 47: Self-reported skills among community member in Wadi Khaled – Adults 26 years and above
Question: Which of the following skills do you have and how would you rate each skill? Check all that apply.

Skill	Strong	Fair	Weak	Does not have the skill
Female respondents				
Outreach/networking	23.4%	25.9%	12.9%	37.8%
Agriculture	23.9%	38.3%	4.5%	33.3%
Livestock farming	23.4%	28.4%	9.0%	39.3%
Computer literacy	3.0%	8.5%	10.9%	77.6%
French language	3.5%	14.4%	20.4%	61.7%
English language skills	0.0%	6.0%	11.9%	82.1%
Project design	0.5%	4.5%	8.5%	86.6%
Budget management	22.9%	6.0%	7.5%	63.7%
Animation	17.4%	19.4%	2.5%	60.7%
Bookkeeping	5.5%	10.0%	10.0%	74.6%
Marketing	5.0%	8.0%	8.0%	79.1%
Tailoring	13.4%	18.4%	9.0%	59.2%
Food sector (restaurant, café etc.)	3.5%	10.0%	9.0%	77.6%
Tourism	2.0%	6.0%	4.5%	87.6%
Carpentry	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	99.0%
Metal works	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	99.0%
Construction	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	98.0%
Hairstyling/barbering	0.5%	3.5%	4.5%	91.5%
Manufacturing	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	97.5%
Male respondents				
Outreach/networking	33.7%	26.7%	9.9%	29.7%
Agriculture	32.6%	27.3%	7.0%	33.1%
Livestock farming	31.4%	21.5%	7.6%	39.5%
Computer literacy	8.1%	12.8%	11.0%	68.0%
French language	5.2%	12.2%	17.4%	65.1%

English language skills	3.5%	6.4%	13.4%	76.7%
Project design	9.9%	16.9%	10.5%	62.8%
Budget management	18.6%	16.3%	4.7%	60.5%
Animation	7.6%	16.3%	10.5%	65.7%
Bookkeeping	25.6%	18.0%	8.7%	47.7%
Marketing	20.3%	15.7%	4.1%	59.9%
Tailoring	0.6%	0.6%	1.7%	97.1%
Food sector (restaurant, café etc.)	7.0%	11.0%	2.9%	79.1%
Tourism	13.4%	8.7%	8.7%	69.2%
Carpentry	6.4%	14.5%	11.6%	67.4%
Metal works	5.8%	9.3%	11.6%	73.3%
Construction	15.1%	12.2%	8.7%	64.0%
Hairstyling/barbering	0.6%	4.7%	4.7%	90.1%
Manufacturing	2.9%	5.2%	5.2%	86.6%

Annex 4: Survey Demographics

Respondent Profiles

Marital status: Concerning the marital status of the respondents, a little more than half (51.7%) of all respondents are single and close to 45% are married. The majority of the "single" respondents are in the age groups 14-18 and 19-25. Close to 48% of the female respondents are "married," most of which are 26 years or older, though 10% of the female respondents who are married are between the ages 19 and 25.

Close to 58% of all men and male youth are married. The ratio of married men increases noticeably after the age of 26. In addition, the findings in Table 48 show:

(a) that it is more common for men and women to be married after the age of 25;

(b) that girls between 19-25 years of age get married earlier than boys in the same age group; and

(c) that 3 out of 208 youth, between the ages 14 and 18, are married.[142]

Table 48: Marital status of survey respondents by age and gender – in %

Marital status per age group	Female		Male		Total	
	Number of Female Respondents	% of Female Respondents	Number of Male Respondents	% of Male Respondents	Total Number of Respondents	% of Total Respondents (764)
14-18	**106**	**26.6%**	**102**	**27.9%**	**208**	**27.2%**
Married	2	0.5%	1	0.3%	3	0.4%
Single	103	25.9%	101	27.6%	204	26.7%
Divorced	1	0.3%	-	-	1	0.1%
19-25	**91**	**22.9%**	**92**	**25.1%**	**183**	**24.0%**
Married	40	10.1%	12	3.3%	52	6.8%
Single	49	12.3%	79	21.6%	128	16.8%
Divorced	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.3%
Widow(er)	1	0.3%	-	-	1	0.1%
26 and above	**201**	**50.5%**	**172**	**47.0%**	**373**	**48.8%**
Married	147	36.9%	140	38.3%	287	37.6%
Single	31	7.8%	32	8.7%	63	8.2%
Divorced	6	1.5%	-	-	6	0.8%
Widow(er)	17	4.3%	-	-	17	2.2%
Total	**398**	**100.0%**	**366**	**100.0%**	**764**	**100.0%**

Employment status: More than half of the female respondents, mainly in the two older age groups, are unemployed and identify themselves as "homemakers." Further, close to 30% of the female respondents are students. Very few girls and women have paid work. Most unemployed female respondents are either homemakers or students, and the majority of homemakers are married. Women who identified themselves as homemakers are most likely unable to work due to their household responsibilities.In contrast, more than 40% of the male respondents across the age groups are currently engaged in either full time or part time

---

[142] Two of these respondents are 18-year-old girls and the third respondent is a 14-year-old boy. All three are Lebanese.

work. While more than 21% of men and boys are currently looking for an employment, only 7.5% of the total female respondents are doing the same (See Table 49 for additional details). Respondents who stated that they are currently employed mostly work in the agriculture, construction, hotel and food services, business/sales and transportation sectors.

Table 49: Employment situation by age group and gender – in %

Employment Status	Age group 14-18	Age group 19-25	Ages 26 and above	Total (All age groups)
Female				
Employed full time	-	3.3%	2.0%	1.8%
Employed part time	-	-	5.0%	2.5%
Homemaker	3.8%	**44.0%**	**77.6%**	**50.3%**
Student	**77.4%**	**28.6%**	2.5%	**28.4%**
Unable to work	-	1.1%	3.5%	2.0%
Unemployed and looking for work	6.6%	9.9%	7.0%	7.5%
Unemployed and not looking for work	12.3%	13.2%	2.5%	7.5%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Male				
Employed full time	6.9%	16.3%	**27.3%**	**18.9%**
Employed part time	6.9%	20.7%	**32.6%**	**22.4%**
Homemaker	1.0%	-	1.2%	0.8%
Retired	-	-	3.5%	1.6%
Student	**64.7%**	**32.6%**	4.1%	**28.1%**
Unable to work	-	1.1%	7.0%	3.6%
Unemployed and looking for work	17.6%	**25.0%**	**21.5%**	**21.3%**
Unemployed and not looking for work	2.9%	4.3%	2.9%	3.3%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Education level: Regarding the educational levels of the respondents, 20% of the population have studied until secondary school, while close to 37% have only attended primary school. There is no significant difference between the ratio of girls/women and the ratio boys/men who have attained a secondary education. Only about 7% of the total population have a university education. As expected, the majority of the individuals who have attended or are attending university are in the ages above 18 (Tables 50- 51).

Table 50: The educational level of survey respondents by gender – in %

Level of Education	Female	Male	Total
No education	13.8%	9.3%	11.6%
Preparatory education	20.1%	17.2%	18.7%
Primary education	33.9%	39.9%	36.8%
Secondary education	19.3%	20.8%	20.0%
Technical / vocational education	7.8%	4.1%	6.0%
University education	5.0%	8.7%	6.8%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

In sum, when comparing the two age groups 19-25 and 26+, it is clear that the younger group has more individuals with secondary education, technical education and university education than the respondents in the older age group. Similarly, respondents with "no education" are significantly higher (22.5%) among individuals who are 26 years and older. This finding suggests that the younger generations in Wadi Khaled may be better educated than their seniors.

Table 51: The educational level of survey respondents by age group – in %

Education level	Age group 14-18	Age group 19-25	Ages 26 and above	Total
No education	1.0%	1.6%	22.5%	11.6%
Preparatory education	32.7%	12.6%	13.9%	18.7%
Primary education	32.7%	31.1%	41.8%	36.8%
Secondary education	29.3%	27.3%	11.3%	20.0%
Technical / vocational education	3.4%	13.7%	3.8%	6.0%
University education	1.0%	13.7%	6.7%	6.8%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Household (HH) Socioeconomic Profiles

At the household level, it is slightly more common for families to have members with a higher level of education (secondary and university level). As shown in Table 52, close to 27% of the HHs have secondary education as the highest level attained by a family member, whereas 17% of the HHs have at least one family member with a university level education.

Table 52: Education level of HHs
Question: What is the highest level of education attained by a member of the HH?

Education level	% of HHs
No education	5.6%
Preparatory education	15.8%
Primary education	27.0%
Secondary education	26.8%
Technical / vocational education	7.5%
University education	17.3%
Total	**100%**

Roughly 30% of all HHs with one or more family members in the age group 19-25 have at least family members enrolled at a university. These figures suggest that approximately one third of the tertiary school aged youth in Wadi Khaled are currently enrolled at a university. According to statistical figures from 2015, gross tertiary enrollment was 38.5% at the national level.[143] This finding indicates that enrollment and access to university may be somewhat limited in Wadi Khaled when compared to other parts of the country.

---

[143] UNESCO Institute for Statistics, available at: http://uis.unesco.org/country/LB [accessed October 6, 2017]

Average number of HH members is 5.8 among the surveyed families in Wadi Khaled. Close to 13% (98 out of 764) of the total HHs are headed by a woman.

Regarding the housing situation of community members, a clear majority of the families in Wadi Khaled live in privately owned homes (79%), whereas roughly 15% pay rent for their residences. Only a small portion (3%) of the surveyed families (mainly Syrian refugees) live in collective shelters/centers or in tents. Most of the respondents who stated "other" explained that they live in housing units that have been refurbished by INGOs while some live in unfinished or makeshift buildings (Table 53).

Table 53: Housing situation – in % of HHs
Question: Where does your family live?

Housing Type	% of HHs
Own house – (not paying rent)	79.3%
Rented private house	15.4%
Collective shelter/center	1.6%
Informal Tented Settlement (ITS)	1.4%
Other	2.2%
Total	**100%**

More than half of the families in Wadi Khaled engage in day or casual labor to generate an income, which makes this type of labor the most common form of income generating activity (IGA). The second most common IGA is "employment for wages" (22%) followed by "ownership and management of a small business" (7.7%). Earning an income through property rental is not very common (3.8%). Among families that own and manage a small business many run a small store, engage in agriculture and animal husbandry, and trade in goods and services such as selling auto parts and driving a taxi (Table 54).

Table 54: HH income sources – in % (multiple choice)
Question: Which of the following income generation activities do you and your household members currently engage in? Check all that apply.

Activity	Nationality			
	Lebanese	Syrian	Stateless	Total
Renting out property	4.7%	-	-	3.8%
Ownership and management of a small business	9.2%	1.4%	-	7.7%
Employment for wages	22.7%	20.1%	-	22.1%
Day/casual labor	54.2%	43.9%	80.0%[144]	52.5%
Other	4.7%	10.8%	-	5.8%
HH has no income	9.8%	31.7%	20.0%	13.9%

HHs with "no income," represent 13.9% of the sample. However, although these HHs chose the option "HH has no income" for the question related Table 54, most reported having a monthly income received as humanitarian assistance from UN and other agencies or that they work in agriculture. The average "income" of these HHs which subsist on humanitarian assistance or work in agriculture is 263.000 LBP (roughly 174

---

[144] Four out of five "stateless" respondents replied that their HH engages in casual/day labor.

USD[145]) per month. Similarly, most of the respondents who selected the option "Other" mentioned that they generated an income by working in agriculture.

The average monthly income of the surveyed families is 362 USD, however, the average HH income varies depending on the nationality of the family. HHs with a Lebanese nationality earn significantly more when compared to families without a nationality (stateless) and Syrian refugees (See Table 55).

Table 55: Average HH income in LBP and USD

Nationality	Average in LBP	Standard Dev. in LBP	Average in USD	Standard Dev. in USD
Lebanese	605.000	409.000	399	270
Stateless	538.000	48.000	355	32
Syrian	284.000	165.000	187	109
Total	**548.000**	**396.000**	**362**	**261**

The national lower and upper poverty lines in Lebanon are defined as 2.40 and 4.00 USD per capita per day.[146] These national poverty lines indicate that a HH with an average number of 5.8 members needs to generate an income of at least 418 USD per month to reach the lower poverty line. The average HH income levels of the surveyed families suggest that the majority of the population in Wadi Khaled live below the lower income level, since 61% of the surveyed HHs generate an average monthly income below 418 USD per month (See Table 56).

Table 56: HH income by level and nationality – in LBP and USD

Level	Monthly income in LBP	Monthly income in USD	Lebanese	Stateless	Syrian	Total
1	40.000-140.000	27-93	3.5%	-	11.6%	4.9%
2	140.000-240.000	93-159	**8.2%**	-	**29.5%**	**11.9%**
3	240.000-340.000	159-226	**11.8%**	-	**38.8%**	**16.5%**
4	340.000-440.000	226-292	**12.8%**	-	7.0%	**11.7%**
5	440.000-540.000	292-359	**18.0%**	50.0%	5.4%	**16.0%**
6	540.000-640.000	359-425	**9.8%**	50.0%	3.9%	9.0%
7	640.000-740.000	425-491	8.8%	-	0.8%	7.4%
8	740.000-840.000	491-558	6.5%	-	0.8%	5.5%
9	840.000-940.000	558-624	7.3%	-	2.3%	6.4%
10	> 940.000	> 624	13.2%	-	-	10.8%
Total			**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

With regard to key HH expenses such as rent and food, the majority (86.6%) of the surveyed HHs do not pay rent for their housing. Out of these HHs that do not pay rent approximately 6% live in informal tented settlements, collective shelters or unfinished/makeshift buildings. In other words, close to 80% of those who do not pay rent for their housing are families who own their homes and almost all of these families are of Lebanese nationality. Most of the HHs that rent their housing spend between 25-50% or more of their monthly income on rent. Additionally, more than half the population spend between 25 and 50% of their HH income on food. Some families, mainly Lebanese, spend 50% or more (Table 57).

---

[145] 1 LBP = 0.00066 USD, as of October 5, 2017
[146] American University of Beirut (AUB) Policy Institute (April 2016), *Poverty and Social Protection in Lebanon*, available at: https://www.aub.edu.lb/ifi/publications/Documents/policy_memos/2015-2016/20160426_poverty.pdf

Table 57: Food expenditure – in LBP and USD
Question: How much do you spend on food each month?

Amount of HH income spent on food each month	Lebanese	Stateless[147]	Syrian	Total
Less than 25%	6.1%	20.0%	30.9%	10.7%
25-50%	54.7%	20.0%	41.0%	52.0%
50%	21.3%	-	6.5%	18.5%
More than 50%	17.9%	60.0%	21.6%	18.8%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

As is the case in most conservative communities, the main breadwinner in the families of Wadi Khaled is primarily the father (72.1%) followed by the son (11.9%) and the mother (6.6%). It is more common among Syrians to have a female main breadwinner than among the Lebanese. This could be a result of the higher ratio of widows and female headed HHs among Syrian community members. According to survey findings, 9.7% of the surveyed Syrian women and girls (7 out of 72 respondents) have lost their spouses. In contrast, only about 3.4% of the Lebanese women and girls are widows. All respondents who were identified as widows are above the age of 18. Similarly, 21.6% of the Syrian families have female heads, whereas female headed households represent 10.7% among the Lebanese.

Table 58: Main breadwinners in the HHs
Question: Who is the main breadwinner in the household?

HH Member	Lebanese	Stateless	Syrian	Total
Father	75.9%	80.0%	54.7%	72.1%
Son	12.6%	-	9.4%	11.9%
Mother	5.7%	-	10.8%	6.6%
Daughter	1.6%	-	2.2%	1.7%
Other relatives	1.6%	-	4.3%	2.1%
None of the above (no income)	2.6%	20.0%	18.7%	5.6%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

In addition, more than 66% of the families depend on the income generated by one HH member. Only about one fifth of the population have two or more family members who contribute to the HH income.

Table 59: Number of HH members working
Question: How many household members are currently working?

Reply	Lebanese	Stateless	Syrian	Total
One	68.9%	80.0%	53.2%	66.1%
Two or more	20.8%	-	14.4%	19.5%
None	10.3%	20.0%	32.4%	14.4%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

With regard to community members with disabilities, close to 7.5% of the families in Wadi Khaled have at least one family member with a disability. The most common form of disability in Wadi Khaled is identified as psychological followed by mental and physical.

[147] This group consists of 4 HHs.

Annex 5: Data Collection Tools

Community Survey Questionnaire

General

1.   Municipality:
o   Al Fard
o   Amayer Rajm Issa
o   Bani Sakhr
o   El Hiche
o   Jermnaya-el Rama
o   Khat al Petrol
o   Mqaibleh
o   Wadi Khaled

2.   Village:

3.   Date:

4.   Gender of respondent:
o   Female
o   Male

Respondent Profile

5.   What is your age?

6.   What is your nationality?
o   Lebanese
o   Syrian
o   Other, specify:
o   Stateless

7.   What is your marital status? Please select one option.
o   Married
o   Single
o   Divorced
o   Widow(er)

8.   Are you the head of your household?
o   Yes
o   No

9.   What is your educational level?
o   Preparatory education
o   Primary education
o   Secondary education

o   University education
o   Technical / vocational education
o   No education
10. What is your current employment status? (Select one option)
o   Employed full time
o   Employed part time
o   Unemployed and looking for work
o   Unemployed and not looking for work
o   Student
o   Homemaker
o   Retired
o   Unable to work

11. If employed, what sector? (Select all that apply)
o   Health sector
o   Education sector
o   Legal sector
o   Agriculture
o   Engineering and building
o   Hotel, food services
o   Homemaker
o   Business, sales
o   Software, computer
o   Transportation
o   Religious
o   Military
o   Government and public administration. If yes, please specify:
o   Other, please specify:

Household (HH) Composition and Socioeconomic Profile
12. If you are not the head of your household, what is your relationship to the head?
o   Wife/husband
o   Son/daughter
o   Mother/father
o   Sister/brother
o   Other, specify:

13. What is the gender of the household head (if respondent is not the HH head)
o   Female
o   Male

14. How many members does the household have per gender and per age?

Age	0 - 4	5-13	14-18	19-25	26 - 59	60 - above
Male						
Female						

15. Where does your family live?
o   Own house – (not paying rent)
o   Rented private house
o   Collective shelter / center
o   Informal Tented Settlement (ITS)
o   Other, specify:

16. Are there any family members with a disability in the household?
o   Yes
o   No
If yes:
●   How many family members do you have with a disability?
●   Type of disability (select all that apply):
o   Physical
o   Mental
o   Psychological

17. What is the highest level of education attained by a member of the HH?
o   Preparatory education
o   Primary education
o   Secondary education
o   University education
o   Technical / vocational education
o   No education

18. How many of the children in your family are enrolled in school?
19. How many of your family members are enrolled in university?

20. Which of the following income generation activities do you and your household members currently engage in? Check all that apply.
o   Renting out property
o   Ownership and management of a small business
o   Employment for wages
o   Day/casual labor
o   Other, specify:
o   HH has no income
●   If your family owns a business, what is the nature of this business? Please explain.
●   If your household does not have an income, can you explain why and how you subsist?

21. What is your household's total monthly household income in Lebanese Pounds (LBP)?

22. How much of your income do you spend on rent each month (in LBP)?
o   Less than 25%
o   25-50%
o   50%
o   More than 50%

23. How much do you spend on food each month (in LBP)?
o   Less than 25%
o   25-50%
o   50%
o   More than 50%

24. Who is the main breadwinner in the household?
o   Father
o   Son
o   Daughter
o   Mother
o   Other relatives
o   Other, specify:

25.   How many household members are currently working?
o   One
o   Two or more
o   None

26.   What are your HH's top three needs? Please select three priority needs and rank them from 1 to 3, in the order of importance (1 being the most important).
o   Food __
o   Shelter __
o   Education __
o   Health care __
o   Clean water __
o   Waste management __
o   Electricity __
o   Legal assistance __
o   Work opportunities __
o   Other, specify: __

Questions Addressing the Baseline Indicators
Indicator UO-A1: % of community members and representatives who confirm that development projects in their communities are relevant and respond to their needs

27. What type of development projects have been implemented in your community? Check all that apply.
o   Water supply
o   Wastewater treatment
o   Waste collection/removal
o   Road construction
o   Provision of electricity
o   School rehabilitation/construction
o   Health facility rehabilitation/construction
o   Agricultural development
o   Creation of income generation activities

o Establishment of youth centers
o Establishment of community centers
o Cash for work opportunities
o Skill development opportunities
o Other, specify:
o I am not aware of any development projects in my community

28. How relevant was the project to your needs?[1]
o Very relevant
o Somewhat relevant
o Not relevant
● Why? Please explain your answer.

29. To what extent did you and your family benefit from the project?
o Very much
o Sufficiently
o Not sufficiently
o Not at all
● Why? Please explain your answer.

30. What is the name of the organization/entity which implemented this development project if you know it?

31. Did you participate in this development project?
o Yes
o No
● If yes, in what way did you participate? Please select one option:
o I participated directly in the project design and/or implementation
o I was consulted during the project's design and/or implementation
o Other, specify:

Indicator UO-A2: % community members and representatives who think that all groups (including marginalized) are able to benefit from and participate in the implementation of the development projects in their communities

32. Which of the following groups do you think are able to benefit from the development projects in your community? Check all that apply.
o Girls (younger than 18)
o Boys (younger than 18)
o Adult women (18 to 59)
o Adult men (18 to 59)
o Men and women who are 60 years old or older
o Refugees
o Disabled
o None of the above groups
● If none of the above groups benefitted from the development projects, can you explain why this is the case and who do you think benefits from it?

33. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

"All community members, including women, men, girls and boys, benefit from the community projects equally."
o   Strongly agree
o   Agree
o   Disagree
o   Strongly disagree
●   Why? Please explain your answer.

"The Lebanese and Syrian refugees are able to benefit from the project equally."
o   Strongly agree
o   Agree
o   Disagree
o   Strongly disagree
●   Why? Please explain your answer.

"All community members, including women, men, girls and boys, are equally able to participate in the selection and implementation of the community development projects."
o   Strongly agree
o   Agree
o   Disagree
o   Strongly disagree
●   Why? Please explain your answer.

Indicator UO-B1: % of community members who confirm that they are able to access the decision-makers in their communities

&

Indicator 1100-A1: % of community members and representatives who confirm that local decision-makers consult the communities about their needs

34. Are the following statements true or false? Select one option.

*"**You know how to contact** the decision-makers in your community, such as the mayor or the municipal council members, in case you need or wish to communicate with them."*
o   True
o   False
●   Why/how? Please explain your answer.

*"**You are able to speak with** (have access to) decision-makers, such as the mayor or the municipal council members in your community, should you need or wish to communicate with them."*
o   True
o   False
●   Why/how? Please explain your answer.

"Local leaders and decision-makers, such as the mayor and municipal council members, consult individuals such as yourself, about your needs and the general needs of your community?"
o   True
o   False
●   Why/how? Please explain your answer.

Indicator 1100-A2: % of community members and representatives who have provided feedback or complaints to the local leaders concerning public services in the past 12 months

35. Have you provided feedback or complaints concerning your access to public services or the lack of services in your community in the past 12 months?
o   Yes
o   No
If yes:
●   Who did you provide your feedback/complaint to?
●   What was the feedback about?
●   How did the municipality respond to your feedback/complaint?
If no:
●   Why have you not provided feedback or complaints?

Indicator 1100-B2: % of community members and representatives who have received support to promote social stability in the past 12 months

36. Which of the following activities do you have experience of? Check all that apply.
o   Participation in community discussions around social issues and common needs between community members from different backgrounds
o   Participation in cultural activities such as music, theater and movie screening, which engage people from different backgrounds
o   Participation in sports activities to encourage solidarity and build relationships between people from different backgrounds
o   Participation in dialogue or other activities to engage and build a relationship between the Lebanese and refugee community members
o   Participation in community discussions around conflict resolution, coexistence and mutual understanding between people from different background
o   Participation in conflict resolution and mediation training
o   Participation dialogue facilitation training
o   Other activities that promote peace, coexistence and mutual understanding between groups, specify:
o   None of the above

●   If you have participated in one or more of the discussions/activities which involved different groups, can you specify who these different groups were? Please provide examples.

Indicator 1110-A2: % of community members and representatives who demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance

&

Indicator 1200-A1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who confirm their ability to participate in local decision-making processes

37. How should the local leaders of your community govern your municipality in your opinion? Please select the options which you think are appropriate ways to manage your municipality.
o   Ask for the opinions of the community members before making important decisions
o   Inform community members about important decisions before implementing them
o   Consult community members about their needs and provide services accordingly
o   Take decisions in the best interest of the community as a whole

o   Represent all citizens of the community, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or religion
o   Other, specify:

38.   In your opinion, is your municipality practicing any of the following methods before or after making an important decision? Check all that apply.
o   Ask the opinion of community members
o   Inform community members about the made decisions
o   Explain why certain decisions were taken
o   Disclose information about available public funds and spending
o   None of the above
o   Other, specify:

39.   To the best of your knowledge, are there any citizen advisory boards or committees that oversee the operations and activities of your municipality?
o   Yes
o   No
o   I don't know
●   If yes, who are the people who are members of the boards/committees?

40.   Would you say that you, as a citizen/community member in Wadi Khaled, are able to influence the decisions of your local leaders about for example public spending or projects that will affect your family and the wider community?
o   Yes
o   No
●   If yes, how are you able to influence them?
●   If no, why?

41.   Did you participate in the last municipal elections in 2016 (*will be asked to survey participants who were 18 years or older in 2016*)?
o   Yes
o   No
If yes:
●   As a voter
●   As a candidate
If no:
●   Why?

42.   In your own words, how would you describe inclusive governance? Please describe in 1-2 sentences.

Indicator 1130-A1: % of community members who agree that collaboration between local leaders and their constituents is necessary to facilitate change and to improve access to services
43.   To what extent do you agree with the following statement?
"Cooperation between local leaders and the community members (citizens) is necessary to improve access to public services and to bring about positive change in the community."
o   Strongly agree
o   Agree
o   Disagree
o   Strongly disagree
●   Why? Please explain your answer.

44.   Which three features of local governance are most important in your view? Please rank the below options from 1 to 3, with 1 being most important.

o   Transparency and openness of local leaders about the decision they make __

o   Cooperation between local community members (citizens) and their local leaders __

o   The provision of a free and fair justice system/law enforcement __

o   The provision of fair and equal access to basic services __

o   Effective use of public resources __

o   Other, specify: __

Indicator 1210-A1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who have knowledge of how to participate in local governance

&

Indicator 1120-A2: % of community members and representatives who report that they possess skills to effectively play their roles and carry out responsibilities in local governance

&

Indicator 1220-C1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups with self-reported skills in community mobilization

45.   The following are examples of knowledge and skills that can be useful for citizens to help them participate in the way their community is governed. How would you rate your personal knowledge levels and skills with regard to the following?

Civic knowledge & skills	Strong	Fair	Weak	I don't have this skill / knowledge
How would you rate you your:				
Knowledge of your rights as a citizen				
Knowledge of how your municipality is governed by local leaders				
Knowledge of how to obtain information about the decisions that are made by your local leaders				
Knowledge of how to organize and run community meetings about key issues that concern your community as a whole				
Knowledge of how to organize a public event or a campaign to raise awareness about key issues that concern your community				
Ability to engage in dialogue with others who think differently than you				
Ability to express your opinion in a group discussion				

Ability to identify and discuss needs and general problems that affect your community				
Ability to develop a strategy to solve problems that affect your community				
Ability to write petitions/letters to local leaders to voice opinions, raise concerns or request action about matters that concern your community				

Indicator 1200-B2: % of women, youth and other marginalized groups who confirm participating in the design and initiation of social actions in their communities in the past 12 months

Definition of social action: Social action is when the community members get organized and get involved in activities to address the specific needs in their community, by for example writing letters to decision-makers, signing petitions, conducting awareness raising or organizing campaigns to change things for the better.

<u>Note to surveyor:</u> Read out load the definition of social action to the respondent before asking the next question.

46. Have you participated in a social action project organized in your community in the past 12 months?
o   Yes
o   No
If yes:
●   What activities did you participate in?
●   What was your role in the social action project(s)?
If no:
●   Why have you never participated in a social action project?

Indicator 1230-A1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who feel confident in participating in roundtable discussions and restitution meetings
&
Indicator 1230-B1: # of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who feel confident in their ability to facilitate discussions on issues concerning the governance of their community

47. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?
"I would be comfortable with participating in group discussions about issues that concern my community"
o   Strongly agree
o   Agree
o   Disagree
o   Strongly disagree
●   Why? Please explain your answer.
"I feel confident about my ability to organize and facilitate a group discussion about issues and decisions that concern my community."
o   Strongly agree
o   Agree
o   Disagree
o   Strongly disagree
●   Why? Please explain your answer.

Indicator 1220-B1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups with self-reported skills to manage and run micro- projects in their communities

48.   Which of the following skills do you have and how would you rate each skill? Check all that apply.

Skill	Strong	Fair	Weak	Does not have the skill
English language skills				
French language				
Project design				
Budget management				
Outreach/networking				
Animation				
Computer literacy				
Bookkeeping				
Marketing				
Tourism				
Carpentry				
Metal works				
Agriculture				
Livestock farming				
Construction				
Tailoring				
Hairstyling/barbering				
Manufacturing				
Food sector (restaurant, café etc.)				
Other, specify:				

---

[1] A skip logic will be applied for questions 26 and 31. These questions will appear for each of the development project options selected under question 27.

Focus group discussion guide for adults
(26 and above) and youth (20-25 years)

<u>Consent request and Introduction</u>
The facilitator will start with introducing himself/herself, the note taker, the purpose of the FGD and what the information will be used for. This information will be provided by reading a pre-written script to obtain informed consent from each individual in the group. The facilitator will then distribute a sheet to collect quick anonymous demographic information.

General rules/instructions will be shared with the participants:
- *Everyone should participate*
- *There is no right or wrong answer and everyone should share their own thoughts and opinion freely*
- *Information provided in the focus group must be kept confidential*
- *Participants should focus on the group discussion and not have separate discussions on the side*
- *Cell phones should be switched off - if possible*

The facilitator will ask the group if they have any questions before getting started, and do a round to allow each participant to introduce themselves to the group.

<u>Discussion</u>

1. What are the basic needs of your community – select 3 basic needs.
- What types of challenges do you/ does your community face in meeting these needs?
- What other problems does your community have, other than the challenges with meeting needs?

2. In your view, who are the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in your community? Why?
- In your opinion, what are the factors that make these groups marginal/vulnerable?
- Do these specific groups have special needs? How are they met?
- Are they able to participate in the way your community is governed? If so, how? If no, why not?
- If they are not able to participate in local governance, how could they be included? Can you think of any methods to encourage their participation?

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:
- *Use a flip chart to identify and note the basic needs and link them to specific challenges*
- *Make sure to include a discussion on the vulnerabilities*
- ***Also probe for stateless people here**, asking who they are and about barriers that prevent them from becoming citizens*

3. What type of development projects, if any, were implemented in your community?
- Were these projects in line with the community needs you identified?
- To what extent did these projects address the community needs?
- Did everyone, including women, children, youth and refugees, benefit from these projects equally? How, why?
- Was everyone, including women, children, youth and refugees, able to participate in the selection and implementation of the projects?

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:
- *If development projects identified by participants, make sure to include a conversation on their participation in the identification, development and implementation of these projects, as well as satisfaction/improvement*

Indicators addressed by questions 1-3:

UO-A1: % of community members and representatives who confirm that development projects in their communities are relevant and respond to their needs

UO-A2: % community members and representatives who think that all groups (including marginalized) are able to benefit from and participate in the implementation of the development projects in their communities

4.   How would you describe your interactions with the decision makers in your community?

-       Have you ever participated in meetings, discussions, dialogues with local leaders? Which leaders, on what topics?

-        Are you able to reach and communicate with the mayor, municipal council or other leaders in your community, when you need to talk to them? How, why?

-       Do the local leaders consult the community members about their needs before planning a project? How, why?

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:

-       *How do participants perceive their access to decision makers: Necessary? Easy? Challenging? Examples.*

-       *Were participants approached by decision makers concerning their needs? If yes, how? Examples*

-       *Were there any changes since the municipal elections?*

Indicators addressed question 4:

UO-B1: % of community members who confirm that they are able to access the decision-makers in their communities

1100-A1: % of community members and representatives who confirm that local decision-makers consult the communities about their needs

5.   To what extent are you able to influence the decisions of your local leaders and participate in the decision-making process of your municipality?

-       What are the methods and tools that can be used by the community to ensure that the local leaders listen to the community members? Do you have any suggestions?

-       How responsive are the local leaders towards the demands of the community members? Why?

Indicators addressed question 5:

1200-A1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who confirm their ability to participate in local decision-making processes

1210-A1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who have knowledge of how to participate in local governance

6.   How should your community be governed in your opinion?

-        How would you define the role and responsibilities of local leaders?

-         What is the role of the community members in ensuring good governance that is making sure that the community is governed as it should be?

-        What type of skills do community members need to effectively play their role in local governance?

-        Would you say that you possess these skills? Why?

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:

-       *How do participants perceive and define local governance?*

-       *Should everyone be able to participate in the decisions that affect the community? Why?*

-       *What is their satisfaction level? What could be improved?*

Indicators addressed by question 6:

1110-A2: % of community members and representatives who demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance

1120-A2: % of community members and representatives who report that they possess skills to effectively play their roles and carry out responsibilities in local governance

7.   How are community members such as yourselves, able to provide feedback or complaints to the municipalities, concerning public services?

-       Have you contacted your municipality in the past 12 months to provide feedback or complaints about issues that concern your family and community?

-       If so, what was the feedback/complaint about and how did the municipality respond?

-       Have you contacted other local leaders in the past 12 months to provide feedback or complaints about access to services? If yes, who were these other local leaders and for what issues/concerns did you contact them?

-       What did they do about your concerns?

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:
-       *Show the flip chart to look at the identified needs and concerns*
-       *Do participants feel the necessity of collaboration between local leaders and their constituents?*

Indicator addressed by question 7:
1100-A2: % of community members and representatives who have provided feedback or complaints to the local leaders concerning services in the past 12 months

8.   What, if anything, can be done to improve access to services in your community, and to address the challenges that you identified earlier?

-       Do you think that a collaboration between you and your local leaders, such as the mayor and municipal council members, can achieve change in terms of improved access to services? Why?

-       How would this collaboration look like?

-       What are the necessary conditions to facilitate change in your community and to improve access to services?

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:
-       *Show the flip chart to look at the challenges, needs and concerns identified earlier*

Indicator addressed by question 8:
1130-A1: % of community members who agree that collaboration between local leaders and their constituents is necessary to facilitate change and to improve access to services

9.   What tensions have you witnessed in your community in the past 12 months, if any?

-       What are the reasons behind these tensions? How were they solved?

-       What about conflicts or disputes? How are they generally resolved in your community?

-       What is your understanding of the term mediation?

-       Who are individuals involved in mediation (the mediators) when there is a conflict or dispute between people?

10.   Thinking of the last 12 months, do you know of any projects that promote peace and the reduction of tension in your community?

-       If so, what is this project (or projects) about and who implements it?

-       Did you participate in this project (or projects)? How? Please provide examples.

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:
-       *What does "social stability" mean for the participants?*
-       *If support projects identified by participants, make sure to include a conversation on their participation in the identification, development and implementation of these projects, as well as satisfaction*

Indicator addressed by question 10:

1100-B2: % of community members and representatives who have received support to promote social stability in the past 12 months

11.   What social actions were designed and initiated by women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups you mentioned previously in Wadi Khaled in the past 12 months? Please provide examples.
-        Were any of you involved in such projects? If so, how? If no, why not?

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:
-        *Make sure to differentiate between development projects and social action projects*
-        **Definition of social action:** *Social action is when the community members get organized and get involved in activities to address the specific needs in their community, by for example writing letters to decision-makers, signing petitions, conducting awareness raising or organizing campaigns to change things for the better.*
-        *Make sure to include a conversation on their participation in the design and initiation, satisfaction*

Indicators addressed by question 11:
1200-B1: # of social actions designed and initiated by women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups in Wadi Khaled in the past 12 months
1200-B2: % of women, youth and other marginalized groups who confirm participating in the design and initiation of social actions in their communities in the past 12 months

Focus group discussion guide - for youth between the ages 14-19
(*Questions adjusted to age group*)

Consent request and Introduction
The facilitator will start with introducing himself/herself, the note taker, the purpose of the FGD and what the information will be used for. This information will be provided by reading a pre-written script to obtain informed consent from each individual in the group. The facilitator will then distribute a sheet to collect quick anonymous demographic information.

General rules/instructions will be shared with the participants:
-        *Everyone should participate*
-        *There is no right or wrong answer and everyone should share their own thoughts and opinion freely*
-        *Information provided in the focus group must be kept confidential*
-        *Participants should focus on the group discussion and not have separate discussions on the side*
-        *Cell phones should be switched off - if possible*

The facilitator will ask the group if they have any questions before getting started, and do a round to allow each participant to introduce themselves to the group.
 Discussion
1.   What are the basic needs of families in your community – select 3 basic needs.
-        Why do you think that you are unable to meet these needs?
-         Are there any other problems in your community, other than the challenges with meeting the needs you mentioned? Please provide examples.

2.   In your view, who are the most vulnerable/at risk people in your community?

- In your opinion, what are the factors that make these groups more vulnerable/at risk/in need of help than others?
- Do these specific groups have special needs? How are they met?

3. Are there any groups in your community, who are considered as less important and who are excluded from the way your community is governed? If so, who are these groups?
- To what extent are these groups able to participate in the decisions that are taken in your community? How? Why?
- If they are not able to participate in local governance, how could they be included? Can you think of any methods to encourage their participation in how your communities are governed by the local leaders?

 Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:
- Use *a flip chart to identify and note the basic needs and link them to specific challenges*
- *Make sure to include a discussion on the vulnerabilities*
- *Probe for the status of women and youth in their community, whether they could be considered as groups with less influence in local governance and why.*
- ***Also probe for stateless people here****, asking who they are and about barriers that prevent them from becoming citizens*

4. What type of development projects, if any, were implemented in your community?
Were these projects in line with the community needs you identified?
- Do these projects address the community needs? Why? How?
- Did everyone, including women, children, youth and refugees, benefit from these projects equally? How, why?
- Was everyone, including women, children, youth and refugees, able to participate in the selection and implementation of the projects?

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:
- *If development projects are identified by participants, make sure to include a conversation on their participation in the identification, development and implementation of these projects, as well as satisfaction/improvement*

Indicators addressed by questions 1-4:
UO-A1: % of community members and representatives who confirm that development projects in their communities are relevant and respond to their needs
UO-A2: % community members and representatives who think that all groups (including marginalized) are able to benefit from and participate in the implementation of the development projects in their communities

5. Who are the local leaders who govern your communities? How would you describe your relationship with these local leaders?
- Have you ever participated in meetings, discussions, dialogues with the local leaders? Which leaders, on what topics?
- Are you, or your families, able to reach and communicate with the mayor, municipal council or other leaders in your community, when you need to talk to them? How, why?
- Do the local leaders consult the community members about their needs before planning a project? How, why?

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:
- *How do participants perceive their access to decision makers: Necessary? Easy? Challenging? Examples.*
- *Were participants approached by decision makers concerning their needs? If yes, how? Examples*
- *Were there any changes since the municipal elections?*

Indicators addressed question 5:
UO-B1: % of community members who confirm that they are able to access the decision-makers in their communities
1100-A1: % of community members and representatives who confirm that local decision-makers consult the communities about their needs

6.   To what extent are you able to influence and take part in the decisions about issues that concern your community/municipality?
-        What are the methods and tools that can be used by the community to ensure that the local leaders listen to the community members? Do you have any suggestions?
-        How accessible are the local leaders towards and do they listen to the demands of the community members? Why?

Indicators addressed question 6:
1200-A1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who confirm their ability to participate in local decision-making processes
1210-A1: % of women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups who have knowledge of how to participate in local governance

7.   How should your community be governed in your opinion?
-        In your own words, how would you describe the role and responsibilities of local leaders?
-        What is the role of the community members in making sure that your community is governed in a good way?
-        What type of skills do people in your community need to effectively play their role and participate in the way your municipality is governed?
-        Would you say that you have these skills? Why?

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:
-        How *do participants perceive and define local governance?*
-        *Should everyone be able to participate in the decisions that affect the community? Why?*
-        *What is their satisfaction level? What could be improved?*

Indicators addressed by question 7:
1110-A2: % of community members and representatives who demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance
1120-A2: % of community members and representatives who report that they possess skills to effectively play their roles and carry out responsibilities in local governance

8.   How are community members such as yourselves, able to provide feedback or complaints to the municipalities, regarding for example public services, such as access to water or education?
-        Have you contacted your municipality in the past 12 months to provide feedback or complaints about issues that concern your family and community?
-        If so, what was the feedback/complaint about and how did the municipality respond?
-        Have you contacted any other local leaders in the past 12 months to provide feedback or complaints about access to services? If yes, who were these other local leaders and for what issues/concerns did you contact them?
-        What did they do about your concerns?
Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:
-        *Show the flip chart to look at the identified needs and concerns*

Indicator addressed by question 8:

1100-A2: % of community members and representatives who have provided feedback or complaints to the local leaders concerning services in the past 12 months

9.   What, if anything, can be done to improve access to services in your community, and to address the challenges that you identified earlier?

-       Do you think that a collaboration between you and your local leaders, such as the mayor and municipal council members, can achieve change in terms of improved access to services? Why?

-       How would this collaboration look like?

-       What are the necessary conditions to change things for the better in your community and to improve access to services?

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:

-       *Show the flip chart to look at the challenges, needs and concerns that were identified earlier*

-       *Do participants feel the necessity of collaboration between local leaders and their constituents?*

Indicator addressed by question 9:

1130-A1: % of community members who agree that collaboration between local leaders and their constituents is necessary to facilitate change and to improve access to services

10.   What tensions have you witnessed in your community in the past 12 months, if any?

-       What are the reasons behind these tensions? How were they solved?

-       What about conflicts or disputes? How are they generally resolved in your community?

-       What is your understanding of the term mediation?

-       Who are individuals involved in mediation (the mediators) when there is a conflict or dispute between people?

11.   Thinking of the last 12 months, do you know of any projects that encourage peace and the reduction of tension in your community?

-       If so, what is this project (or projects) about and who implements it?

-       Did you participate in this project (or projects)? How? Please provide examples.

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:

-       *If peace building / social stability projects are identified by participants, make sure to include a conversation on their participation in the identification, development and implementation of these projects, as well as satisfaction*

Indicator addressed by questions 10 and 11:

1100-B2: % of community members and representatives who have received support to promote social stability in the past 12 months

12.   What social action projects were designed and initiated by women, youth and other (marginalized) groups you mentioned previously in Wadi Khaled in the past 12 months? Please provide examples.

-       Were any of you involved in such projects? If so, how? If no, why not?

Guiding notes/Probes for discussion:

-       *Make sure to differentiate between development projects and social action projects*

- *Definition **of social action:** Social action is when the community members get organized and get involved in activities to address the specific needs in their community, by for example writing letters to decision-makers, signing petitions, conducting awareness raising or organizing campaigns to change things for the better.*
- *Make sure to include a conversation on their participation in the design and initiation, satisfaction*

Indicators addressed by question 12:
1200-B1: # of social actions designed and initiated by women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups in Wadi Khaled in the past 12 months
1200-B2: % of women, youth and other marginalized groups who confirm participating in the design and initiation of social actions in their communities in the past 12 months

Key informant interview guide – Local leaders and decision makers

1. Can you please introduce yourself, and describe your title and role in the community?

2. What are the basic needs of your community – please discuss the 3 most important basic needs.
- What types of challenges does your community face in meeting these needs?
- What are the causes of these challenges? Please provide examples.
- In your view, are there any specific groups within your community who have special needs, but who are not having their needs met? If so, who are these groups? What are their needs and why are these needs not met?

3. Have you witnessed any tensions in your community in the past 12 months?
- What are the reasons behind these tensions? How are/were they solved?
- How are conflicts or disputes generally resolved at the community level?
- How do you define the term mediation?
- Who are individuals involved in mediation (the mediators) when there is a conflict or dispute between people?

4. In the past 12 months, has your community received support from any institution or organization to promote peace and to reduce tension in your community?
- If so, how many such project have been implemented and what are they about?
- What are the names of the organizations that implement them?

(Examples of support to reduce tension could be to engage youth in sports or art activities to build relationships across groups, the delivery of key peace messages through awareness raising activities, or the implementation of community support projects to increase access to basic services.)

Indicator addressed by question 3 and 4:
1100-B1: # of local leaders interviewed who have received support to promote social stability in the past 12 months

5. How would you define inclusive governance? Could you provide an example of a local decision that was made following a consultation process with the community members (*probe for who were the community members engaged*)?
- In your opinion, how would an "inclusive governance model" look like in your community specifically?
- What type of procedures and practices would be necessary to make the decision-making processes of your municipality more inclusive and participatory?

- What are the challenges/barriers that impede an inclusive governance in your municipality?
- Are there any enabling factors that could help increasing inclusiveness and participation? If so, what are they?

6. In your view, who are the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in your community?
- In your opinion, what are the factors that make these groups marginal/vulnerable?
- Are they able to participate in the decision-making processes of your municipality? If so, how? Can you provide examples?
- If they are not able to participate, how could they be included in local governance? Can you think of any methods to encourage their participation? Please provide examples.

(Also probe for stateless people here, asking who they are and about barriers that prevent them from becoming citizens)

Indicator addressed by questions 5 and 6:
1110-A1: # of local leaders who demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance

7. How would you describe the current local governance processes and practices of your municipality?
- Who are the actors that make the decisions that concern your community as a whole?
- Are there any individuals who are especially influential? If so, who are these individuals and how do they influence the decision-making processes?
- Do you consult with other local leaders/decision-makers in your community before making a decision? If so, how? Who are the other local leaders that you consult? If no, why not?

8. How would you define the role and responsibilities of local leaders, such as the mayor or municipal council members?
- What skills do local leaders need to be effective and carry out their responsibilities? Can you provide examples?
- Would you say that you have these skills? How? Can you provide examples of how you use these skills in your role as a local leader?
- Would you say that you are a responsive leader/decision-maker? If yes, can you give a concrete example of how?
- Would you say that you are a problem solver? If yes, can you give an example of the type of skills that makes you a good problem solver? How do you use these skills in your role as a local leader?
- Would you say that you have good communication skills? If yes, can you explain what makes you a good communicator?

(For probing – examples of leadership skills: communication, listening skills, being accountable, being responsive, having problem solving abilities, being trustworthy etc.)

Indicator addressed by questions 7 and 8:
1120-A1: # of local leaders who claim to possess (self-reported) skills to effectively play their roles and carry out responsibilities in local governance

9. How would you describe the collaboration between your municipality and community members?
- What type of collaborative activities have there been in the past 12 months?
- Do you find these activities useful? Are they necessary? How? Why?

(Examples of possible collaboration: meetings to identify needs, share information or to collect feedback about decisions that will affect the wider community – for accountability)

10.   How about collaboration between your municipality and other authorities and/or organizations? What organizations, if any, does your municipality collaborate with at the moment?

-       What is the nature of these collaborations? What type of projects do you implement together?
-       Would you be open to collaborating with new partners, such as other municipalities, local or international NGOs?
-       If so, what type of collaborations would you be interested in?
-       If not, why not?

Indicator addressed by questions 9 and 10:

1130-A2: # of local leaders interviewed who demonstrate a positive attitude towards collaboration with community members, other municipalities and organizations

11.   What type of social action projects can community members implement in your community? Can you provide examples?

(Examples of social action projects for probing: campaigns, awareness raising initiatives, community meetings to voice concerns, petitions etc.)

12.   To the best of your knowledge, are there any social action projects that have already been designed and initiated by the residents in your municipality?

-       Can you describe these social action projects? What were they about and who (which groups) organized them?
-        Were any of the social action projects designed and initiated by women, youth or other vulnerable groups in Wadi Khaled, such as refugees? If yes, what kind of projects?
-       <u>If yes, how many such projects have been implemented in the past 12 months?</u>
(ask for an approximate estimation if exact number is not available)
-       If not, why?

13.   What type of social action projects could women and youth design and initiate in your municipality in the future? Can you provide examples?

Indicators addressed by questions 11-13:

1110-B1: # of municipal leaders interviewed who can give concrete examples of social action that marginalized groups can implement in their communities
1200-B1: # of social actions designed and initiated by women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups in Wadi Khaled in the past 12 months

14.   How many of municipal council members and staff does your municipality have per group?
(*This table will be filled by the interviewer during the interview with the local leaders to map the representation of women and youth in local governance*)

Group type:	Number of council members/staff
Municipal council members	
Total number of municipal council members	

Men (26 years or older)	
Women (26 years or older)	
Young men (18-25 years)	
Young women (18-25 years)	
Council members with (physical) disabilities	
Municipal staff (for ex. civil servants)	
Total number of municipal staff (other than council members)	
Men (26 years or older)	
Women (26 years or older)	
Young men (18-25 years)	
Young women (18-25 years)	
Municipal staff with (physical) disabilities	

Indicator addressed by question 14:

UO-B2: Proportion of women, youth (ages 18-25) among the municipal staff, including municipal council members, in Wadi Khaled

15.   What is your view about increasing the number of women and young people among the members of your municipal council, among the municipal staff and in other government offices?
-          Would you say that an increased representation of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in local governance would be beneficial for your community? Why? How?
-          In your opinion, what are the factors that prevent the participation of for example youth and women in local governance?

16.   Have you, or any other local leader that you know of, taken any steps to increase the representation of women, youth and other marginalized groups among the municipal staff and in the municipal councils in Wadi Khaled?
-        If yes, what are the steps that were taken and by whom? Please provide examples.
-         If no, why do you think no steps have been taken to increase their representation and participation in local governance?

Indicator addressed by questions 15 and 16:

UO-B4: Local leaders have taken steps to address barriers to the inclusion of women, youth and other marginalized groups among the municipal staff and municipal council members in Wadi Khaled

Key informant interview guide – Other key stakeholders in the communities of Wadi Khaled including local NGOs/civil society

1. Can you please introduce yourself, and describe your title and work in the community/organization?

2. What are the basic needs of your community – please discuss the 3 most important basic community needs.
    − What are specific needs of women and youth in particular?
    − What types of challenges does your community face in meeting these needs?
    − What are the causes of these challenges? Please provide examples.
    − In your view, are there any other specific groups within your community who have special needs, but who are not having their needs met? If so, who are these groups? What are their needs and why are these needs not met?

3. Have you/your organization ever been consulted by the local leaders/decision makers about the needs of the communities in Wadi Khaled?
    − If yes, what was discussed during these consultations?
    − Were there any tangible results?
    − If you have not been consulted, why do you think this is the case?

4. What type of development projects, if any, were implemented in your community?
    − Were these projects in line with the community needs you identified?
    − To what extent did these projects address the community needs?
    − Did everyone, including women, children, youth and refugees, benefit from these projects equally? How, why?
    − Was everyone, including local decision makers, women, children, youth and refugees, able to participate in the selection and implementation of the projects? How, why?

Indicators addressed by questions 2-4:

UO-A1: % of community members and representatives who confirm that development projects in their communities are relevant and respond to their needs

UO-A2: % community members and representatives who think that all groups (including marginalized) are able to benefit from and participate in the development projects in their communities

1100-A1: % of community members and representatives who confirm that local decision-makers consult the communities about their needs

5. How would you describe your interactions with the decision makers in your community?
    − Have you ever participated in meetings, discussions, dialogues with local leaders?
    − Are you able to reach and communicate with the mayor, municipal council or other local leaders when you need to communicate with them? How, why?

6. To what extent are you able to influence the decision of your local leaders and participate in the decision-making process of your municipality?
    - What are the methods and tools that can be used by your organization/entity to engage with local decision-makers?
    - How responsive are the decision-makers towards the demand of the communities? Why?

Indicator addressed by questions 5 and 6:

UO-B3: # of community representatives who confirm that they are able to engage in the decision-making processes of their municipalities

7. How would you define inclusive governance? What makes decision-making participatory?
   – Could you provide an example of a local decision that was made following a consultation process with the community members (*probe for who were the community members engaged*)?
   – In your opinion, how would an "inclusive governance model" look like in your community specifically?
   – What type of procedures and practices would be necessary to make the decision-making processes of your municipality more inclusive and participatory?
   – What are the challenges/barriers that impede an inclusive governance in your municipality?
   – Are there any enabling factors that could help increasing inclusiveness and participation? If so, what are they?

Indicator addressed by question 7:

1110-A2: % of community members and representatives who demonstrate adequate knowledge about inclusive governance

8. How would you define the role and responsibilities of community members and representatives, in ensuring a participatory local governance?
   – What skills do community members need to be able to increase their participation in decision making? Can you provide examples?
   – Would you say that you and people in your immediate surroundings possess these skills?

(For probing – examples of citizenship skills: critical thinking, ability to express opinions in group discussions, ability to organize public events and ability to identify problems and solutions etc.)

Indicator addressed by question 8:

1120-A2: % of community members and representatives who report that they possess skills to effectively play their roles and carry out responsibilities in local governance

9. Are you aware of any tensions between the different groups in your community? If so, who are these groups and what is the tension about?
   - What is being done by the local leaders, community representatives and the civil society to address this tension?
   - How are conflicts or disputes generally resolved at the community level?
   - How do you define the term mediation?
   - Who are individuals involved in mediation (the mediators) when there is a conflict or dispute between
   – people?

10. In the past 12 months, has your community received support from any institution or organization to promote peace and to reduce tension in your community?
    – If so, how many such project have been implemented and what are they about?
    – What are the names of the organizations that implement them?

(Examples of support to reduce tension could be to engage youth in sports or art activities to build relationships across groups, the delivery of key peace messages through awareness raising activities, or the implementation of community support projects to increase access to basic services.)

Indicator addressed by questions 9 and 10:

1100-B2: % of community members and representatives who have received support to promote social stability in the past 12 months

11.   In your view, who are the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in your community?
   −   In your opinion, what are the factors that make these groups marginal/vulnerable?
   −   Are they able to participate in the decision-making processes of your municipality? If so, how? Can you provide examples?
   −   If they are not able to participate, how could they be included in local governance? Can you think of any methods to encourage their participation? Please provide examples.

(Also probe for stateless people here, asking who they are and about barriers that prevent them from becoming citizens)

12.   To the best of your knowledge, are there any social actions that were designed and initiated by women, youth and other marginalized and vulnerable groups that you mentioned previously in Wadi Khaled in the past 12 months? Can you provide examples?

(Definition of social action: Social action is when the community members get organized and get involved in activities to address the specific needs in their community, by for example writing letters to decision-makers, signing petitions, conducting awareness raising or organizing campaigns to change things for the better.)

Indicator addressed by questions 11 and 12:
1200-B1: # of social actions designed and initiated by women, youth and other marginalized/vulnerable groups in Wadi Khaled in the past 12 months

Additional questions for Success and Happiness and Akkar Network for Development (local NGOs):

13.   What projects have been implemented / are planned by your organization in Wadi Khaled?
   -   Sectors of intervention
   -   Year of implementation
   -   Target groups
   -   Objectives
   -   Achievements

14.   What needs assessments were conducted before designing and / or implementing your organization's projects and activities in the region of Wadi Khaled?

15.   Were municipalities consulted and/or involved in the design and implementation of the project activities? If yes, were there enabling or hindering factors to an effective coordination and cooperation with the municipalities?

16.   Were community members and representatives consulted and / or involved in the design and implementation of the project activities of your organization?

17.   How are / were women, youth and other marginalized groups involved in the projects? Any specific challenges faced in this regard?

18.   How does your organization collaborate with local organizations, INGO, UN agencies, governmental agencies and other stakeholders active in Wadi Khaled? Any specific challenges faced in this regard?

Key informant interview guide – Search and other international actors (e.g. UNDP Staff)

1. Can you please introduce yourself, and describe your role and position in your organization?
2. What projects have been implemented / are planned by your organization in Wadi Khaled?
   - Sectors of intervention
   - Year of implementation
   - Target groups
   - Objectives
   - Achievements
   - Lesson learned

(Probe for governance and conflict transformation projects specifically)

3. What needs assessments were conducted before designing and/or implementing your organization's projects and activities in the region of Wadi Khaled?

4. Were municipalities consulted and / or involved in the design and implementation of the project activities? If yes, were there enabling or hindering factors to an effective coordination and cooperation with the municipalities?

5. Were community members and representatives consulted and / or involved in the design and implementation of the project activities? If yes, how?

6. Who are the most vulnerable and other marginalized groups identified during the project design and implementation in Wadi Khaled? How were these groups involved in the projects? Any specific challenges faced in this regard?

7. What specific challenges linked to the area of intervention were faced, if any, during the project design and/or implementation?

8. How does your organization collaborate with local organizations, INGO, UN agencies, governmental agencies and other stakeholders active in Wadi Khaled? Any specific challenges faced in this regard?

Annex 6: Evaluation Terms of Reference

"Everyone Gains"

Terms of Reference for a baseline study
May 2017

1.   Background

1.1.   Organization Overview

Search for Common Ground (SFCG) is a non-governmental organization working to transform the way societies deal with conflicts. We have acquired over 30 years of experience in peacebuilding and are based in 53 local offices worldwide. We strive to build sustainable peace for generations to come by working with all sides of a conflict, providing the tools needed to work together, and finding constructive solutions. While conflict is inevitable, violence is not! Our mission is to transform the way the world deals with conflict, away from adversarial approaches and toward cooperative solutions. Instead of tearing down an existing world, we focus on constructing a new one. We do this through a type of peacebuilding called "conflict transformation." We shift the everyday interactions between hostile groups of people, so they can work together to build up their community, choosing joint problem-solving over violent means. SFCG first worked in Lebanon in 1996, and we opened up our office in Beirut in 2008. Since then, our activities and capacities have grown significantly. We rely on local staff as well as local partner organizations in to ensure our work is culturally sensitive, sustainable and well-grounded in the Lebanese context.

For more information, visit www.sfcg.org and https://www.facebook.com/sfcg.lebanon.

1.2.   Intervention Summary

SFCG Lebanon is implementing a two-year project in Wadi Khaled entitled "Everyone Gains," funded by Global Affairs Canada. The project seeks to ensure local decision-making processes are more inclusive and participatory in Wadi Khaled and development is more sustainable, equitable, and accountable. These objectives will be fostered by engaging with youth, women, local governing actors and marginalized groups such as refugees within the community at-large to promote more inclusive, participatory, and transparent governance mechanisms. In order to achieve this, the project has the following outcomes:
    1.   Improved collaboration between local leaders and their constituents in addressing local needs.
    2.   Increased representation of marginalized groups (e.g. youth and women) in addressing local needs.

2.   The Baseline Assessment

a.   Assessment's Objectives

The intended evaluation is a baseline study to establish initial understanding of project context in Lebanon more broadly, and the Wadi Khaled area specifically. The findings will be used as points of reference to measure the impact of the project and track its progress over time. Moreover, the baseline study will seek to further refine the project design and help tailor activities to be context specific, by improving the understanding around the dynamics within the targeted local communities and the perception of those affected by conflict. The project aims to foster initial dialogue and break down potential stereotypes, resentments and information gaps. Therefore, the baseline is expected to be a participatory analytical study of the governance processes occurring at the local level and community members' perceptions and attitudes toward one another and towards the local leaders.

More specifically, the initial assessment will seek to provide information on:
- Number, composition, and workings of local governance institutions in Wadi Khaled disaggregated by gender, age, clan, and ideological background.
- Current attitudes of community leaders towards increased involvement of marginalized groups, including women and youth in governance. What are the barriers and the opportunities?
- Current understanding of local authorities and key stakeholders towards the role of governance and public accountability.
- Current understanding of local citizens and community members regarding the role of the municipalities.
- Current societal norms around governance.
- Current needs and attitudes of marginalized groups, including women, youth groups, and minorities towards increasing their own involvement in governance. What are the barriers and the opportunities?
- Skills and capacities of youth, women, and other marginalized groups to manage and run micro-projects in their communities.
- Skills of women, youth, and other marginalized groups in community mobilization.

In addition to the key questions above, the study will seek to provide baseline data for the below indicators:
- ❖ Level of local decision-makers' compliance with the 'participation pillar' of good governance.
- ❖ Level of understanding of local leaders and community members about inclusive governance.
- ❖ Level of participation of women, youth, and marginalized groups in local governance processes.
- ❖ Number of social actions designed and initiated by women, youth, and other marginalized groups that have taken place in the target communities in Wadi Khalid.
- ❖ Percentage of women, youth, and other marginalized groups who feel confident in participating in roundtable discussions and restitution meetings.
- ❖ Percentage of women, youth, and other marginalized groups who feel confident in their ability to facilitate discussions on issues of governance in their community.

b.   **Audience**

The **primary audience** of the Baseline Assessment will be SFCG and the peace building community at large. Recommendations should emerge from the study to inform the project and project activities.
The **secondary audience** will be the donor, Global Affairs Canada, which will use the findings and recommendations to strengthen its current and future programming.

c.   **Methodology**

Approach
The SFCG approach to evaluation is grounded in the guiding principles of our work: participatory, culturally sensitive, committed to building capacity, affirming and positive while honest and productively critical, and valuing knowledge and approaches from within the context. SFCG and the hired evaluator will agree upon a joint set of evaluation standards when negotiating the final contract of agreement.

The below principles should be taken into account:
- Inclusiveness—the methodology should include a wide range of viewpoints, specifically gender and age-sensitivity when applicable.
- Mixed-method approaches—both qualitative and quantitative methods need to be present in the methodology.
- Rigor of evidence—gathered information needs to be reliable and transparent.
- Ethics—the methodology needs to consider ethics in order to ensure that the evaluation is fully objective.

Methodology & Scope of Evaluation*:*
The evaluation will investigate two principal target groups: local leaders and marginalized groups in Wadi Khaled. The evaluation sample size should be adequate and representative of the target groups. In addition, the evaluation should employ both quantitative and qualitative participatory methods to establish the project baseline. It will draw on the following sources:

- Desk study review: It is important to review project documents, logical framework and other relevant sources of data to complete the assessment.
- Key informant interviews: Interviews will be conducted to gather in-depth information on key questions. The key informants include community leaders, government officials and others as appropriate.
- Focus group discussions with women, youth, as well as adult males to gather in depth information regarding the key questions described above.
- Community Surveys: Surveys should be distributed to members of the community including women, youth groups, and marginalized groups and others as appropriate to collect numerical information related to the study's key questions.

3. Implementation Information

a. **Evaluation Team**

The consultant will work closely with SFCG Lebanon DM&E and Learning Manager who will be ensuring that all milestones are met. S/he will also act as focal point on all issues including logistics and will sign off on the final papers in consultation with the MENA Regional DME Specialist and with the final approval of the Lebanon Country Director.

b. **Deliverables**

- Within seven days from signing the contract, the consultant should submit an Inception report, which clearly defines the evaluation methodology, such as clear outlines for the focus group discussions, KII questions, survey questionnaires and research timeline with specific deadlines for each deliverable. The inception report should also clearly explain the sampling methodology and sample size for the quantitative survey and a clear and logical number for the KIIs. The inception report and the data collection tools need formal approval from SFCG before starting the data collection in the field.
- A **draft Baseline Assessment report** will be due within 15 days of completion of the data collection for review and comments from SFCG country team and the Regional DMEL Specialist. The review and feedback of the report could be more than one round depending on the quality of the report and the extent to which the comments and suggestions from the first round have been incorporated.
- A **Final Baseline Assessment** will be submitted after incorporating the comments of SFCG. The report should be written in English, 30-35 pages in length excluding annexes, consisting of:
    - Cover page. SFCG will provide sample cover sheet for reference.
    - Table of contents, list of acronyms, abbreviations, and list of tables and charts.
    - Executive summary of key findings and recommendations.
    - Background information and context analysis presented per key criteria with a brief description.
    - Baseline methodology with clear explanation of sampling and limitations, KIIs, participants' selection and data analysis approach.

- Research findings, analysis, with associated data presented, where appropriate in clear graphs or charts. The findings can include subsections for each research criteria.
- Conclusion and Recommendations for future project implementation.
- The recommendations should be framed in terms of each evaluation criteria.
- Appendices should include collected data, detailed description of the methodology with research instruments, list of interviewees.

● Once the draft is submitted and reviewed, SFCG may decide based on the quality of the draft whether the consultant may be required to revise the draft, working closely with SFCG DM&E Manager as necessary.

● The report should be submitted electronically in a MS – Word document. The consultant is responsible for English editing of the final report, which should be well formatted. The report will be credited to the evaluator and potentially placed in the public domain at the decision of SFCG.

● All handwritten and electronic transcripts of interviews and KIIs, hard copies of survey questionnaires, photographs taken during the assessment and any equipment received from SFCG for the purpose of the study should be submitted to SFCG. Furthermore, all information generated during the baseline study will be the sole property of SFCG and is subject to submission to SFCG along with the final report, prior to the end of the contract.

3.3 Logistical Support
SFCG Lebanon will provide the consultant with logistical support by:
• Ensuring that the consultant receives key documents in a timely manner.
• Helping to set up the data collection needed arrangements.
• Arranging meetings with the project team and key staff.
• Providing administrative support such as photocopying, fax machines, and office space.

4. The Baseline Assessment Consultant
Consultant's Qualifications
SFCG Lebanon seeks an experienced consultant with the following qualifications:
● Proficiency in Arabic and English.
● Solid understanding of the context in Lebanon in general and in Wadi Khaled in particular.
● More than 5 years of experience in project evaluation and baseline studies or equivalent in DM&E expertise, including collecting and analysing data from interviews, surveys, FGDs, etc.
● Facilitation experience.
● Experience in working with international organisations.
● Strong communication and writing skills.
● Experience working with youth empowerment programming in the region.
● Research and evaluation methods and data collection skills.
● Ability to be flexible with time and work schedule.
● Attention to detail and ability to meet tight deadlines.
● Conflict resolution/peace building experience.
● Availability for future evaluation contracts with SFCG preferred.