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# IMPACT EVALUATION BASELINE REPORT: MACEDONIA MUNICIPAL CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIES INTEGRATION PILOT

March 6, 2015

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# ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil society organization
DG	Democracy and Governance
dTS	Development and Training Services, Inc.
E3	Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment
GA	Green Agenda
GCC M&E	Global Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation Project
GCCO	Global Climate Change Office (USAID)
GHG	Greenhouse gas
IE	Impact evaluation
IRB	Institutional review board
LEAP	Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning system
LEDS	Low-emission development strategy
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MCCS	Municipal Climate Change Strategies
MKM	Milieukontakt Macedonia
N/A	Not applicable
NGO	Non-governmental organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## EVALUATION PURPOSE AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

Starting in fiscal year 2012, USAID's Global Climate Change Office (GCCO), part of the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment, began funding integration pilot activities to emphasize and support the need for integration of climate change considerations into other top Agency priorities. Among these pilots is the USAID/Macedonia climate change integration pilot, Municipal Climate Change Strategies (MCCS), launched in 2012 with funding from GCCO and implemented by Milieukontakt Macedonia. MCCS integrates climate change concerns into a democracy and governance programming approach. The pilot employs an innovative participatory planning process – the Green Agenda – to develop municipal-level strategies and action plans that facilitate climate change adaptation and mitigation. The MCCS pilot addresses the need to 1) strengthen civil society to meet the challenges of climate change; 2) raise awareness of climate change and its impacts in Macedonia; 3) boost activism around climate change; and 4) bolster local resilience to climate change as well as initiate specific actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GCCO contracted Development and Training Services, Inc. (dTS) through the Global Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation task order under the Evaluation Services IQC to undertake an impact evaluation of the MCCS integration pilot. USAID/Macedonia and Milieukontakt Macedonia integrated the impact evaluation into early pilot activity implementation, including working with dTS to select pilot and counterfactual municipalities. In concurrence with GCCO, USAID/Macedonia, and Milieukontakt Macedonia, dTS initiated the baseline evaluation research in June 2013; the endline evaluation research is expected to be carried out in June 2015. GCCO and USAID/Macedonia expect the impact evaluation will provide insights into how effective selected aspects of MCCS are on the ground as well as provide learning that can be used in the design and evaluation of future USAID-supported activities that address climate change.

## METHODS

The MCCS impact evaluation addresses eleven evaluation questions and uses a mixed methods design (integrated quantitative and qualitative work) that includes a difference-in-differences approach with baseline and endline surveys and panel data. The baseline data collection methods included a quantitative household survey (primarily quantitative data with some qualitative elements) and in-depth key informant interviews (primarily qualitative data). The statistically significant differences reported in the executive summary are those found after controlling for clustering by municipality.

## EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The following is a summary of findings on 1) the comparability of the pilot and counterfactual areas and 2) key relevant results for each Evaluation Question.

### *Comparability of Pilot and Counterfactual Areas*

Overall, respondents in the pilot and counterfactual areas appear to be sufficiently similar at the baseline to allow for effective comparison at the endline. When controlling for clustering by municipality, only two statistically significant differences were found between responses in the pilot and counterfactual areas: 1) respondents in the pilot area thought that climate change would affect people in Macedonia sooner than did respondents in the counterfactual areas and 2) respondents in the pilot area were more likely say they have seen billboards, posters, or fliers about how to address the causes or consequences of climate change

in their municipality. Both of these differences were small enough that they are not expected to affect the ability to draw conclusions about impacts of MCCS during the endline analysis.

***Evaluation Question 1: Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders' awareness of climate change?***

Three-quarters of respondents had heard of climate change before taking the survey. There was no difference between women and men in the percentage who had heard of climate change. Only when clustering by municipality was not taken into account did it appear that more men (77%) than women (72%) had heard of climate change. Virtually all of the respondents who had heard of climate change (98%) said that they thought that climate change was happening. Most people surveyed who had heard of climate change thought that human activity was a central cause (79%). When respondents were asked what the global consequences of climate change would be, the most common response was floods, followed by "don't know." Very few respondents said that they felt very well informed about local consequences. Overall, people in the sample said they felt better informed about the global consequences of climate change and least informed about ways to reduce the impacts of climate change. Most respondents (93%) cited television as their most useful source of information about climate change followed by the internet (51%).

***Evaluation Question 2: Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders' awareness of local impacts of climate change?***

About 6 in 10 respondents said that climate change would "definitely" affect them and their family. Many respondents did appear to distinguish between global and local effects of climate change with drought being the most common response for consequences in the area of their own municipality and flood for consequences at the global level. More than 80% of respondents in both the pilot and counterfactual areas said that climate change affects the following "some" or "a great deal:" summer temperatures, winter temperatures, droughts, floods, food prices, timing or intensity of rain, agricultural growing seasons, water quality, air quality, and crop damage caused by insects or diseases. The one statistically significant difference found was that respondents in the pilot areas were more likely to think that climate change is already happening than were those in the counterfactual areas. This difference was small enough that it is not likely to affect the analysis at the endline, especially given the use of difference-in-differences methodology, though it will be taken into account as part of the endline analysis.

***Evaluation Question 3: Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders' attitudes toward climate change?***

Most respondents reported that they were moderately highly concerned about climate change (7 on a scale from 1 to 10) and that they thought its impacts would be mostly negative on ecology, people, and the economy. There was a wide range of responses on who should have the most responsibility for tackling climate change, with the most common responses being 1) the national government; 2) international organizations; and 3) "everyone." Municipal governments came in sixth, with about 10% of respondents citing municipal governments as one of their top two selections. Most people said they thought that both their municipal government and the national government were not doing enough about climate change. Most respondents said that collective action was "definitely" or "somewhat" important. Only around a quarter of respondents said that "the actions of a single individual can make a difference in climate change."

***Evaluation Question 4: Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders' actions that improve adaptation to climate change?***

At the time of the baseline survey MCCS had not yet identified the priority *adaptation actions*, based on local needs, the pilot would promote. Therefore, more specific questions on adaptation actions will be included in the endline survey instruments. Very few respondents to the household questionnaire reported

having taken actions related to climate change adaptation that were motivated by addressing climate change. There appeared to be some conflation of activities that could be taken related to climate change adaptation and actions related to environmental issues more broadly. Very few respondents said that they had heard of or participated in climate change adaptation-related actions or events. In none of the municipalities did municipal government staff report that the municipal government had taken actions that were clearly intended as climate change adaptation actions. Just one statistically significant difference was found: more respondents in the pilot areas than in the counterfactual areas reporting having seen billboards, posters or fliers about how to address the causes or consequences of climate change in their municipality. This could be an early effect of MCCA, as promotions for the initial MCCA meeting in several municipalities had begun shortly before the household survey was implemented. (Note that, while this is being reported under Evaluation Question 4, it could apply to Evaluation Question 5 as well.)

***Evaluation Question 5: Did the MCCA pilot result in changes in stakeholders' actions that decrease GHG contributions toward climate change?***

As with adaptation actions, at the time of the baseline, MCCA had not yet defined the specific *mitigation actions* that would be promoted by the pilot, so more detailed research on mitigation actions will take place at the endline. Very few respondents to the household questionnaire reported having heard of or having participated in climate change mitigation-related actions or events or having been motivated by climate change to take specific actions related to reducing energy use or installing solar panels. Municipal staff from five of the pilot municipalities and five of the counterfactual municipalities reported that their municipal government has already done some work on energy efficiency, and staff in three pilot and three counterfactual municipalities specifically mentioned the installation of energy-efficient light bulbs.

***Evaluation Question 6: Did the MCCA pilot result in changes in stakeholders' attitudes toward civic activism?***

Thirty percent of respondents in the baseline sample reported that it was "very important" to be able to influence decisions in their community. The majority of respondents said they felt they were "not very informed" or "not informed at all" about CSOs/NGOs in their community (70%), and only about 20% of respondents said they keep themselves informed about local issues "most of the time." Overall, baseline respondents reported their motivation to engage with CSOs/NGOs on issues they considered to be of social importance remained largely the same over the last year.

***Evaluation Question 7: Did the MCCA pilot result in changes in stakeholders' levels of civic activism?***

Very few respondents had participated in activities to address a social or community problem in the last 12 months, had undertaken a specific activity to support CSOs/NGOs, or were civically active on climate change issues. A total of 12% of respondents said they had engaged in activities to address a social or community problem in the last 12 months. The most common activity was to participate in a citizen meeting or initiative (7%). The most common form of support that respondents gave to CSO/NGO activities was to donate goods such as food, clothes, or books (9%). The most common civic action taken related to a climate change issue was for respondents to have made "other people aware about climate change" (6%).

***Evaluation Question 8: Did the MCCA pilot result in changes in stakeholders' attitudes toward engagement with each other?***

Almost 41% of respondents reported trusting CSOs/NGOs to be able to address climate change causes and impacts, compared with around 34% of all respondents reporting they trust CSOs/NGOs in general. In contrast, more reported trusting municipal government in general (44%) than they trust them to be able to address climate change (34%). When asked to give a reason for not taking actions to engage with the

municipal government, most baseline survey respondents gave one of three reasons: “It is not my business” (25%), “Personal indifference” (20%), or “I do not believe anything will be changed” (23%). However, attitudes about how CSOs/NGOs and municipal governments are engaging with the community sometimes varied by municipality because responses can be influenced by municipality-specific contexts. The endline analysis will examine changes within municipalities as well as across the pilot and counterfactual areas as a whole.

***Evaluation Question 9: Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders’ levels of engagement with each other?***

The large majority of respondents (93%) reported that their motivation to engage with the municipal government remained unchanged over the past two years. Very few respondents undertook any specific action to engage the municipal government to help solve a local issue, climate change-related or otherwise. For those who did engage the municipal government on an issue, the most common action was “personally contacted a friend employed at the municipal government” (10%). The percentage of respondents who engaged the municipal government on an issue related to climate change was even smaller; no more than 3% of respondents reported engaging with the municipal government to address a climate change issue.

***Evaluation Question 10: Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders’ attitudes toward social cohesion?***

The majority of respondents (58%) reported that their municipality is “a place where people get along well together.” It appears that respondents feel that opposing political parties are more prevalently an impediment to collaboration among residents of the municipality than ethnicity/nationality. About one third of respondents said they thought their municipal government did not treat all citizens equally. The primary reasons they postulated for the perceived unequal treatment were “political” and “social/economic.” “Ethnic” and “religious” reasons were cited by fewer than 8% of respondents in each area. “Gender” was cited as a reason for unequal treatment by just 2% of respondents in the pilot areas and 1% of respondents in counterfactual areas.

***Evaluation Question 11: Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders’ levels of social cohesion?***

Respondents reported relatively good working relationships in their municipalities, and they reported being comfortable working with people of other ethnic groups to solve local issues. Among respondents who had heard of climate change, the most common response to the statement “People from different groups in my municipality can collaborate well together to increase resilience to negative effects of climate change” was to “somewhat agree.” While there appears to be some polarization of responses to the question “Are all citizens treated equally by the municipal government?” more respondents (about two-thirds) said all citizens are treated equally than said they were not.

***Gender***

As noted above, only when not controlling for clustering by municipality, did it appear that fewer women (72%) than men (77%) had heard of climate change. Women who had heard of climate change were more likely than men to think that climate change has already started to substantially affect people in Macedonia (68% of women compared to 61% of men).

Women were more likely than men to agree with the statement “Women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men can;” 39% of women “strongly” agreed with this statement compared to 28% of men. However, women were less likely than men to say that they had actually engaged in activities to address a social or community problem in the last 12 months (8% of women compared to 16% of men), and less likely to say they had participated in a citizen meeting or initiative in the

last 12 months (3% of women compared to 10% of men). More women than men said that their level of engagement with the municipality had “stayed the same” over the past two years; 96% of women and 91% of men gave this response. When not controlling for clustering by municipality, there appeared to be differences in two factors related to civic activism. Women’s level of motivation to “engage in activities of citizens associations on issues you consider to be of social importance” appeared to be slightly lower than that of men; 52% of women and 47% of men said they were “not motivated at all.” When asked “How important is it for you to be able to influence decisions in your community/municipality?” 28% of women and 32% of men said it was “very important,” and 18% of women said it was of “no importance,” compared with 13% of men.

### **Demographics**

The average respondent is in their early 40s, with at least a secondary education (65%), is married or living together with someone (71%), and has children (72%). Seventeen percent listed “farmer” as a primary or secondary work activity. The income category most commonly chosen by respondents was the lowest category: 10,000 MKD or less per month (29%), or the equivalent of US\$205 or less per month. When not controlling for clustering, a few differences were found that will be given particular attention in the endline analysis. In both the pilot and counterfactual areas, 44% of respondents were women and 56% were men. In the pilot areas, 51% of respondents were Macedonian and 39% were Albanian while in the counterfactual areas 69% of respondents were Macedonian and 29% were Albanian. Roughly the same proportion of Macedonian and Albanian respondents are women.

The average baseline respondent’s demographic characteristics can be compared to those from the 2012 USAID/Macedonia Democracy and Governance (DG) national household survey, which is nationally representative. Note that the DG survey respondents were drawn from a different population: 20.2% of respondents lived in Skopje, and only 39.6% lived in rural areas, The baseline survey sample respondents are similar to the DG survey respondents with respect to their average age (42 and 41 years, respectively) and unemployment rate (29% and 30%, respectively). However, more DG survey respondents had higher levels of education (84% had at least a secondary education), and were from slightly more affluent households (just 17% reported monthly household income of 10,000 MKD or less).

### **CONCLUSIONS**

The baseline data from the MCCA impact evaluation baseline survey appears to be of sufficiently high quality for continuation of the impact evaluation. Data collection was implemented with high rigor, and the data is well-suited for analysis when combined with the panel data from the household surveys and the qualitative data from in-depth, semi-structured key informant interviews and focus group discussions to be collected during the endline research phase.

Overall, the pilot and counterfactual area survey samples are sufficiently similar to enable the effective use of the difference-in-differences methodology to evaluate MCCA pilot activity impacts of interest. When the statistical significance tests controlled for clustering of responses by municipality, only two statistically significant differences between responses from the pilot and counterfactual areas was found. When not controlling for clustering by municipality, there were a number of differences; however, most of these were small and non-substantive enough as to be considered unimportant to the analysis. The difference-in-differences methodology is expected to be able to control for these. Still, endline analysis can take into account demographic and other factors that may control for underlying observable differences between pilot and counterfactual areas that might be the cause for these relatively modest differences.

# 1 EVALUATION PURPOSE AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS

## 1.1 EVALUATION PURPOSE

USAID has initiated a concerted effort to identify, analyze, and address the issue of global climate change, which has profound implications for development. The goal of the USAID's *Global Climate Change and Development Strategy* (2012) is to enable partner countries to accelerate transition to climate-resilient, low-emission development. USAID leadership in this area includes attention to climate change adaptation, clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and integration of climate concerns into other sectors, such as forestry, agriculture, biodiversity, gender equality and women's empowerment, and governance. GCCO seeks to apply USAID's *Evaluation Policy* and the incipient global climate change evaluation agenda to distill practical lessons from its experience with climate change programming and to demonstrate accountability for achieving results.

Through the Global Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation (GCC M&E) task order under the Evaluation Services Indefinite Quantity Contract,<sup>1</sup> Development & Training Services, Inc. (dTS) has been contracted by USAID to support the Agency to design and conduct impact and performance evaluations to inform future programming of its global climate change initiatives. USAID considers rigorous program evaluations and impact evaluations to be essential to Agency efforts to mitigate climate change and to reduce vulnerability to climate change. According to USAID's *Evaluation Policy*, impact evaluations include those that "measure the change in a development outcome that is attributable to a defined intervention; impact evaluations are based on models of cause and effect and require a credible and rigorously defined counterfactual to control for factors other than the intervention that might account for the observed change."<sup>2</sup>

Starting in fiscal year 2012, USAID's Global Climate Change Office (GCCO), part of the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment, began funding integration pilot activities to emphasize and support the need for integration of climate change considerations into other top USAID priorities. Among these pilots was the USAID/Macedonia climate change integration pilot, Municipal Climate Change Strategies (MCCS), launched in 2012 with funding from GCCO, and implemented by Milieukontakt Macedonia (MKM). MCCS integrates climate change concerns into a democracy and governance programming approach and employs an innovative participatory planning process – the Green Agenda – to develop municipal-level strategies and action plans that facilitate climate change adaptation and mitigation. GCCO contracted dTS through the GCC M&E task order to undertake an impact evaluation of the MCCS integration pilot.

USAID has focused several activities on the intersection of climate change and democracy and governance, and an impact evaluation of the MCCS provides an opportunity for the Agency to learn more about the most effective investments to make in this area. The impact evaluation of the MCCS integration pilot will inform the design of future activities that aim to equip local governments to be able to respond to climate

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<sup>1</sup> USAID Contract Number AID-RAN-I-00-09-00015, Task Order Number AID-OAA-TO-12-00001

<sup>2</sup> USAID Evaluation Policy: Learning from Experience. January 2011. <http://transition.usaid.gov/evaluation/USAIDEvaluationPolicy.pdf>

change. The GCCO and USAID/Macedonia are the primary audiences for the impact evaluation, but important lessons can be learned for use throughout the Agency regarding integrating climate change into development programming.

## 1.2 EVALUATION QUESTIONS

USAID designed the overall evaluation questions to reflect USAID learning priorities for the MCCS pilot activity. The evaluation questions were used to guide the evaluation design and research instrument development, and the findings section contains results for each evaluation question.

The pilot objectives and causal logic (detailed in Section 2) suggest that MCCS impacts at the household level (in terms of changes in awareness, attitudes, and behavior) are most likely to be derived from three types of interventions. These are 1) local events and information about the Green Agenda and the municipal level pilots; 2) the MCCS public awareness raising campaign; and 3) hearing about the local work or awareness raising campaign from others in the community. The implementing partner anticipates all of these vectors to contribute to changes in awareness, attitudes, and behavior. In addition, the pilot is expected to have impacts on how municipal governments and citizens engage with each other. GCCO categorized these expected impacts into four dimensions: climate change, civic activism, intra-community engagement, and social cohesion. dTS designed the evaluation to measure changes resulting from MCCS interventions along these four dimensions, which are the basis for the following eleven evaluation questions (see Table 1). These fundamental questions form the basis of the evaluation design.

TABLE 1. MCCS EVALUATION QUESTIONS

<b>Climate Change</b>	
Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders'...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. awareness of climate change?</li> <li>2. awareness of local impacts of climate change?</li> <li>3. attitudes toward climate change?</li> <li>4. actions to improve adaptation to climate change?<sup>3</sup></li> <li>5. actions that decrease GHG contributions towards climate change (mitigation)?</li> </ol>
<b>Civic Activism</b>	
Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders'...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. attitudes towards civic activism?</li> <li>7. levels of civic activism?</li> </ol>
<b>CSO, Municipal Government, and Citizens' engagement with each other</b>	
Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders'...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. attitudes toward engagement with each other?</li> <li>9. levels of engagement with each other?</li> </ol>
<b>Social Cohesion</b>	
Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders'...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. attitudes toward social cohesion?</li> <li>11. levels of social cohesion?</li> </ol>

<sup>3</sup> Note that there were previously 12 evaluation questions. In the evaluation plan for this impact evaluation, the original questions 4 and 5 were combined into a new question 4. The original text of question 4 was "actions to mitigate effects (preparedness) of climate change" and the original question 5 was "actions to increase resilience to climate change (adaptation)."

# 2 MCCS PILOT BACKGROUND<sup>4</sup>

## 2.1 PILOT DESCRIPTION

As described in the MCCS pilot documents, Macedonia is a small, land-locked country in southeastern Europe that has an extremely variable climate. With approximately 19 percent of its population employed in agriculture, the country is vulnerable to climate change. Climate predictions point to increasing temperatures and declining levels of precipitation, conditions that “will stress an already hot, dry climate that is prone to extreme, weather-related events such as heat waves, drought, floods, and forest fires.”<sup>5</sup>

USAID defines its assistance relating to climate change adaptation as “helping countries and communities prepare for and adapt to climate change by building the resilience of people, places and livelihoods to climate change.” It defines its assistance relating to climate change mitigation as “helping countries slow or curb carbon emissions while promoting clean and sustainable economic development.”<sup>6</sup>

The MCCS pilot, implemented by Milieukontakt Macedonia (MKM), a local partner of Milieukontakt International (based in the Netherlands), seeks to address the need to strengthen civil society and the need to raise awareness to, boost activism around, and bolster local resilience to climate change as well as encourage the implementation of actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Using an innovative approach called the Green Agenda (GA) method, which has been previously implemented in seven municipalities in Macedonia and 40 municipalities in Eastern Europe, the MCCS activity aims to bring together stakeholders – including civil society organizations (CSOs), citizens, and municipal authorities – to develop consensus-based strategies and action plans to address climate change mitigation and adaptation to its effects. The GA is a participatory process which works with stakeholders in each municipality to create local working groups who conduct their own analyses to develop strategic and action plans and ideas for local projects. In each municipality, MCCS is primarily implemented through a local CSO that has experience working on local environmental issues and engaging directly with the municipal government. The pilot activities include four components:

- Training for CSO and municipality staff
- Green Agenda process, including small “urgent action” projects implemented early in the process<sup>7</sup>
- Municipal-level pilots, which are substantive projects prioritized near the end of the Green Agenda process and which reflect community priorities
- Public climate change awareness raising campaigns

USAID/Macedonia envisions that the coalescence of civil society and local government around the non-political issue of climate change at the local level will produce a significant and visible impact in the pilot

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<sup>4</sup> This section is equivalent to and satisfies the GCC M&E contractual requirements to include a section on activity description.

<sup>5</sup> Milieukontakt Macedonia. “GCCl project description – revised 09 18 (final).” September, 2012.

<sup>6</sup> USAID’S Climate Strategy webpage. Available at: <http://www.usaid.gov/climate/strategy>

<sup>7</sup> Urgent actions were designed to allow stakeholders to see immediate, tangible results and at the same time to encourage municipality participation. Urgent actions were implemented early in the Green Agenda process and had a small scope in terms of budget, timeframe, and citizen participation. The budget support limit for the urgent actions was USD 20,000, plus a minimum 20% contribution from the municipal government.

municipalities. The MCCA project has several intersecting dimensions related to climate change adaptation and mitigation and democracy and governance; all were taken into consideration in the impact evaluation.

## 2.2 PILOT OBJECTIVES AND INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

The MCCA objective, “Municipal stakeholders better prepared to manage local climate change challenges,” has two intermediate results (IRs). The first (IR 1) is improved local democratic processes; the second (IR 2) is increased capacity to adapt to climate change. To achieve these two intermediate results, MCCA uses the Green Agenda method, which engages stakeholders in a participatory process designed to develop consensus-based strategies and action plans to address adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its effects. See Figure 1 for the MCCA results framework and illustrative indicators.<sup>8</sup>

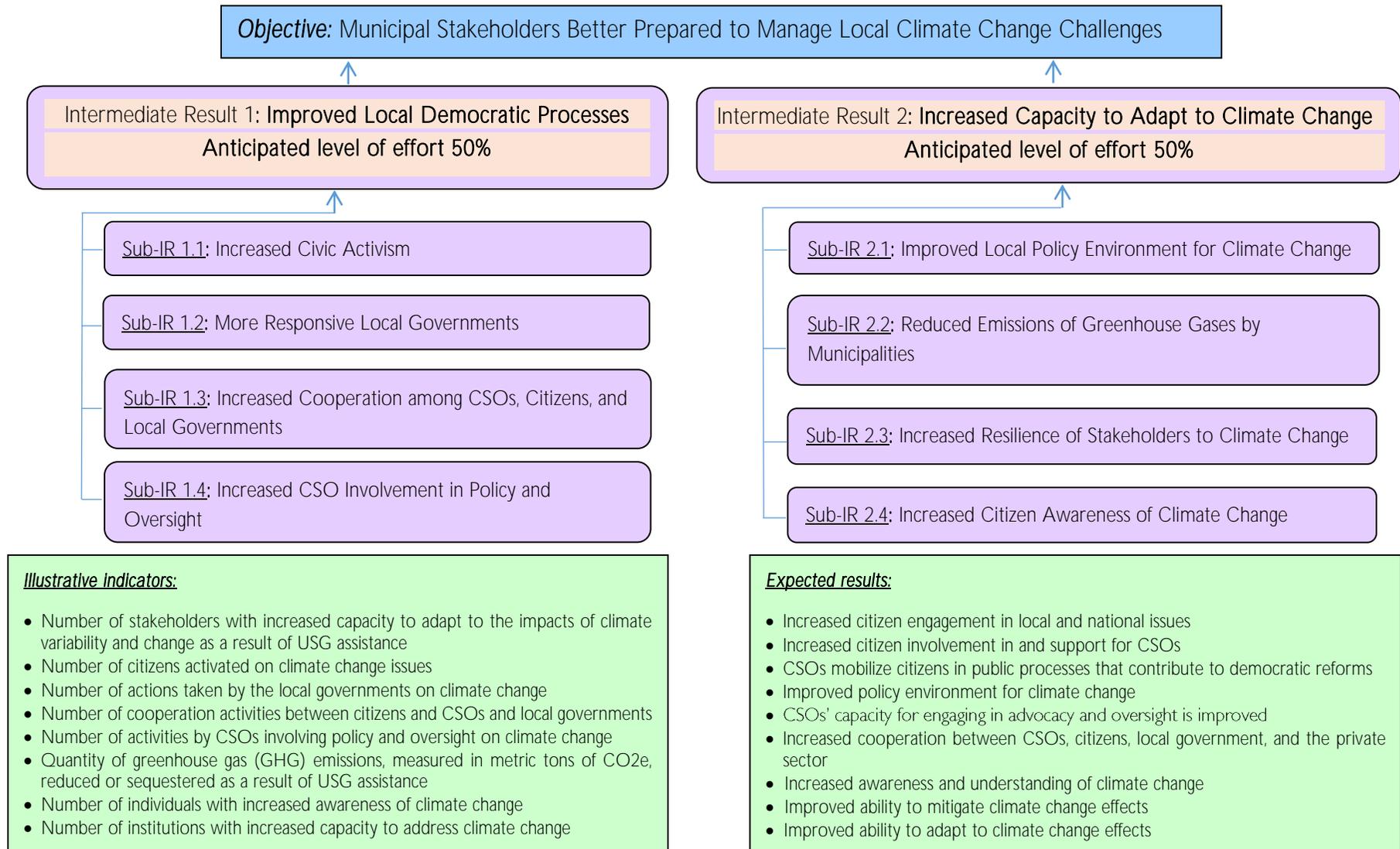
The two intermediate results each have four sub-IRs as follows:

- Intermediate Result 1: Improved democratic processes at the local level
  - Sub-IR 1.1: Increased civic activism
  - Sub IR 1.2: More responsive local governments
  - Sub IR 1.3: Increased cooperation among CSOs, citizens, and local governments
  - Sub IR 1.4: Increased CSO involvement in policy and oversight
- Intermediate Result 2: Increased capacity to adapt to climate change
  - Sub IR 2.1: Improved local policy environment for climate change
  - Sub IR 2.2: Reduced emissions of greenhouse gases by municipalities
  - Sub IR 2.3: Increased resilience of stakeholders to climate change
  - Sub IR 2.4: Increased citizen awareness of climate change

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<sup>8</sup> Note that the results framework provided to dTS had just two sub-IRs for IR 2. dTS added two additional sub-IRs (2.2 and 2.3) to the results framework presented in this evaluation plan so that it would be consistent with subsequent MCCA documents' description of the sub-IRs.

FIGURE 1. MUNICIPAL CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIES RESULTS FRAMEWORK



## 2.3 ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION AND STATUS

The MCCA pilot is designed to increase the capacity of municipal government staff, CSO staff, and citizens in target municipalities to adapt to and mitigate climate change. As noted in Section 2.1, it has four major components: 1) capacity building for CSOs and municipalities to support adaptation to and mitigation of the impacts of climate change; 2) strategic planning (the Green Agenda method); 3) implementation of municipal pilots; and 4) a climate change public awareness raising campaign. There is some overlap in these components. In the original project design, four municipalities were chosen to participate in all four components and another four were to participate only in capacity building activities and the information campaign. However, under an extension granted to MCCA in FY14, the pilot was expanded to allow all eight of the original municipalities, as well as two additional municipalities, to participate in all four components.<sup>9</sup> The pilot activities are being implemented in three rounds across the 10 pilot municipalities.

As of the time of this writing, the four Round 1 MCCA municipalities have completed the Green Agenda process, which began with the stakeholder meetings in May/June 2013 and ran through March 2014. These municipalities are now at various stages of planning, implementing, and monitoring the results of municipal-level pilot projects. Milieukontakt Macedonia reported that the public awareness campaign for Round 1 municipalities began in June 2014, and it was expected to be completed between October and December of 2014. The four municipalities in Round 2 received capacity building in 2013 but did not participate in Green Agenda activities at that time. The activity extension provided by USAID in 2014 enabled Round 2 municipalities to participate in the Green Agenda. It is expected that they will complete the GA process in February 2015. The municipal pilots for Round 2 municipalities are planned to be carried out starting in March 2015. The Round 2 public information campaign is planned to start in April 2015. The two Round 3 municipalities will begin the GA process and activities in 2015, with the pilots to follow in 2016.<sup>10</sup>

Note that the impact evaluation covers only the municipalities in Round 1 and Round 2. These eight municipalities were included in the 2013 baseline data collection and, therefore, will be included in the endline data collection.

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<sup>9</sup> The original timeline for the MCCA integration pilot implementation was September 2012 to September 2014 with a budget of US\$1.3 million. Under the extension, the end date became September 2016 and the budget was increased to US\$2.8 million.

<sup>10</sup> The Round 3 municipalities, which will not be included in the impact evaluation, are planned to 1) participate with MCCA in the GA between June 2015 and March 2016; 2) have the public information campaigns between February and August 2016; and 3) implement municipal pilots between April and August 2016.

# 3 EVALUATION METHODS AND LIMITATIONS<sup>11</sup>

This section summarizes the baseline approach and methodology, including an explanation of how the impact evaluation will use a difference-in-differences method to address the evaluation questions. Following this is a discussion of the selection of the pilot and counterfactual municipalities, the sampling strategy, and the survey instruments. Key measurement challenges and limitations are also identified. The detailed text on the methods and limitations can be found in Appendix 1.

## 3.1 EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation team leader and all other members of the evaluation team are external to USAID and the implementing partner. Each member of the evaluation team was selected to contribute relevant expertise in 1) evaluation methods; 2) democracy, governance, and climate change; and 3) local context. Rees Warne, the Senior Field Evaluation Leader for dTS' Global Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation task order and an impact and performance evaluation specialist, was responsible for the overall design of the evaluation, implementation of the baseline research, and supervision of other team members in the design and implementation of the baseline data collection and preparation of the report. Nils Junge, Lead Evaluation Specialist and Nancy Peek, M&E Specialist, provided substantive input and support for all aspects of the work (both in the US and Macedonia) from survey design in taking the lead in drafting the quantitative and qualitative survey instruments to analysis to report writing. Local Evaluation Specialist Marija Nashokovska, who has extensive experience in M&E, democracy and governance, municipal surveys, and quantitative and qualitative research in Macedonia, brought valuable local knowledge and USAID/Macedonia project implementation experience. A competent and experienced research firm, Rating Agency, was selected to conduct the household survey and in-depth interviews and carry out data entry. The independence of the evaluation team was protected, and each team member signed a conflict of interest statement. (See Appendix VI.)

## 3.2 EVALUATION RESEARCH DESIGN

The MCCS impact evaluation uses a mixed methods design that includes a difference-in-differences approach with baseline and endline household surveys (primarily quantitative methods with some qualitative elements) and panel data. The baseline data collection methods also included in-depth key informant interviews (qualitative methods) with key stakeholder groups.

The MCCS impact evaluation design was informed by sectoral and methodological background research. The evaluation team reviewed literature on the history and role of civil society, ethnicity, and governance in democratization in Macedonia, as well as the greater Balkan region, after the break-up of Yugoslavia. Research was conducted on the anticipated effects of climate change in Macedonia, including future impacts on agriculture, food production, and public health. The evaluation design was also informed by a review of other relevant CSO strengthening projects that have been implemented by USAID or other donors. To inform the development of the household survey questionnaire, the evaluation team reviewed several

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<sup>11</sup> This section is a summary of the full description of the methods for the implementation of the baseline survey for the MCCS impact evaluation, which can be found in Appendix 1. This sections contains both summaries and excerpts of the text in the appendix. This section is equivalent to and satisfies the GCC M&E contractual requirements to include a section on research design and evaluation methods.

resources on climate change communication. The team researched literature related to attitudes about climate change and consulted previous questionnaires that have been used to survey the public about climate change.

### 3.2.1 MIXED METHODS

For the baseline research, dTS designed and implemented quantitative and qualitative research methods that were complementary, allowing the validity of the findings to be triangulated. dTS conducted questionnaire-based household interviews that were focused on collecting quantitative data but contained qualitative elements as well. dTS also collected baseline qualitative data through semi-structured in-depth interviews. .

### 3.2.2 QUANTITATIVE METHODS FOR ATTRIBUTING CHANGE: DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES

The main building blocks of a robust impact evaluation (IE) are having a cause-and-effect model, confidence in attribution, and valid counterfactuals. Conditions that enable this type of analysis are rarely optimal, however, and a variety of research designs and statistical methods have been developed to work around the many constraints that arise.

#### 3.2.2.1 ATTRIBUTING CHANGE

The term impact evaluation has come to refer to a very specific type of evaluation. It is distinguished by its rigorous analytical approach to assessing the extent to which impacts from an intervention can be attributed to the intervention itself. This entails accounting for the possibility that other factors may have influenced the change and using statistical methods to control for those factors. The primary tool for controlling for non-project influences on the factors of interest is the use of comparison groups (*counterfactuals*). When applied to municipalities, this approach assumes that municipalities with observably similar characteristics (e.g., ethnic composition, climate, population size, etc.) are subject to the same or similar external influences.

#### 3.2.2.2 CONSTRUCTING COUNTERFACTUALS

Rigorous impact evaluation involves comparing changes in a treatment group to a control or counterfactual group. For the MCCA IE, the treatment and counterfactual groups each consist of municipalities chosen from among those that applied to be part of the MCCA pilot activity. The chosen counterfactual should be as similar to the subject experiencing the intervention (person, household, group, municipality, etc.) as possible – apart from the receipt of treatment. This provides the opportunity to isolate the impact of the treatment, thus making it measurable. Following the intervention, the differences between the subject group, which received treatment, and the counterfactual, which received no treatment, should be attributable to the intervention. There are two caveats to this. First, it is always possible that unobserved factors (or variables) may contribute to or account for the change. Second, it is not always possible to find exact counterfactual matches. In the case of Macedonia, there is sufficient heterogeneity among municipalities – which may be expected to have an influence on MCCA outcomes – that exact matches are not possible. (See section 3.2.5 below for a detailed description of the selection of MCCA and counterfactual municipalities.)

#### 3.2.2.3 DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES RESEARCH METHOD

The impact evaluation uses a difference-in-differences research method with panel data (see section 3.2.4 below). The difference-in-differences method involves a treatment group and a counterfactual group from which data is collected at two points in time. The first “difference” in this method is the difference between before the intervention (the baseline) and after the intervention (the endline). The second “difference” is between areas with (pilot) and without (counterfactual) the intervention. For the chosen indicators, once

the difference between the two points in time has been subtracted, the remaining differences between the two groups will reflect the impact of the project, (assuming that bias and external influences have been properly controlled for). The differences in the mean outcomes will be measured, and their significance tested using a t-test or similar tests.

### **3.2.3 BASELINE AND ENDLINE SURVEYS (QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DATA)**

The baseline research was conducted around the time the MCCA activities began in the municipalities in June 2013. The endline research is expected to be conducted in June 2015, two years after the baseline research. Baseline and endline research include questionnaires administered to randomly (at the baseline) selected households, as well as semi-structured in-depth interviews with a variety of stakeholders. Focus groups will also be conducted as part of the endline research.

### **3.2.4 PANEL DATA APPROACH**

This impact evaluation is structured as a panel study in which the same individuals (respondents) are asked the same questions at two points in time (in this case at baseline and endline). Following the same respondents over time helps to improve the statistical power of the data and strengthens the conclusions that can be drawn from the evaluation. Each respondent that was interviewed during the baseline data collection will be interviewed again at the endline and asked the same questions. Some new questions will be added for the endline survey to cover specific activities supported by the pilot in each MCCA municipality. The panel approach allows the IE to track any changes in individual responses. Both anonymity and confidentiality were protected during the design and use of survey instruments and of the data sets. dTS follows Institutional Review Board (IRB) guidance on confidentiality.

### **3.2.5 SELECTION OF MCCA AND COUNTERFACTUAL MUNICIPALITIES**

To establish a credible counterfactual and to create the basis for generalizing results, it is important to avoid selection bias as much as possible. While program designers may have an understandable tendency to select treatment areas (in this case municipalities) that seem to have the highest probability of success – to maximize the learning opportunity – it is highly desirable to randomly select the treatment and counterfactual areas. However, in the case of this IE, random selection was not possible because the MCCA design required that municipalities express an interest in participating in the pilot. Furthermore, given the small number of municipalities, comparability across two pools of municipalities was deemed more important. To reduce the risk of selection bias – in this case reducing the risk that only the “best” municipalities were chosen for the pilot, thus leaving the remaining pool of municipalities for the counterfactual already different from the pilot group – MKM and dTS worked together to create comparable sets of pilot and counterfactual municipalities.

Municipalities were selected for participation in the MCCA (and, concurrently, in the counterfactual group) in a two-stage process. In the first stage of the selection process, MKM sent out a request for CSOs and municipalities to express interest in participating in the MCCA. Each CSO applied jointly with a municipality. The applications were ranked as eligible for participation according to selection criteria established by MKM. In the second stage, from the list of eligible CSO/municipality pairs, eight were selected for participation in the pilot and eight were selected as the counterfactual group. The assignment of a CSO/municipality pair to one group or the other was based on the requirement to create two groups that were broadly similar across a range of key indicators (i.e., characteristics that pertain to the theories of change intrinsic to the MCCA project). These key characteristics included climate zone, ethnic mix, municipality size, population

size, proportion of the population living in the municipal center,<sup>12</sup> level of municipal government experience with similar projects or work, and interest and willingness of a CSO and municipal government to dedicate resources to work on climate change. Note that the importance of this last key characteristic necessitated choosing counterfactuals from among the CSO/municipality pairs that had applied to participate in the MCCA.<sup>13</sup> MKM and the Mission collaborated closely with dTS to create sets of pilot and counterfactual municipalities that would function well for both the success of MCCA and for an effective IE that could allow for some generalization of results. The importance of the MKM and Mission collaboration in this aspect of the IE cannot be overstated – it was a vital foundation for the success of the IE. See Figure 2 for a map of the MCCA pilot and impact evaluation counterfactual municipalities.

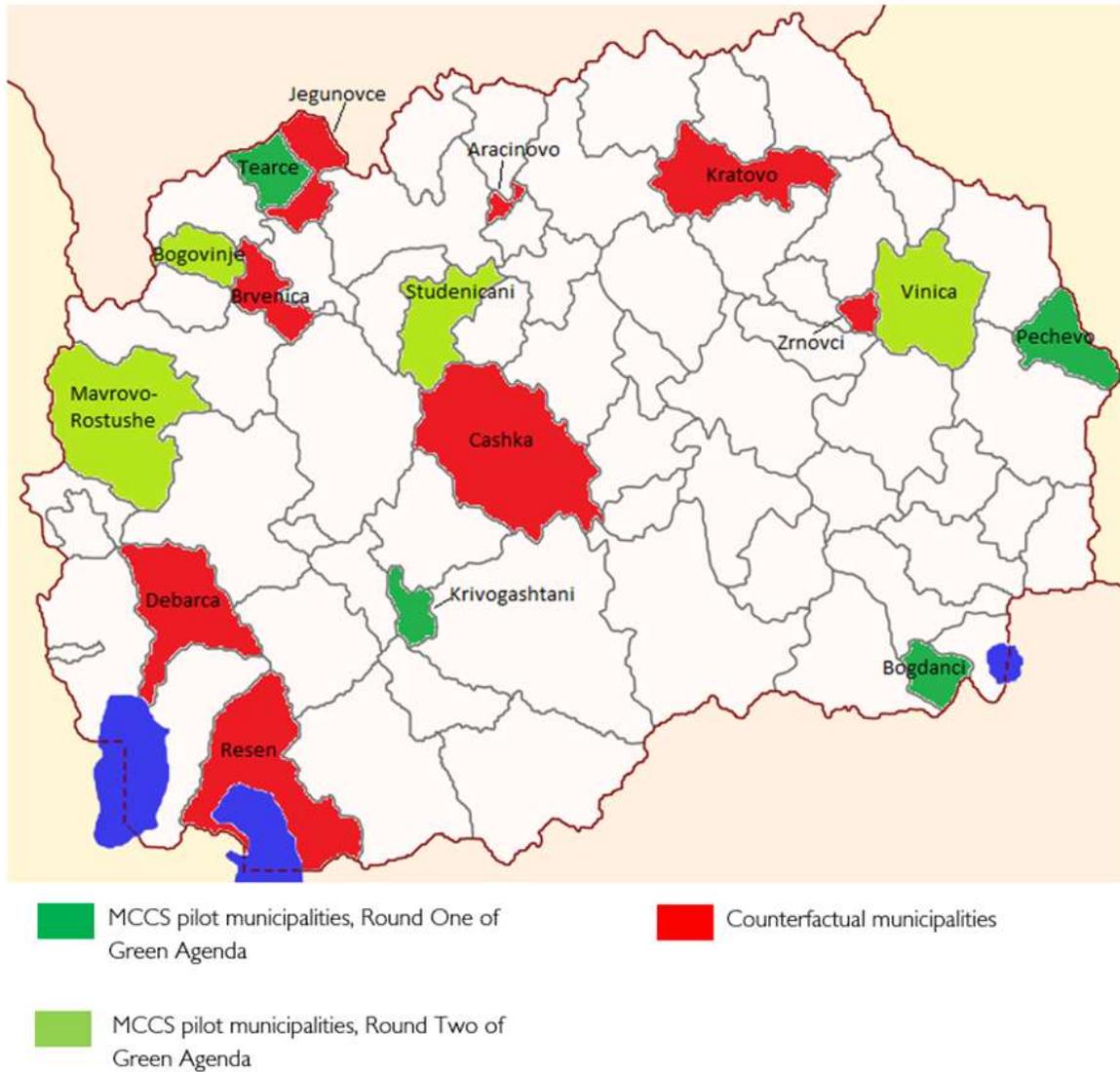
Note that the MCCA intervention is not designed to focus on particular groups of people, nor on a contiguous geographic area (outside of a single municipality). Therefore, the sets of pilot and counterfactual municipalities are referred to throughout the baseline report as “pilot areas” and “counterfactual areas.”

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<sup>12</sup> In this document, “municipal center” refers to the population center that is the seat of government administration for the municipality.

<sup>13</sup> Given the MCCA design and objectives, including municipalities where the municipal government was not interested in working on climate change issues would have created an insurmountable bias in the data and undermined comparison of changes among municipalities.

FIGURE 2. MAP OF MACEDONIA: MCCS PILOT IMPLEMENTATION<sup>14</sup> AND IMPACT EVALUATION COUNTERFACTUAL MUNICIPALITIES



### 3.3 BASELINE DATA COLLECTION METHODS

This section describes the baseline data collection process including: measures used, data sources (including existing performance data), collection methods, schedule, and analysis plan. Tables 2 and 3 provide a summary of the measures and data collection methods and sources used to develop the baseline for the MCCS evaluation questions.

<sup>14</sup> Note: Two additional municipalities will be selected through a competitive process as part of the MCCS pilot extension. Due to the inclusion of two additional municipalities after the baseline data collection took place, these municipalities will not be examined through the impact evaluation.

TABLE 2. MCCS EVALUATION QUESTIONS, MEASURES, AND BASELINE DATA SOURCES

<b>RESEARCH QUESTIONS:</b> <i>What is the impact of MCCS activities on citizens, municipal government representatives, and CSO's:</i>	<b>Measures</b>	<b>Baseline Data Sources</b>
1. Awareness of climate change?	Change in awareness and understanding of the concept of climate change  Change in level of understanding of the causes and potential effects of global climate change  Change in level of awareness and understanding of possible actions that can be taken to address global climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household (HH) survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• National democracy and governance (DG) survey</li> </ul>
2. Awareness of local impacts of climate change?	Change in awareness and understanding of the potential effects of climate change in the municipality  Change in level of awareness and understanding of possible actions that can be taken by individuals or within the municipality to address local climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> </ul>
3. Attitudes toward climate change?	Change in perceptions of the causes and potential effects of climate change  Change in perception of positive or negative effects of climate change on individuals/municipality/world  Change in perceptions of the ability to take action to address climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• National DG survey</li> </ul>
4. Actions that improve adaptation to climate change?	Change in type and level actions taken to adapt to potential climate change at the individual or municipal level (for example, changed farming techniques or improved irrigation)  Number of municipal climate change adaptation strategies adopted and actions implemented as a result of the MCCS  Change in municipal budget allocated to climate change related issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• Municipal records</li> <li>• MCCS monitoring/performance data</li> </ul>
5. Actions that decrease GHG emissions?	Change in number and types of actions taken to decrease GHG emissions at the individual level and at the municipal level (for example, using more efficient energy sources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• Municipal records</li> <li>• MCCS monitoring/performance data</li> </ul>

RESEARCH QUESTIONS: <i>What is the impact of MCCS activities on citizens, municipal government representatives, and CSO's:</i>	Measures	Baseline Data Sources
6. Attitudes toward civic activism?	Change in perceptions of CSO responsiveness and efficacy in the municipality  Change in perceptions of municipal government responsiveness efficacy in the municipality  Change in level of citizen trust in local and national institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• National DG survey</li> </ul>
7. Levels of civic activism?	Change in participation in public events or activities (generally and specifically related to climate change)  Change in participation in or support for CSO activities  Change in level of citizen motivation to engage in activities with civil society organizations/ municipal government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• Municipal records</li> <li>• MCCS monitoring/ performance data</li> </ul>
8. Attitudes toward engagement with each other?	Change in perceptions of collaboration between the municipal government, CSOs, and citizens to act on citizen priorities (generally and specifically related to climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> </ul>
9. Levels of engagement with each other?	Change in level of citizen motivation to engage in activities with civil society organizations/ municipal government  Documented collaboration between citizens, CSOs, and municipal governments in developing municipal strategies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• Municipal records</li> <li>• MCCS monitoring/ performance data</li> </ul>
10. Attitudes toward social cohesion?	Change in perception of municipal government treatment of citizens from different ethnic groups  Change in perception of collaboration between different ethnic groups within the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> </ul>
11. Levels of social cohesion?	Change in level of comfort working with people from other ethnic groups to solve local issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> </ul>

TABLE 3. MCCS IMPACT EVALUATION BASELINE DATA COLLECTION METHODS, SOURCES, AND SAMPLE SIZE

Baseline Data Collection Method	Baseline Data Sources	Method Type	Sample Size
Statistically representative sampling of households in the MCCS pilot and counterfactual municipalities using a quantitative survey instrument with qualitative elements	Household survey	Quantitative and Qualitative	1,800
Semi-structured qualitative, in-depth key informant interviews with Municipal administration, CSO, and MKM staff and other key informants	Key informant interviews	Qualitative	76
Desk review of relevant and available municipal records	Municipal records	Quantitative	16
Review of relevant and available MKM project monitoring/ performance documentation	MKM project monitoring/ performance documents	Quantitative and Qualitative	N/A
Desk review of USAID/Macedonia DG national household survey data	USAID/Macedonia DG National household survey data from 2012	Quantitative	Collected through USAID/Macedonia

### 3.3.1 STAKEHOLDERS INTERVIEWED

The stakeholders interviewed to address the evaluation questions for the MCCS IE baseline were identified in collaboration with USAID/Macedonia and MKM. The stakeholder groups are listed below.

- Municipal government administration representatives
- Civil society organization representatives, including CSOs directly participating in MCCS implementation and others
- Household members: randomly selected adults (18 years of age or older)
- Municipal-level key informants
- MCCS implementers
- Other key informants with relevant expertise in or information on climate change in Macedonia, municipal funding streams, etc.

### 3.3.2 DATA, COLLECTION METHODS, AND INSTRUMENTS

Data for the baseline came from 4 types of sources: 1) existing performance information; 2) administrative data; 3) household surveys (quantitative and qualitative data); and 4) qualitative interviews. Data collection instruments were reviewed and approved by MaGill, an independent IRB. All data from household surveys and from key informant interviews will be transferred to USAID as per agreed-upon protocols.

#### 3.3.2.1 EXISTING PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

MCCS performance information was consulted as background for the evaluation design. Other project documents were consulted as well.

### 3.3.2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE/INSTITUTIONAL DATA

The baseline is informed by data collected by the implementing partner as part of the application process for CSOs and municipalities to be accepted as project participants.

### 3.3.2.3 QUANTITATIVE DATA

**Data sources.** Household survey respondents are members of households chosen by the methods described in the sampling section below.

**Data collection methods.** Enumerators hired and managed by a local data collection firm used the procedures outlined in the sampling section below to identify respondents and secure their agreement to be interviewed and provide responses to the questionnaire.

**Data collection instruments.** The baseline household questionnaire contained questions to elicit both quantitative and qualitative information that addresses the evaluation questions specified in section 1.2 above. The types of questions included the following: 1) questions to which respondents choose among responses provided **or** provide an “other” response (quantitative questions); 2) questions to which respondents choose among specified levels of agreement or disagreement with a statement or concept (quantitative Likert scales); and 3) open ended questions to which respondents provide the response (qualitative questions). The questions for the household survey were developed by dTS and reviewed by USAID and MKM staff (see Appendix II.A for the full household questionnaire). To provide an opportunity to compare some aspects of data from IE respondents to the wider population of Macedonia, the questionnaire included selected questions from the annual democracy and governance survey that is funded each year by the Mission.<sup>15</sup>

An outline of the key topics covered in the household questionnaire is presented below (listed in the order in which the questions were asked in the survey):

- Attitudes toward civil society
- Levels of civil society engagement
- Perceptions of social cohesion in the municipality
- Attitudes toward the municipal government
- Levels of engagement with the municipal government
- Awareness and knowledge of climate change
- Attitudes toward climate change
- Actions taken to increase resilience to climate change (individual and municipality level)
- Actions taken to decrease GHG emissions (individual and municipality level)
- Demographic indicators

**Sampling.** A number of factors were taken into account in determining the appropriate sample size for this evaluation. These include 1) expected size of the effect from the intervention; 2) clustering of effects on

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<sup>15</sup> It should be noted that, while the dTS team and some USAID staff felt that the wording of some of the democracy and governance questions was not optimal for this IE, the wording was retained to maximize the ability to draw conclusions about the comparability of the IE sample population and Macedonians in general.

individuals by municipality; 3) heterogeneity of outcomes from differential impacts on population groups; and 4) the limited number of municipalities participating in the MCCS pilot. While all municipality residents will potentially be exposed to the MCCS public climate change awareness raising campaign, relatively few are expected to participate directly in the Green Agenda (GA) activities. Given this, combined with a small number of municipal-level primary sampling units, the statistical power for the survey was not expected to be high across most indicators of interest.

For many of the outcome measures, it is reasonable to suggest that program impacts may vary by observable characteristics. For example, impacts may vary by gender, ethnicity, education, distance from the municipal center (seat of government administration for municipality), or level of involvement in community matters. The impact evaluation will attempt to examine whether MCCS effects differ by individual and household characteristics (such as those mentioned above), given modest statistical power.

**Sample size.** For greater power, the evaluation uses a panel data approach in which respondents surveyed at baseline will be re-interviewed during the endline research. Sample size calculations account for all the factors noted above, given a two-stage selection process that at the household level did include random selection. An endline sample size for the overall household survey was determined to be a total of 1,200 households across 16 municipalities.

Researchers need to assume some attrition of respondents between the baseline and the endline surveys, so the baseline sample size must be larger than the size of the sample needed at the endline to allow for appropriate statistical analysis and drawing conclusions from the data. For this IE it was hypothesized that there would be a respondent attrition rate of approximately 25 percent. Thus, the final sample size for the baseline survey was calculated to be 1,800 respondents.

**Sampling method.** The population for the sample was *all households located within selected MCCS and counterfactual municipalities*. For the purposes of the baseline household survey, the municipalities were treated as the primary sampling units, and the households were treated as the secondary sampling units.

### **Selection of population start locations**

Selection of the communities to be included required assuring that there would be proportional representation of respondents with key characteristics, such as ethnicity. Drawing the household sample also included using stratified random sampling taken from two strata – the municipal center (seat of government administration for the municipality) and the other villages in the municipalities.

MCCS causal logic postulates that households engaged in agriculture might find climate change to be more relevant to their daily lives than do households not similarly engaged. Similarly, households in the municipal population center might be expected to have greater opportunities to participate in or otherwise be exposed to Green Agenda activities than people farther from the municipal centers.

Sample size in each municipality was determined through a modified version of probability-proportional-to-size sampling. A sample size of 126 was used in municipalities with populations larger than 10,000 and a sample size of 90 was used in municipalities with populations smaller than 10,000. This increased the remaining pool for smaller strata. Table 4 contains the number of baseline survey respondents by pilot and counterfactual municipality.

TABLE 4. BASELINE SURVEY RESPONDENTS BY MUNICIPALITY

Pilot		Counterfactual	
Respondents' Municipality of Residence	(n=864)	Respondents' Municipality of Residence	(n=936)
Vinica	14.6% (126)	Debarca	9.6% (90)
Mavrovo and Rostuse	10.4% (90)	Kratovo	13.5% (126)
Bogovinje	14.6% (126)	Zrnovci	9.6% (90)
Krivogastani	10.4% (90)	Brvenica	13.5% (126)
Tearce	14.6% (126)	Aracinovo	13.5% (126)
Bogdanci	10.4% (90)	Jegunovce	13.5% (126)
Pechevo	10.4% (90)	Caska	13.5% (126)
Studenicani	14.6% (126)	Resen	13.5% (126)

### Selection of households and household members

After communities were chosen, random starting points were selected within the communities and recorded. From the starting points, the enumerators followed a standard protocol of skip patterns for choosing households to visit. Household survey respondents were chosen randomly within each household in the following way: the adult (18 years of age or older) whose birthday came first after the date of the survey was selected for the interview. If the randomly selected household member was not present, the interviewer was to schedule a time to return to complete the interview. When necessary, enumerators revisited the household a maximum of three times in order to complete the questionnaire.

#### 3.3.2.4 SEMI-STRUCTURED KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

The purpose of the baseline qualitative data collection with semi-structured key informant interviews was to collect information specific to municipal government and CSO capacity and actions. Qualitative data collection also covered information on factors outside the realm of MCCA activities that may have influence on the implementation or effects of MCCA in each municipality.

**Data sources.** Key informants include 1) representatives of municipal governments who have some responsibility for work related to climate change and citizen participation; 2) staff and active volunteers from civil society organizations that participate in MCCA (in the MCCA municipalities) or (in the counterfactual municipalities) have objectives or activities related to climate change and/or citizen participation; 3) citizens who are active in their municipalities; and 4) other individuals who are seen to be critical for understanding the impacts of MCCA. Both men and women were interviewed, and efforts were made to identify a diverse set of informants who could provide perspectives on the characteristics identified as relevant to MCCA theories of change.

**Data collection methods.** Qualitative data was collected through in-depth interviews with 48 key informants from CSO and municipal government staff. An additional 16 key informants were selected for semi-structured, in-depth interviews based on their answers to select questions from the household survey.

**Data collection instruments.** For the baseline, key informant interviews were conducted using semi-structured interview guides. The qualitative instruments used for interviewing the three categories of respondents are outlined below (see Appendix II.B-II.D for the full semi-structured interview guides):

- Levels of community engagement with CSOs and the municipal government (generally, and related to climate change activities specifically)
- Perceptions of social cohesion in the municipality
- Levels of collaboration between municipal government, CSOs, and citizens (generally, and related to climate change activities specifically)
- Awareness and knowledge of climate change
- Attitudes toward climate change
- Actions taken to address climate change (at the CSO and municipal level)

#### **3.3.2.5 NATIONAL DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE SURVEY**

USAID/Macedonia has annually undertaken a national Democracy and Governance (DG) survey. The information gathered in the DG survey has some overlap with the type of information that was needed for responding to the MCCS evaluation questions. The MCCS household survey instrument was designed to include many of the same questions on civic activism, engagement, and social cohesion from the DG survey. Note that, in order to preserve the ability to compare the results from this impact evaluation with the results of the national DG survey, many questions were taken word for word from the DG survey. Data from the national survey from 2012 were used to compare national-level data with the municipal-level data gathered in the pilot and counterfactual municipalities.

### **3.3.3 DATA ANALYSIS PLAN**

For the baseline, the quantitative and qualitative data were analyzed in tandem, with results found in each type of data informing the interpretation of the other. Statistical tests were run on data collected to address all 11 evaluation questions. At the baseline stage, qualitative data has been used to provide background for interpreting quantitative data, and illustrative qualitative information is integrated with the findings. Use of qualitative data will be much more central to the endline analysis, and it will form the core of the mini case studies that will be conducted on selected municipal-level pilot projects supported by MCCS.

#### **3.3.3.1 QUANTITATIVE DATA**

**Data cleaning and processing.** dTS worked with the local data collection firm to clean and code the household questionnaire baseline data. The data were entered using a double-blind entry method. Software compatible with both SPSS and STATA was used. Data coding and cleaning was done by the local firm before the data were sent to dTS. dTS reviewed the data, conducted additional cleaning and coding, and generated new variables for analysis. To ensure respondent anonymity, data from the baseline household survey questionnaires were entered into two separate databases, one with the identifying information that will be used to contact respondents for the endline survey of this panel study and one with the content of the survey responses.

**Baseline analysis.** The baseline analysis tasks for the quantitative data consist of producing descriptive statistics and running a number of statistical tests to compare the responses from pilot and counterfactual areas. The primary task of the analysis at the baseline for this impact evaluation is to provide information on whether the treatment and counterfactual groups are sufficiently similar on key characteristics to provide the basis for a sound difference-in-difference analysis at the endline. Essentially, tests were run to test the null hypothesis that the two samples came from different populations.

Each municipality has its own suite of internal characteristics that will interact with MCCS implementation in different ways (different CSOs lead MCCS activities in different municipalities, each municipal government has its own history and patterns of interactions with its citizens, municipalities are located in a variety of agro-ecological zones, etc.). Therefore, for the purposes of the baseline household survey data analysis, each municipality was treated as a cluster (a primary sampling unit). For the household survey data analysis, statistical significance tests that use clustering were run - that is, the tests that were run controlled for potential clustering of responses by municipality in order to control for similarities of responses explained by similarities *within* municipalities but different *across* municipalities. Because the standard errors are large when controlling for similarities within municipalities given the small number of municipalities involved, the quantitative data on each evaluation question were also run without controlling for clustering to explore areas of possible difference to track or control for at the endline.

**Statistical tests.** The statistical tests used varied depending on the nature of the data collected for each survey question.

- P-values for the test used are reported in the Findings section. For the purposes of this baseline, p-values of greater than or equal to 0.05 are considered to indicate a statistically significant difference. Significance levels of 1% or less are flagged with a “\*\*\*” notation, and significance levels between 5% and 1% are flagged with “\*”.
- Tests of independent means for numerical and binary data
  - The independent samples t-test (referred to hereafter as a “t-test”) was used with numerical and binary data to determine whether any difference between the means of the responses from the two samples were statistically significant. P-values for the t-test are reported in the tables in the Findings section and in Appendix IV.
  - Linear regression was used to produce the p-values reported when the data was analyzed as clustered survey data in STATA.
- Non-parametric tests for ordinal data: The majority of the household survey questions contained Likert scales, which produced ordinal data.
  - The Mann-Whitney U test,<sup>16</sup> a nonparametric test of difference between two populations for ordinal data, was used without assuming outcomes were clustered by municipality to determine whether the patterns of responses differed between the pilot and counterfactual areas.
  - The Somers’ D test, a nonparametric test of differences similar to the Mann-Whitney U test and appropriate for data when outcomes are assumed to be clustered, was run on the ordinal clustered survey data.

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<sup>16</sup> The Mann-Whitney U test is also known as Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney rank sum tests, the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test, and the Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test.

- Tests of categorical data: The Pearson's chi-square test is used to test whether there is a difference in observed frequencies and expected frequencies and, therefore, whether the two samples being tested are from the same population. In this case, Pearson's chi-square was used to test whether the patterns of categorical responses given by respondents in the pilot and counterfactual areas were statistically significantly different.

**Gender.** Because the focus of the baseline data analysis is the comparability of the pilot and counterfactual areas as a foundation for determining change attributable to the MCCA pilot at the endline, the baseline data analysis did not go into depth in analysis of data by gender. Gender will, however, be a focus of data analysis at the endline. Substantial attention will be given to any differential impacts on women and men, and women's experience with the Green Agenda will be described.

For the baseline report, household survey questions related to gender were reported on separately and specifically. Key indicators for the 11 evaluation questions were analyzed by gender, and any statistically significant differences in responses given by men and women are described within the sub-sections on those key indicators. For ease of reference, the results of the analysis of the key indicators by gender are also summarized in the gender sub-section under Demographics (see section 4.1.4.3).

### 3.3.3.2 QUALITATIVE DATA

Data from semi-structured interviews along with the qualitative responses from the household survey were summarized and analyzed. Analysis focused on improving understanding of the quantitative data and providing illustrative examples of respondent experiences related to MCCA and its objectives.

## 3.1 DATA QUALITY

Overall, the data obtained during the baseline data collection is of high quality. Key steps taken by the dTS IE team to ensure data quality included hiring an experienced local research firm (see section 3.1 Evaluation Team); pre-testing and piloting survey instruments; training and close supervision of enumerators; rigorous control of household survey completion; data entry controls, including double-blind data entry and spot-checking a sample of questionnaires; qualitative data recording, summarizing, and transcribing; and use of mixed methods to triangulate findings. These steps taken by the evaluation team to assure data quality are described in more detail in Appendix 1.

## 3.5 STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF EVALUATION METHODS

The complex nature of the MCCA pilot creates a series of challenges for evaluation design. The impact evaluation was designed to maximize capture of both the range of MCCA impacts and the explanatory power of the information obtained. The evaluation design considers and addresses several limitations related to statistical analysis and attribution. The following challenges and how they were and will be addressed are described briefly below. For additional detail see Appendix I.

**Complexity and the limitations of statistical analysis.** MCCA is complex, incorporating multiple objectives relating to democracy and governance on the one hand and climate change adaptation and mitigation on the other; it has multiple stakeholders; it is implemented in different municipalities and regions by different implementing partners; it engages and affects three distinct stakeholder categories – municipal administrations, CSOs and citizens; it includes a wide range of interventions; municipal pilot types will differ in each municipality; and the populations and conditions in the municipalities are diverse. Being a pilot,

MCCS is relatively small, covering (for the purposes of this evaluation) only 8 municipalities.<sup>17</sup> The design of the IE took all of these factors into account and the methodologies and protocols selected were those considered most appropriate to address the challenges.

**Availability of census data for the sampling frame.** There is anecdotal evidence that in the time since the last national census (2002) several municipalities among those in this study have experienced large de-populations. The dTS IE team used a variety of data sources and methods to supplement the census data from 2002 and limit the constraint that lack of current census data had on gathering an effective representative sample.

**Multiple methods for securing a gender balanced sample.** The data collection firm faced challenges in securing a 50% share of women respondents. The final set of respondents includes a disproportionately high percentage of male respondents: 56% of respondents are men and 44% of respondents are women. The sampling plan included randomization of respondents at the household level by selecting as the respondent the adult (over age 18) household member with the birthday that came soonest after the date of the interview,<sup>18</sup> and the IE team and the local data collection firm were aware that there was the potential for a high refusal rate for women identified through these means. The IE team reviewed the local data collection firm's protocols and techniques, and helped to make some refinements and improvements. Additional improvements were made after the IE team conducted observations of enumerators in the field. Early refusal rates were highest for women from Albanian households, so the IE team worked with the data collection firm to test various protocols to improve Albanian women's response rates. While several enumerator teams made up of a man and a woman had been fielded, switching these teams to teams of married couples resulted in higher response rates from women. The data collection firm also increased its use of more seasoned enumerators from the baseline municipalities and provided additional support to enumerators whose response rates for women were particularly low.

While the response rate for women improved over time, the lower response rates in the first weeks of the survey implementation affected the overall ratio. The proportion of Albanian women respondents and Macedonian and other non-Albanian women respondents is equivalent: 44.1% and 43.6% respectively. The proportion of male and female respondents in the pilot and counterfactual areas is equivalent as well. At the endline, the IE team will work closely with the local data collection firm to further increase women's response rates. Since the sample size include expectation of respondent attrition, there is still an opportunity to achieve a more balanced ration of respondents for the endline.

**Attribution.** The fundamental question of any impact evaluation is what observed changes can be attributed to the effects of the intervention being evaluated. For the MCCS pilot, this means accounting for all the factors that may have influenced the outcomes of interest during implementation of the pilot. Attribution will be assessed both using statistical methods (such as the use of a counterfactual and the difference-in-differences methodology) and through qualitative methods. In Appendix 1, the following dimensions that complicate attribution and means used to address them are described: 1) heterogeneity of municipalities and small sample size; 2) appropriateness of expected results for statistical measurement; 3) different actors being engaged at different levels; 4) counterfactual that is not exact match; 5) heterogeneity of interventions among municipalities; and 6) confounding factors (such as other development projects).

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<sup>17</sup> The extension granted in December 2013 allowed for adding two additional municipalities – for a total of 10 municipalities participating in MCCS. As discussed above, these two were not part of MCCS when the baseline was done and, therefore, are not part of the impact evaluation.

<sup>18</sup> Sampling methods such as setting a quota for women and men respondents and seeking to alternate male and female respondents were considered, but rejected as interfering with the random selection of households (the secondary sampling unit).

# 4 FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 4.1 FINDINGS

The overall baseline finding is that the pilot and counterfactual areas are sufficiently similar to each other to enable the effective use of the difference-in-differences methodology for analysis at the endline as a means to evaluate MCCS pilot activity impacts of interest.

The baseline findings presented here are organized by Evaluation Question topic: 1) Climate change; 2) Civic activism and engagement; and 3) Social cohesion. Results for each Evaluation Question are presented and discussed under their respective topics. Results of statistical tests comparing responses from the pilot and counterfactual areas are presented under each topic. For the key indicators for each Evaluation Question, statistical tests were performed to compare survey responses from women and from men, and this information are incorporated in the findings for those key indicators. The final Findings section is on demographics. This section includes a summary of the statistical tests run on the key indicators for each Evaluation Question, comparing survey responses given 1) by women and by men and 2) by Albanians and by Macedonians and other non-Albanians. The quantitative data on each household survey question discussed in the text are provided in tables or charts that accompany the text. Tables with the data for each quantitative household survey question (including those for which a chart is provided in the Findings section) are provided in Appendix IV.

As described in the discussion on methods (see sections 3.3.2.3 and 3.3.3.1), statistical significance tests were undertaken controlling for potential clustering of responses by municipality – that is, controlling for similarities of responses explained by similarities within municipalities but different across municipalities. When this was done, just two statistically significant differences were found between responses in the pilot and counterfactual areas: 1) respondents in the pilot area thought that climate change would affect people in Macedonia sooner than did respondents in the counterfactual areas and 2) respondents in the pilot area were more likely say they have seen billboards, posters or fliers about how to address the causes or consequences of climate change in their municipality. Because the standard errors increase when clustering is used, and because the number of municipalities involved is relatively small, the quantitative data for each Evaluation Question were also run *without* controlling for clustering. This was done to explore areas of possible difference so that they can be tracked or controlled for at the endline. When doing this, some statistically significant differences were found in responses to survey questions from the pilot and counterfactual areas. However, most of these differences were small and non-substantive enough to be considered unimportant to the analysis. Note that, for all of the Evaluation Questions, endline analysis will take into account demographic and other factors that may control for underlying observable differences between pilot and counterfactual areas found through non-clustered analysis that might be the cause for the relatively modest differences at the baseline.

### 4.1.1 CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS, ATTITUDES, AND ACTIONS

In general, the pilot and counterfactual areas appear to be appropriate for comparison on awareness and understanding of climate change. Climate change is a relatively new concept and a scientifically complex phenomenon, so it is not surprising to see that respondents' depth of understanding of the concept varied widely.

Clear and accurate awareness and understanding of climate change – that is, knowledge about climate change - are central building blocks for understanding what can be done about climate change and taking concrete steps to do something about it. As is the case for any complex problem, if people do not understand what climate change is and what kinds of effects it is likely to have – both globally and locally (see sections on Evaluation Questions 1 and 2) – it is difficult to make effective decisions on how to address it. Attitudes toward issues related to climate change are addressed in the section on Evaluation Question 3. What respondents think can be done about climate change and that they actually have done (practice) is addressed in the section on Evaluation Questions 4 and 5.

To provide a basis for determining whether MCCA made a difference in people's awareness of the implications of global and local climate change, the baseline survey questionnaire first asked respondents in the municipalities of interest whether they had heard of climate change. Those who reported that they had NOT heard of climate change were not asked further questions related to the topic of climate change; however, they did complete all the other parts of the survey. Therefore, while the total number of respondents surveyed was 1,800, the total number who responded to the set of questions about climate change was 1,346.

Respondents who said they had heard about climate change were then asked questions to gauge their levels of interest and understanding of climate change. The objective was to establish a baseline for whether respondents had reasonably accurate knowledge about or understanding of the concept of climate change. An important part of this is whether respondents are able to differentiate between global and local impacts and implications of climate change. At the endline, the evaluation will measure the change in the percentage of respondents who have heard about climate change and the change in what they understand climate change to mean – at both the global level and the local level.

To unpack how well respondents understand climate change, the baseline research employed a variety of types of questions. Respondents were asked open-ended questions about causes and consequences of climate change, and they were asked both what they as individuals could do about climate change and what their municipal government could do. Following the open-ended questions, respondents were asked to choose among specific responses about causes and consequences of climate change. Respondents were asked to say how strongly they agreed with certain statements, and they were asked to tell enumerators where they would place themselves on scales of intensity of response.

At the time of the baseline, MCCA project staff indicated that they did not yet know exactly what the pilot would be teaching people about climate change in the municipalities targeted by the MCCA pilot. At that time, the public information campaign had not yet been designed. Staff also said they planned to design specific elements of the public information campaign that would be used in each municipality on the basis of the needs and interests of the people in that municipality. Because, at the time of the baseline, it was not known what municipal residents would learn about climate change, the baseline survey questionnaire was designed to cast a broad net to catch a variety of possible MCCA interventions. Household survey questions were designed with reference to existing climate change questionnaires and were adjusted to take into account the context of the pilot and counterfactual municipalities. It was expected that some of the items asked about at the baseline would not be among those covered by the MCCA pilot. It was also expected that the pilot would teach some things that were not covered by the baseline questionnaire. The IE design includes adjusting the endline survey instruments to take into account details of actual MCCA implementation.

#### 4.1.1.1 *EVALUATION QUESTION 1: DID THE MCCS PILOT RESULT IN CHANGES IN STAKEHOLDERS' AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE?*

This section covers several aspects of respondents' awareness of climate change. It covers 1) basic awareness of climate change; 2) how well informed people feel about climate change; 3) useful sources of information on climate change; and 4) elements of understanding of climate change, including causes and global consequences.

##### *Summary of Relevant Results*

Three-quarters of respondents (74.8%) had heard of climate change before taking the survey. Virtually all of the respondents who had heard of climate change (98.2%) said that they thought that climate change was happening. Very few people said that they felt very well informed about local consequences (3.8% in the pilot areas and 4.8% in the counterfactual areas). There is a great deal of room for MCCS to make a difference in this level of awareness. Most people surveyed who had heard of climate change thought that human activity was a central cause (78.5%). When respondents were asked what they thought the global consequences of climate change might be, 20% of those who said they had heard of climate change said that they did not know what any of the consequences might be. The only response that was given more often was floods (25%).

Overall, people in the sample felt better informed about the global consequences of climate change and least informed about ways to reduce the impacts of climate change. Respondents in the counterfactual areas appeared to consider themselves to be better informed about the causes and global consequences of climate change than did those in the pilot areas. There was no difference between the two areas in how well informed they felt about what they could do about climate change.

Most respondents (93.4%) cited television as their most useful source of information about climate change. Just over half of respondents (51%) cited the internet. All other sources were much less frequently mentioned: the next most common sources were daily newspapers (22.9%), radio (18.3%); and social media (14%).

When the statistical significance tests were undertaken controlling for potential clustering of responses by municipality – that is, controlling for similarities of responses explained by similarities within municipalities but different across municipalities – there were no statistically significant differences<sup>19</sup> between responses from the pilot and counterfactual areas.

When running the data analysis without controlling for clustering by municipality, a small number of statistically significant differences were found in responses to survey questions from the pilot and counterfactual areas. However, most of these differences were small and non-substantive enough to be considered unimportant to the analysis. For instance, while respondents in the counterfactual appeared<sup>20</sup> to judge themselves to be slightly more informed about the causes and possible global consequences of climate change, their responses to survey questions about climate change did not necessarily show them to actually be more informed. As noted above, for this and for all of the other evaluation questions, endline analysis will take into account demographic and other factors that may control for underlying observable

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<sup>19</sup> Note that, hereafter, following standard practice, the term “difference” is used to connote “statistically significant difference.” Thus, when the text notes that pilot and counterfactual responses were different, it means that they are statistically significantly different at the 95% confidence level or higher (that is, there is a 95% or higher likelihood that the null hypothesis that the two samples came from different populations should not be rejected). When the text says that no difference was found between the pilot and counterfactual groups, this means that no statistically significant difference was found; it is not meant to imply that the percentages for each possible response were literally identical.

<sup>20</sup> Note that, when statistically significant differences were found only when not controlling for clustering by municipality, those non-clustered differences are reported by saying that they “appear to” be different.

differences between pilot and counterfactual areas that might be the cause for these relatively modest differences.

### ***Awareness of the Concept of Climate Change***

The first climate change question that respondents were asked was “Have you heard of climate change before today?” Overall, 74.8% of respondents had heard of climate change before taking the survey. There was no statistically significant difference between the pilot and counterfactual areas.

There were, however, differences related to demographic characteristics worth keeping in mind in the future. Considerably more Macedonian respondents had heard of climate change (88.3%) than Albanian respondents (53.1%) [Linear regression (clustered): 95% confidence;  $p=0.022$ ]. Respondents who had completed higher levels of education were more likely to have heard of climate change [Somers’ D test (clustered): 99% confidence;  $p=0.000$ ]. Only when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality did it appear that slightly more men than women had heard of climate change (77.1% of men and 71.9% of women) and that respondents engaged in farming were more likely to have heard of climate change. Neither respondents’ age nor whether they had children made a difference in whether they had heard of climate change.

Whether or not people had heard of climate change varied widely among the municipalities, from just 11.9% among respondents in Studeniciani (a pilot municipality) to a full 100% among respondents in Resen (a counterfactual municipality). The pilot may be able to more easily demonstrate increased awareness of climate change in the municipalities where the level of awareness is currently lower.

Respondents were also asked if they thought climate change was happening. Only 24 of the 1346 respondents who had heard of climate change (1.8%) said that they thought that climate change was not happening.

### ***How Well Informed Respondents Feel About Climate Change***

As a starting point for gauging respondents’ level of understanding of climate change at the baseline, respondents were asked how informed they felt about four aspects of climate change: 1) causes of climate change; 2) global consequences of climate change; 3) consequences of climate change in their own municipality; and 4) ways in which we can reduce climate change.

Although most respondents said that they felt that the issue of climate change was important to them, (see the discussion under Evaluation Question 3 in section 4.1.1.3), few said that they paid “a lot” of attention to information on climate change: just 14.9% in the pilot areas and 13.0% in the counterfactual areas (see Table 5). Most respondents (63.1% in the pilot areas and 58.1% in the counterfactual areas) said that they paid “some” attention to information on climate change.

TABLE 5. HOW MUCH ATTENTION DO YOU PAY TO INFORMATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE?

Response	Percentage Who Stated They Pay ___ Attention to Information on Climate Change (Q34) <sup>21</sup>			
	Pilot (n=626)	Counterfactual (n=709)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U <sup>22</sup> test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D <sup>23</sup> (clustered)
A lot	14.9% (93)	13.0% (92)	0.009**	0.258
Some	63.1% (395)	58.1% (412)		
A little	18.7% (117)	24.8% (176)		
None	3.2% (20)	3.9% (28)		
Have no access to information of this kind	0.2% (1)	0.1% (1)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Overall, respondents felt better informed about the global consequences of climate change and least informed about ways to reduce the impacts of climate change (see Table 6). Only when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality did there appear to be different patterns in how well informed respondents in the two areas felt about causes and consequences of climate change. Respondents in the counterfactual areas appeared to consider themselves to be better informed about the causes of climate change and global consequences of climate change than did those in the pilot areas. There was no difference between the two areas in how well informed they felt about what they could do about climate change.

<sup>21</sup> Each household survey questionnaire question reported in the Findings section is denoted with the letter Q followed by the number of the question on the questionnaire. In this case, "Q34" refers to question number 34 on the household questionnaire. Data for all quantitative questions on the household questionnaire are presented in Appendix III, where they are arranged in the order in which they were asked in the survey.

<sup>22</sup> The Mann-Whitney U test (also known as the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test, the Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test, or the Wilcoxon rank sum test) is a non-parametric test of difference between two populations used with ordinal data.

<sup>23</sup> The Somers' D test is a non-parametric significance test (similar to the Mann-Whitney U test) that allows for clustered analysis.

TABLE 6. HOW WELL INFORMED DO YOU FEEL YOU ARE ABOUT THE FOLLOWING ISSUES RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE?

Issues Related to Climate Change	Area	Not at all informed	Not very well informed	Fairly well informed	Very well informed	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
The different causes of climate change (Q39)	Pilot (n=630)	5.4% (34)	48.4% (305)	44.0% (277)	2.2% (14)	0.015*	0.326
	Counterfactual (n=708)	6.9% (49)	39.3% (278)	50.0% (354)	3.8% (27)		
The possible global consequences of climate change (Q40)	Pilot (n=632)	6.8% (43)	39.6% (250)	48.6% (307)	5.1% (32)	0.002**	0.162
	Counterfactual (n=709)	6.8% (48)	30.0% (213)	57.1% (405)	6.1% (43)		
Ways in which we can reduce climate change (Q42)	Pilot (n=630)	13.5% (85)	51.7% (326)	30.6% (193)	4.1% (26)	0.121	0.575
	Counterfactual (n=705)	13.3% (94)	46.0% (324)	38.0% (268)	2.7% (19)		

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

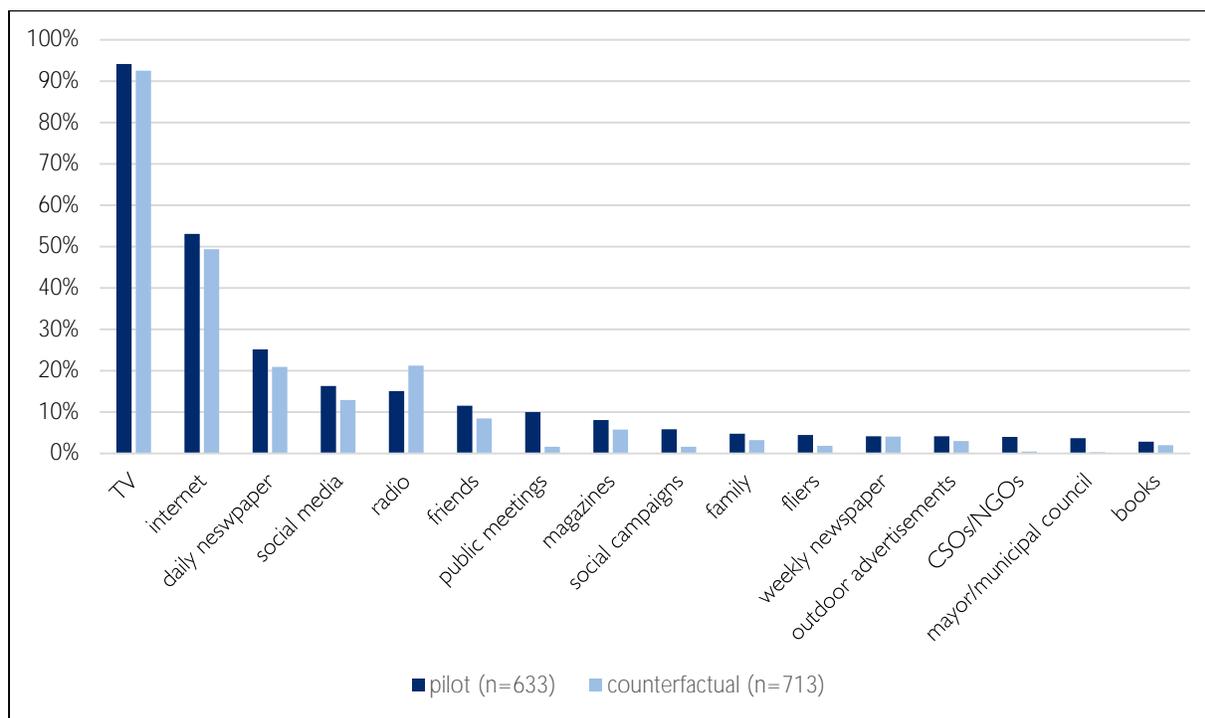
Respondents in the pilot areas appeared to be more likely to feel that they were “not very well informed” about the different causes of climate change, the possible global consequences of climate change, and ways in which we can reduce climate change, while respondents in the counterfactual areas appeared to be more likely to say that they were “fairly well informed.”

There is a great deal of room for MCCS to make a measurable difference in how well informed people feel about climate change. Only 3% of all respondents said they felt “very well informed” about the causes of climate change (2.2% in the pilot areas and 3.8% in the counterfactual areas). Slightly more respondents (5.6% overall) felt very well informed about the global consequences of climate change (5.1% in the pilot areas and 6.1% in the counterfactual areas). Just 3.4% of respondents (4.1% in the pilot areas and 2.7% in the counterfactual areas) said they felt well informed about the ways in which we can reduce climate change.

### *Useful Sources of Information*

Respondents were asked “What sources have been the most useful to you for information about climate change or how to address it?” As shown in Figure 3 (see also Table Q35-Q38 in Appendix IV), most respondents (93.4%) cited television as their most useful source of information about climate change. Other popular information sources were the internet (51% of respondents), daily newspapers (22.9%), radio (18.3%), and social media (14%). All other sources of information were named by fewer than 10% of respondents.

FIGURE 3. WHAT SOURCES HAVE BEEN THE MOST USEFUL TO YOU FOR INFORMATION ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE OR HOW TO ADDRESS IT? (Q35)



Note: Respondents could give more than one response so columns add up to more than 100 percent.

While it may appear that slightly more respondents in the pilot areas cited public meetings, social campaigns, fliers, CSOs, and the mayor or municipal council as useful sources of information, the numbers are too small to allow for significance testing. At the time of the baseline survey, MCCA had just recently held public meetings with municipality and CSO staff and local citizens to talk about the pilot's climate change work, so it is possible that the survey data show early evidence of results in the pilot municipalities. This will be taken into account in the analysis at the endline.

### *Understanding of Climate Change: Causes and Global and Local Consequences*

#### **Causes of Climate Change**

When asked a closed-ended question about the causes of climate change, most respondents who had heard of climate change (78.5%) said that human activity was a central cause of climate change, with 35.9% saying that climate change is caused mostly by human activities and 42.6% saying that it is caused by both human activities and natural changes in the environment (see Table 7). When not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality, respondents in the pilot areas appeared to be somewhat less likely to say that climate change is caused mostly by human activities than respondents in the counterfactual areas. In the pilot areas, 32.5% cited only human activities compared with 38.7% of the respondents in the counterfactual areas. However, there was no difference between the pilot and counterfactual areas when human activities were cited as the primary cause and as one of two primary causes (human activities and natural changes in the environment) by 77.9% of those in the pilot areas and 79% of those in the counterfactual areas. See Table 7 below.

TABLE 7. WHAT DO YOU THINK CLIMATE CHANGE IS CAUSED MOSTLY BY?

Causes of Climate Change	Percentage Who Answered __ to What They Think Climate Change is Mostly Caused By (Q32)			
	Pilot (n=633)	Counterfactual (n=713)	P-Value Pearson Chi-square test <sup>24</sup> (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson Chi-square test (clustered)
Human activities	32.7% (207)	38.7% (276)	0.066	0.495
Natural changes in the environment	20.1% (127)	17.4% (124)		
Both human activities and natural changes	45.2% (286)	40.3% (287)		
Other	0.5% (3)	0.8% (6)		
Don't know	0.5% (3)	0.4% (3)		
Climate change is not happening	1.1% (7)	2.4% (17)		

Respondents were also asked an open-ended question about what they thought was the main cause of climate change; the most frequently cited answer was “humans.” Respondents also frequently cited factories, industry, and pollution (e.g., from industry and cars). Nature and natural systems were the third most frequently cited type of cause. The answers of a few respondents showed a relatively sophisticated understanding of climate change. A few others cited nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and other aspects of war, as well as such things as nuclear power plants, which are not normally considered causes of climate change.

### Global Consequences of Climate Change

To gauge respondents’ current understanding of the consequences of climate change, enumerators first asked respondents the open-ended question “What are the main effects that you think climate change will have on the world?” This question gave respondents an opportunity to answer in their own words, before the enumerator asked a series of specific questions about possible consequences of climate change. The word cloud in Figure 4 below shows the most common responses.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>24</sup> The Pearson chi-square test is used to determine whether there is a difference in observed frequencies and expected frequencies, and therefore whether the two samples being tested are from the same population.

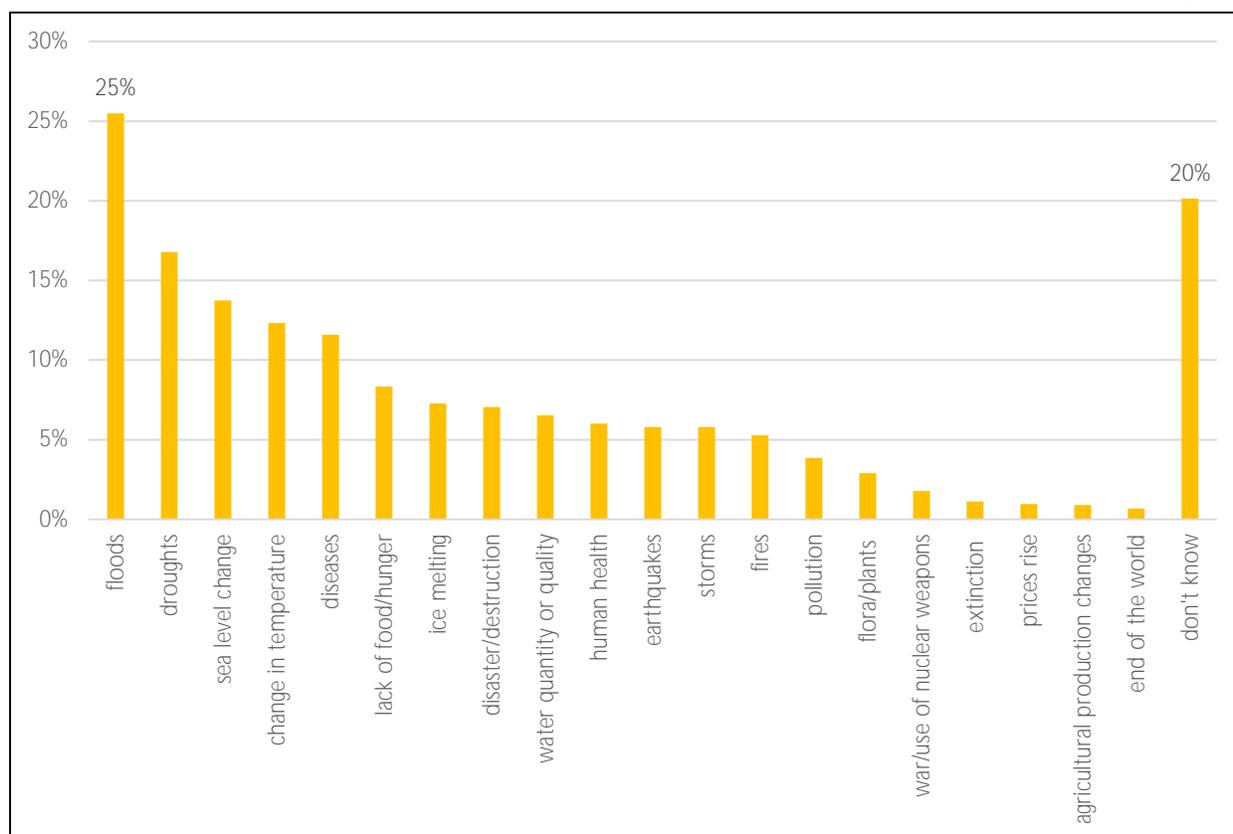
<sup>25</sup> A word cloud is used to visualize the frequencies of the appearance of terms in text, with the size of the word or phrase in the word cloud representing the frequency with which the word or phrase appears in the text. In this report, the word clouds are based on responses to open-ended questions in the household questionnaires. Note that similar words and phrases were coded in categories together before the word cloud was built. For instance, “flood,” “floods,” “flooding” and “there will be more and worse floods” were all coded as “floods.”

FIGURE 4. WHAT ARE THE MAIN EFFECTS THAT YOU THINK CLIMATE CHANGE WILL HAVE ON THE WORLD? (Q43)



Respondents' answers ranged in severity from "nothing will happen" (2% of respondents) to the "end of the world" (1%). Eighty percent of respondents were able to think of at least one commonly accepted consequence such as floods, droughts, and temperature changes. (See Figure 5 below.) Twenty percent of those who said they had heard of climate change said that they did not know what any of the consequences might be. The only response that that was more common than "don't know" was "floods." Most responses did have some link to climate change, though a few respondents said that consequences would include things like volcano eruptions or nuclear war.

FIGURE 5. WHAT ARE THE MAIN EFFECTS THAT YOU THINK CLIMATE CHANGE WILL HAVE ON THE WORLD? (Q43)



Note: Respondents could provide more than one response to the question.

#### 4.1.1.2 EVALUATION QUESTION 2: DID THE MCCS PILOT RESULT IN CHANGES IN STAKEHOLDERS' AWARENESS OF LOCAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

This section covers several aspects of respondents' awareness of local impacts of climate change: 1) how well informed respondents feel about local impacts of climate change; 2) awareness of what local impacts might be; 3) immediacy of impact; and 4) range and level of climate change's effects. To determine how nuanced respondents' understanding of climate change was, the baseline survey sought information on whether respondents differentiated between global and local consequences. In the endline analysis, it will be of particular interest to assess whether respondents who benefited from the MCCS pilot were better able to differentiate between expected global and local impacts of climate change and particularly whether their knowledge about local impacts increased.

##### Summary of Relevant Results

Most respondents thought that climate change was already happening – that people are being affected now. Most respondents (about 6 in 10) said that climate change would “definitely” affect them and their family. Many respondents did appear to distinguish between global and local effects of climate change. Drought was the most common response that respondents gave when asked about the effects climate change would have in the area of their own municipality, while flood was the most common response for consequences at the global level. Some of the responses cited at the global level were not mentioned at all as issues at the local level.

More than 90% of respondents in both the pilot and counterfactual areas said that climate change affects or causes summer temperatures, winter temperatures and droughts “some” or “a great deal.” Between 81%

and 89% of respondents in both areas said that climate change causes or affects the following “some” or “a great deal” – floods, food prices, timing or intensity of rain, agricultural growing seasons, water quality, air quality, and crop damage caused by insects or diseases. Climate change was cited as causing or affecting forest fires and changes in the local economy “some” or “a great deal” by more than 70% of respondents. Slightly fewer respondents said that they felt “fairly well” or “very well” informed about local consequences of climate change than said the same about global consequences of climate change.

There was a difference in the pattern of responses given by men and women to the question “When do you think climate change will start to substantially affect people in Macedonia?” [Somers’ D test (clustered) test: 95% confidence; p=0.021]. Women appear to think that climate change will affect people in Macedonia sooner than men do, with 67.7% of women saying “people are being affected now” compared with 60.9% of men. While most respondents said they thought that climate change was already happening (that “people are being affected now”) respondents in the pilot areas were even more likely to say that people are being affected now than were respondents in the counterfactual areas. These differences may be related to differences in any recent events or general conditions in the surveyed municipalities. It could also be related to the early publicity that MCCS had done about the first public meetings it was holding on climate change. While this difference was small enough that it is not likely to affect the analysis at the endline, it will be taken into account as part of the endline analysis.

### How Well Informed Respondents feel about Climate Change

As was done regarding the possible consequences of global climate change, respondents were asked how well informed they feel about the consequences of climate change in their own municipality (see Table 8). Approximately 85% of respondents said that they felt “not very well informed” or “fairly well informed.” Similar to responses on the question regarding global climate change (see Table 6), when not controlling for municipal clustering, the pattern of responses appeared to be slightly different in the pilot and counterfactual areas. Respondents in the pilot area appeared to be less likely to consider themselves “fairly well informed” than respondents in the counterfactual areas. The results indicate that there may be opportunity for MCCS to improve how well-informed people in the MCCS pilot areas feel about climate change.

TABLE 8. HOW WELL INFORMED DO YOU FEEL YOU ARE ABOUT THE LOCAL CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

Issues Related to Climate Change	Area	Not at all informed	Not very well informed	Fairly well informed	Very well informed	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers’ D test (clustered)
The consequences of climate change in my municipality (Q41)	Pilot (n=632)	10.4% (66)	45.4% (287)	40.3% (255)	3.8% (24)	0.000**	0.103
	Counterfactual (n=707)	8.5% (60)	35.6% (252)	51.1% (361)	4.8% (34)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

### Local Consequences of Climate Change

To lay the groundwork for assessing changes in respondents’ understanding of climate change resulting from MCCS’ local work, respondents were asked about the main effects they thought climate change would have in the area of their municipality. The word cloud in Figure 6 illustrates the most common responses. Figure 7 below that provides frequencies for the most common categories of responses.

FIGURE 6. WHAT ARE THE MAIN EFFECTS THAT YOU THINK CLIMATE CHANGE WILL HAVE IN THE AREA OF YOUR MUNICIPALITY?

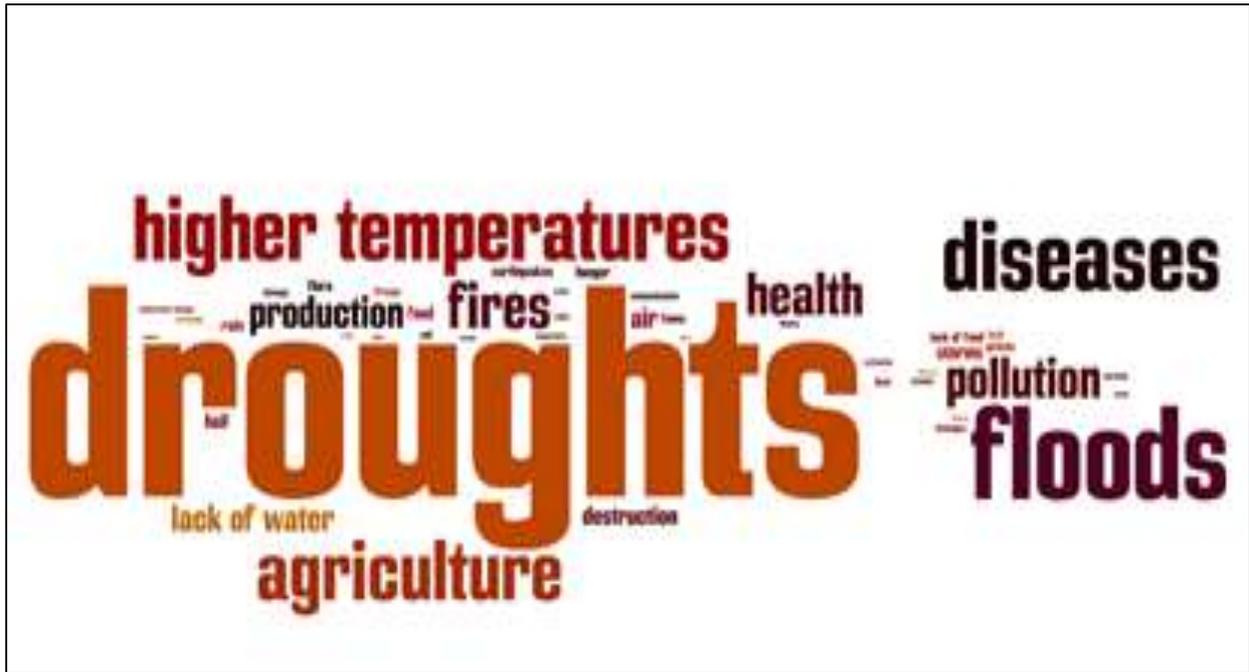
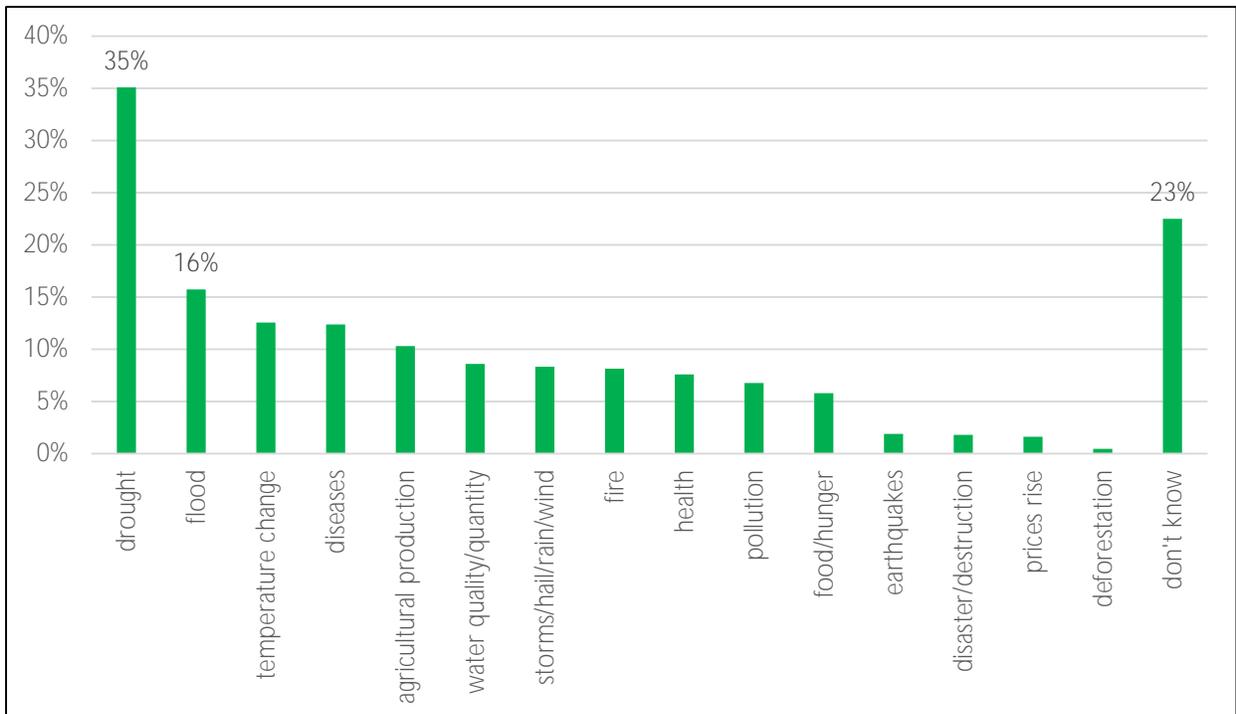


FIGURE 7. WHAT ARE THE MAIN EFFECTS THAT YOU THINK CLIMATE CHANGE WILL HAVE IN THE AREA OF YOUR MUNICIPALITY?

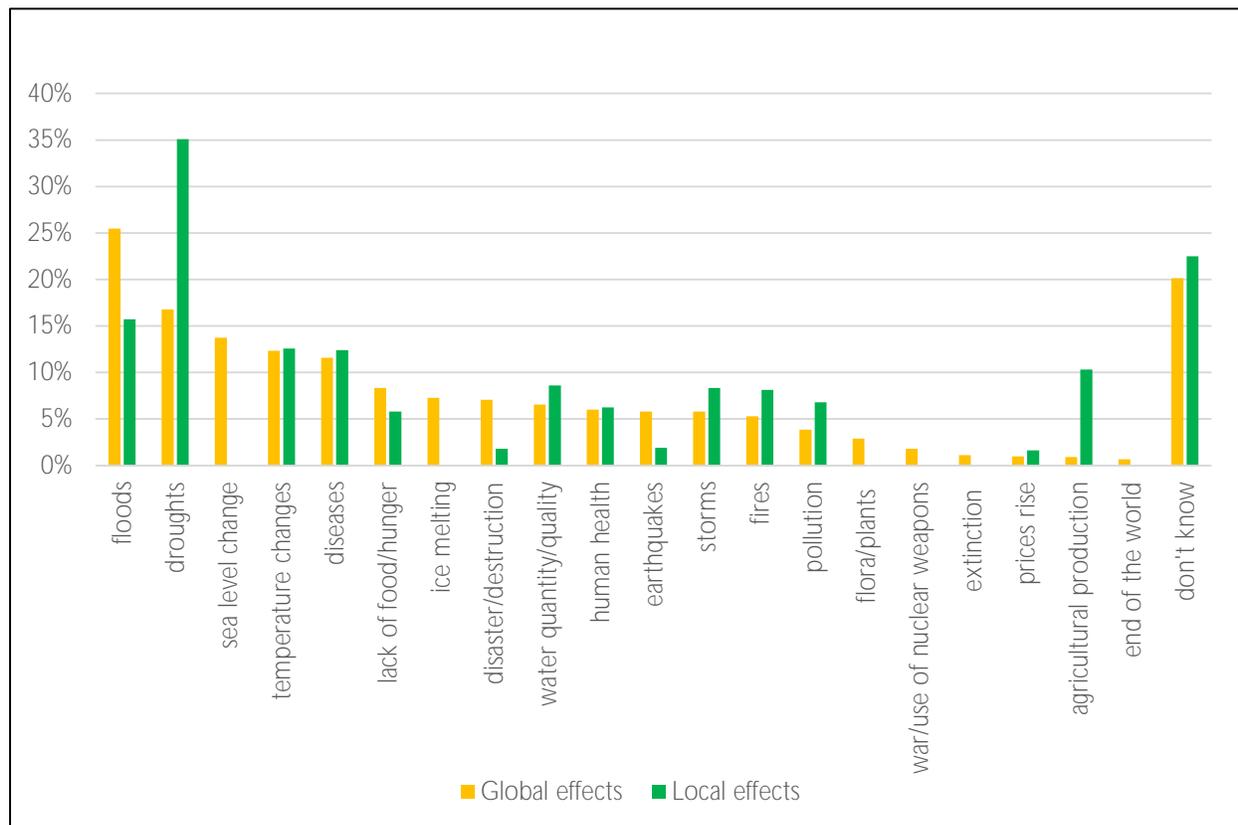


Note: Respondents could give more than one response to this question.

Drought was the most common response that respondents gave when asked about the effects climate change would have in the area of their own municipality. In general, more responses about effects at the local level appear to be related to agriculture and livelihoods than the responses about effects at the global level. While the concept of “diseases” was mentioned in response to both the global and local effects questions, more respondents specifically mentioned plant diseases at the local level. Twenty-three percent of respondents said that they did not know what the local impacts would be, which appears to be slightly more than the 20% of respondents who did not know what the global impacts would be.

Many respondents did appear to distinguish between global and local effects of climate change (see Figure 8). While flood was the most common response for consequences at the global level (mentioned by 25% of respondents), just 16% cited floods as a local effect. The expectation of drought was the opposite. Just 17% cited drought as a global effect of climate change while 35% of respondents cited drought as an expected local effect. Some of the responses cited at the global level (such as melting ice, rising sea levels, extinction of plant and animal species, war or use of nuclear weapons and the end of the world) were not mentioned at all as issues at the local level.

FIGURE 8. COMPARISON OF RESPONDENTS' VIEW OF GLOBAL AND LOCAL EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE (Q43 & Q44)



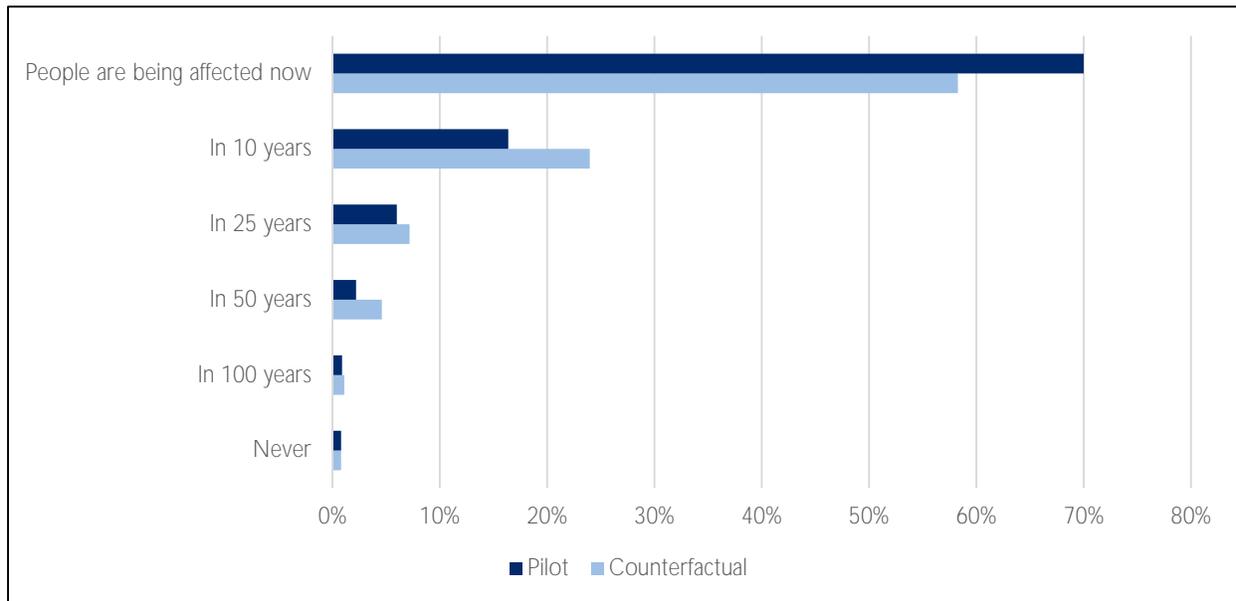
Note: Respondents could give more than one response to this question.

**Understanding of Climate Change: Immediacy of Impact**

The household questionnaire included questions designed to measure respondents' perception of the immediacy of the impact of climate change and how they thought it might affect them personally (See Figure 9 and Table 9 below. See also Table Q45 in Appendix IV.)

Most respondents said they thought that climate change was already happening – that people are being affected now (70.0% in pilot areas and 58.3% in counterfactual areas). Patterns in responses in the pilot and counterfactual areas were different, with respondents in the pilot areas more likely to say that it was happening now [Clustered Somers’ D test: 95% confidence level;  $p=0.012$ ]. Others thought that “climate change will start to substantially affect people in Macedonia” in 10 years (16.0% of those in the pilot areas and 24.7% of those in the counterfactual areas said this). Just 11.1% of those in the pilot areas and 12.4% of those in the counterfactual areas said that climate change’s impacts on Macedonia would have a longer time horizon (25 to 100 years). A very small number of respondents (11) asserted that climate change would not affect Macedonia at all.

FIGURE 9. WHEN DO YOU THINK CLIMATE CHANGE WILL START TO SUBSTANTIALLY AFFECT PEOPLE IN MACEDONIA? (Q45)



There was a difference in the pattern of responses given by men and women to the question “When do you think climate change will start to substantially affect people in Macedonia?” [Somers’ D test (clustered) test: 95% confidence;  $p=0.021$ ]. Women appear to think that climate change will affect people in Macedonia sooner than men do, with 67.7% of women saying “people are being affected now” compared with 60.9% of men.

There were no differences between the two areas on how personally respondents thought that climate change would affect them or their families (see Table 9). Most respondents (about 6 in 10) said that climate change would “definitely” affect them and their family (57.3% of those in the pilot areas and 60.4% in the counterfactual areas). Only 6% of respondents who had heard of climate change were not sure whether it would affect them and their family or thought that it “probably” or “definitely” would not (5.7% in the pilot areas and 6.3% in the counterfactual areas). As a comparison, about half of the respondents to the USAID democracy and governance (DG)<sup>26</sup> survey answered “definitely yes” when asked if climate change would

<sup>26</sup> See section 3.3.2.5 for a description of the national democracy and governance survey conducted annually by USAID. Some questions in the baseline instruments were designed to be identical to DG survey questions to allow for comparison at the endline.

affect them or their family in some way. This may be linked to the DG survey having a much smaller proportion of its sample drawn from rural areas.

TABLE 9. DO YOU THINK CLIMATE CHANGE WILL AFFECT YOU OR YOUR FAMILY IN SOME WAY?

Response	Percentage Who Think Climate Change Will Affect Them or Their Family in Some Way (Q46)				
	Pilot (n=632)	Counterfactual (n=713)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)	DG survey (n=1200)
Definitely yes	57.3% (362)	60.4% (431)	0.365	0.712	51.3% (616)
Probably yes	37.0% (234)	33.2% (237)			36.2% (434)
Maybe yes, maybe no	2.4% (15)	2.2% (16)			4.5% (54)
Probably no	1.4% (9)	2.0% (14)			4.7% (56)
Definitely no	0.5% (3)	1.0% (7)			2.3% (28)
Don't Know	1.4% (9)	1.1% (8)			1% (12)

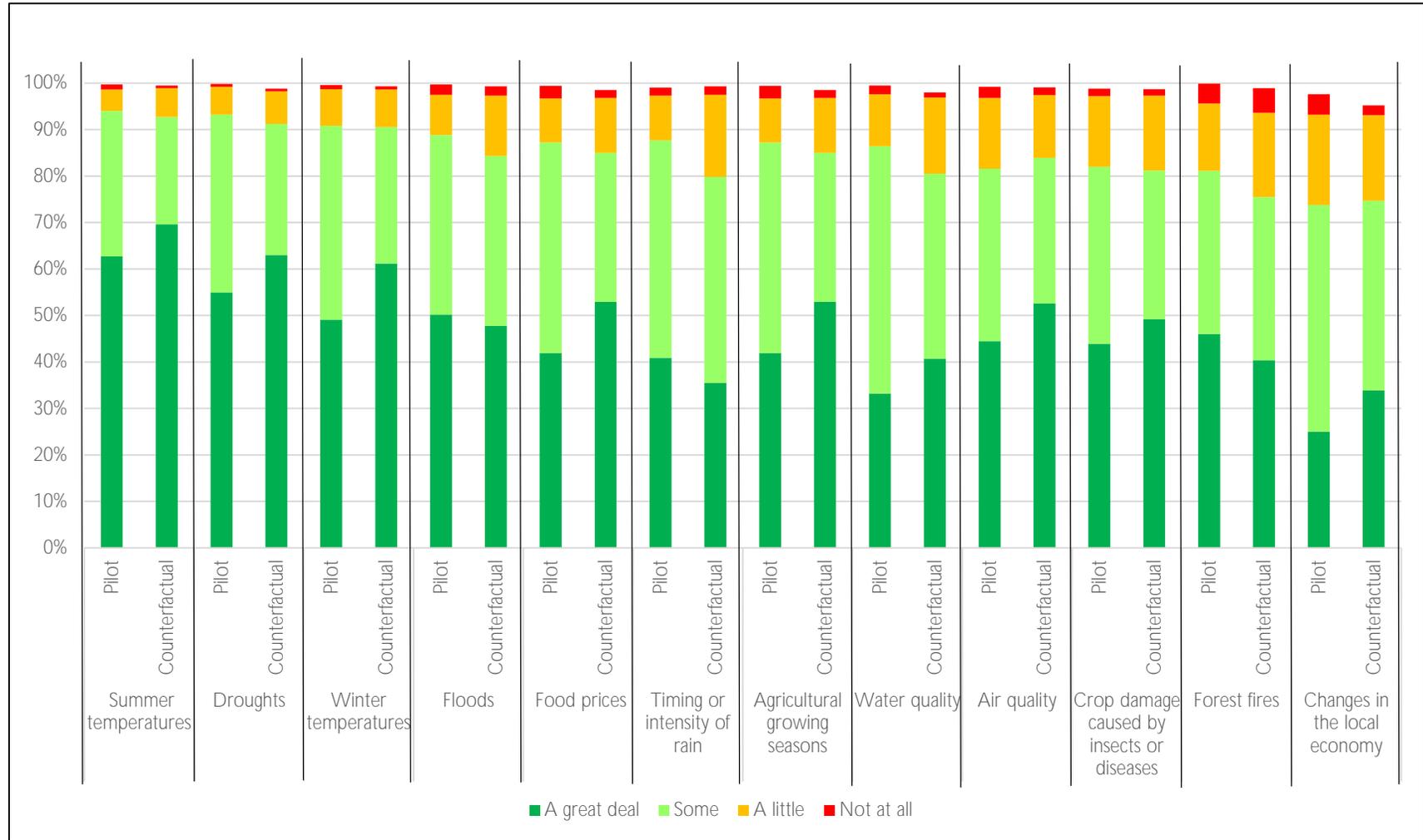
### *Understanding of Climate Change: Range and Level of the Effects of Climate Change*

To assess the range of impacts that people thought climate change would have, respondents were asked how much each of 12 phenomena would be affected or caused by climate change: timing or intensity of rain, floods, droughts, agricultural growing seasons, summer temperatures, winter temperatures, food prices, air quality;<sup>27</sup> water quality;<sup>28</sup> crop damage caused by insects or diseases; changes in the local economy; and forest fires. (See Figure 10 and Table Q54-Q65 in Appendix IV.) Most respondents said that climate change would have “some” or “a great deal” of impact on all of the phenomena queried in the survey. More than 90% of respondents in both the pilot and counterfactual areas said that climate change affects or causes summer temperatures, winter temperatures and droughts “some” or “a great deal.” Between 81% and 89% of respondents in both areas said that climate change causes or affects the following “some” or “a great deal:” floods, food prices, timing or intensity of rain, agricultural growing seasons, water quality, air quality, and crop damage caused by insects or diseases. The lowest proportion of respondents said that climate change would cause changes in the local economy, but even on this topic, nearly 75% of respondents said that the local economy would be affected “some” or “a great deal.”

<sup>27</sup> Note that climate change is not expected to substantially affect air quality in the regions of Macedonia where the baseline research was conducted.

<sup>28</sup> Note that climate change is not expected to substantially affect water quality in the regions of Macedonia where the baseline research was conducted.

FIGURE 10. HOW MUCH IS EACH OF THE FOLLOWING AFFECTED OR CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE? (Q54-Q65)



Note: Totals do not add up to 100% because some of those interviewed responded "I don't know."

Only when not controlling for clustering within municipalities were any differences found between the patterns of responses from the pilot and counterfactual areas about the phenomena in Figure 10. By and large, these were differences of intensity of opinion. Respondents in the counterfactual areas appeared to be more likely to choose the response option “a great deal” while respondents in the pilot areas appeared to be more likely to choose the response option “some” for drought, summer and winter temperatures, food prices, water quality, and changes in the local economy. The opposite was true for rainfall and forest fires: it appeared that more respondents in the pilot areas thought that climate change has “some” or “a great deal” of influence on the timing and intensity of rain and more respondents in the pilot areas thought that climate change would influence forest fires “a great deal.”

Differences related to weather or other events may be linked to experiences and/or conditions within specific municipalities. This will be explored at the endline.

#### **4.1.1.3 EVALUATION QUESTION 3: DID THE MCCS PILOT RESULT IN CHANGES IN STAKEHOLDERS’ ATTITUDES TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE?**

##### **Summary of Relevant Results**

Most respondents reported that they were concerned about climate change and that they thought its impacts would be mostly negative.<sup>29</sup> On a scale of 1 to 10 (10 being highest), respondents’ average level of concern about climate change was just over 7, and their concern about climate change relative to other problems in their municipality was only slightly lower. Overall, respondents said they felt that climate change would have negative impacts on ecology, people, and the economy. There was a wide range of responses on who should have the most responsibility for tackling climate change, with the most common responses being 1) the national government; 2) international organizations; and 3) everyone. Municipal governments came in sixth, with about 10% of respondents citing municipal governments as one of their top two selections. Most respondents said they thought that both their municipal government and the national government were not doing enough about climate change. Most respondents said that collective action was “definitely” or “somewhat” important (96.4% in the pilot areas and 88.5% in the counterfactual areas). At the same time, only around a quarter of respondents said that “the actions of a single individual can make a difference in climate change” (26.7% in the pilot areas and 23.4% in the counterfactual areas “somewhat” or “strongly” agreed with this statement).

There was no difference in responses given by women and men regarding 1) their level of concern about climate change; 2) whether the actions of a single individual could make a difference; or 3) how important collective action is for addressing climate change. The average level of concern (on a scale of 1 to 10) about climate change expressed by women was 7.2 while for men the average was 7.1. Both women and men tended to disagree that the actions of a single individual could make a difference (a total of 54.5% of women said that the “strongly disagree” or “somewhat disagree” with this, while a total of 52.1% of men gave the same responses). A total of 93.6% of women said that it was “definitely important” or “important” to take collective action to reduce the negative impacts of climate change, and a total of 90.4% of men said that it was “definitely important” or “important.”

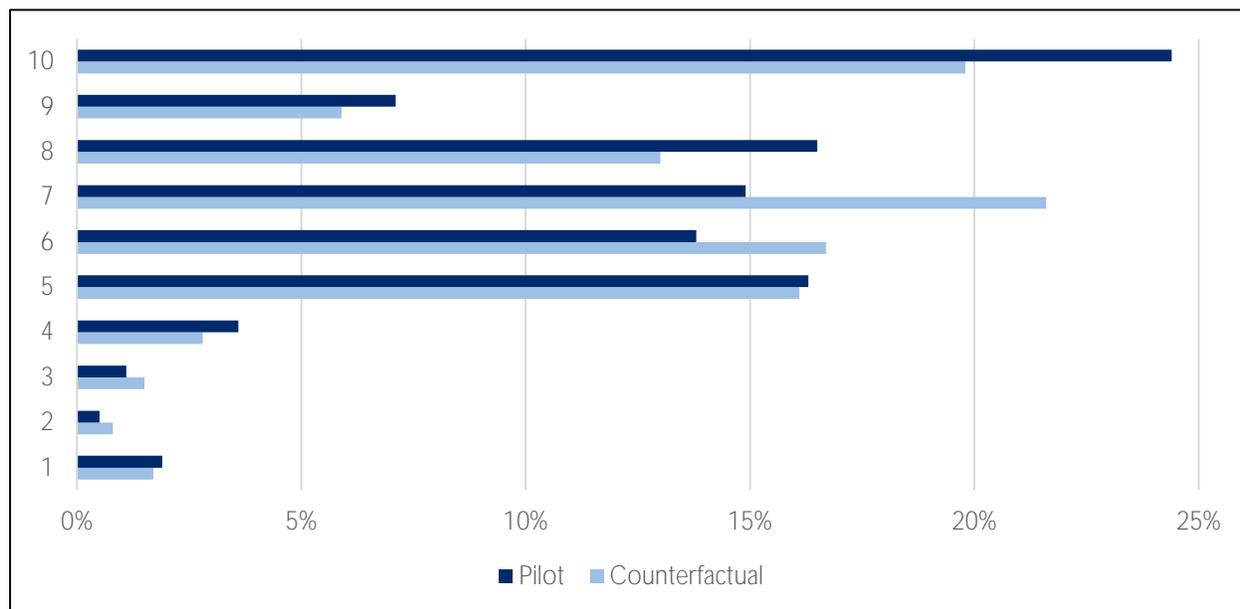
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<sup>29</sup> While it is possible that there may be some response bias reflected here (with respondents reporting higher levels of concern than they actually feel), – as well as in responses to a few of the other questions – whether or not there is response bias doesn’t affect the endline analysis of MCCS’s impact. What is important in measuring this aspect of the impact of MCCS is not how concerned respondents self-report that they are about climate change but how their level of concern changes over time. One of the valuable attributes of using a panel study with difference-in-differences analysis is that it can compensate for response bias (if any).

### How Concerned Respondents Are About Climate Change

Before being asked in-depth questions about climate change, respondents were asked to rate, on a scale of 1 to 10, how concerned they were about climate change. A rating of 1 was defined as “not at all concerned” and 10 was defined as “extremely concerned.” (See Figure 11. See also Tables Q29a and Q29b in Appendix IV).

FIGURE 11. ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 10, HOW CONCERNED ARE YOU ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE? (Q29)



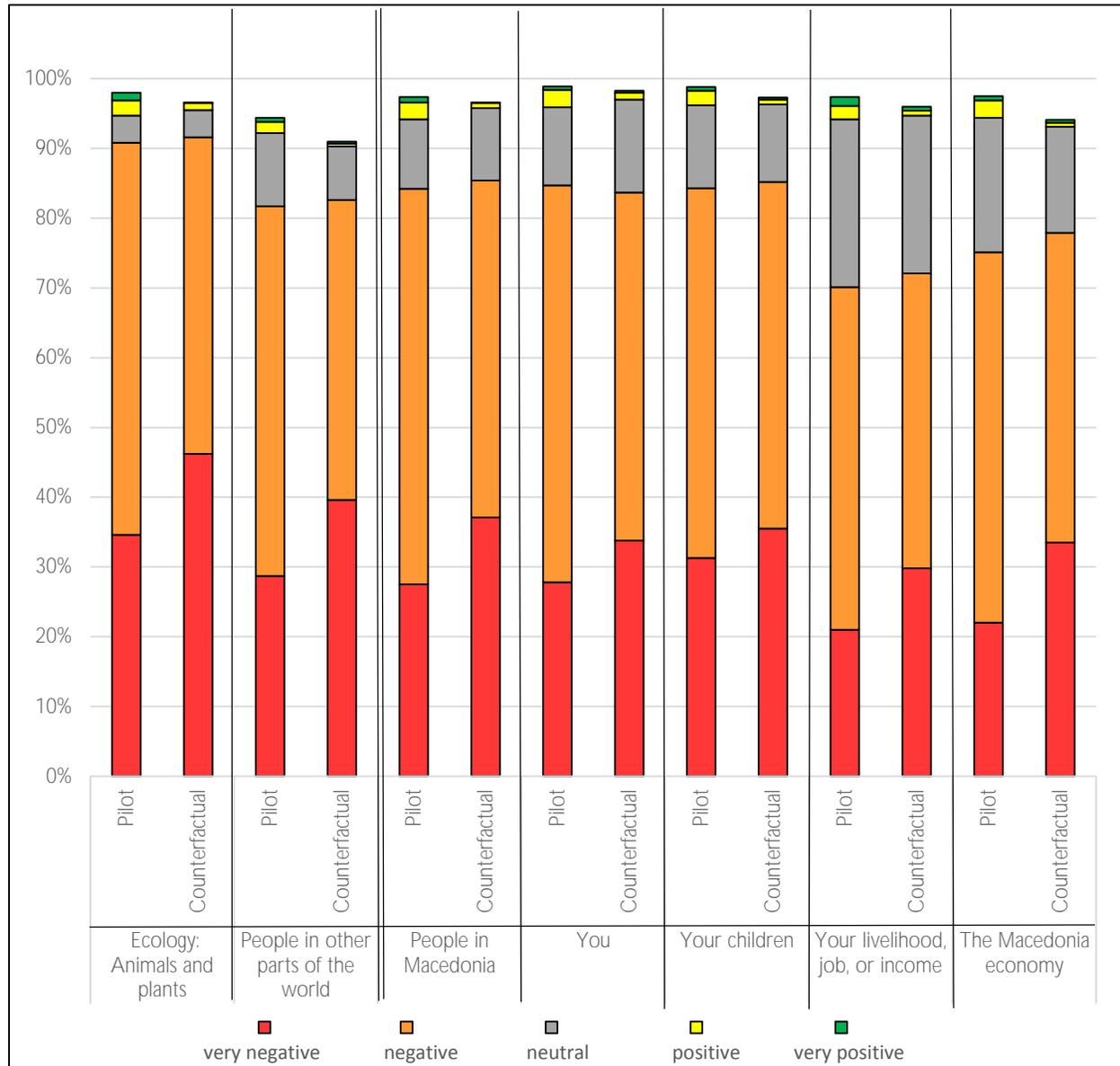
Note: Level 1 means respondent is not at all concerned; level 10 means respondent is extremely concerned.

On a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the highest, the mean level of concern about climate change was 7.3 for respondents in the pilot areas and 7.1 for those in the counterfactual areas. Very few respondents reported a level of concern below “5” (just 7.1% in the pilot areas and 6.8% in the counterfactual areas). There was no difference between the levels of concern reported by women and by men. The average level of concern (on a scale of 1 to 10) about climate change expressed by women was 7.2 while for men the average was 7.1.

### Expected Levels of Positive and Negative Effects of Climate Change

Respondents were asked if they thought climate change would have positive or negative effects in the future on the following: 1) ecology/animals and plants; 2) people in Macedonia; 3) people in other parts of the world; 4) you; 5) your children/the next generation; 6) your livelihood, job or income; and 7) the Macedonian economy. Possible responses were a) very negative; b) somewhat negative; c) neither positive nor negative; d) somewhat positive; e) very positive; or f) positive for some and negative for others. Most respondents said they thought that climate change would have negative effects on all of these. (See Figure 12 below and Table Q47-Q53 in Appendix IV).

FIGURE 12. DO YOU THINK CLIMATE CHANGE WILL HAVE POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON THE FOLLOWING: 1) ECOLOGY: ANIMALS AND PLANTS, 2) PEOPLE IN MACEDONIA, 3) PEOPLE IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD, 4) YOU, 5) YOUR CHILDREN/THE NEXT GENERATION, 6) YOUR LIVELIHOOD, JOB, OR INCOME, AND 7) THE MACEDONIAN ECONOMY? (Q47-53)



Note: Totals do not add to 100% because the response options “positive for some and negative for others,” and “I don’t know” are not included in this figure.

More than 90% of respondents said they thought that climate change would have a “very negative” or “somewhat negative” effect on ecology/animals and plants. Respondents did not appear to differentiate much between negative effects on themselves (overall 84.2% of respondents said effects would be “very negative” or “somewhat negative”) and negative effects on their children/the next generation (overall 84.8% of respondents said effects would be “very negative” or “somewhat negative”).

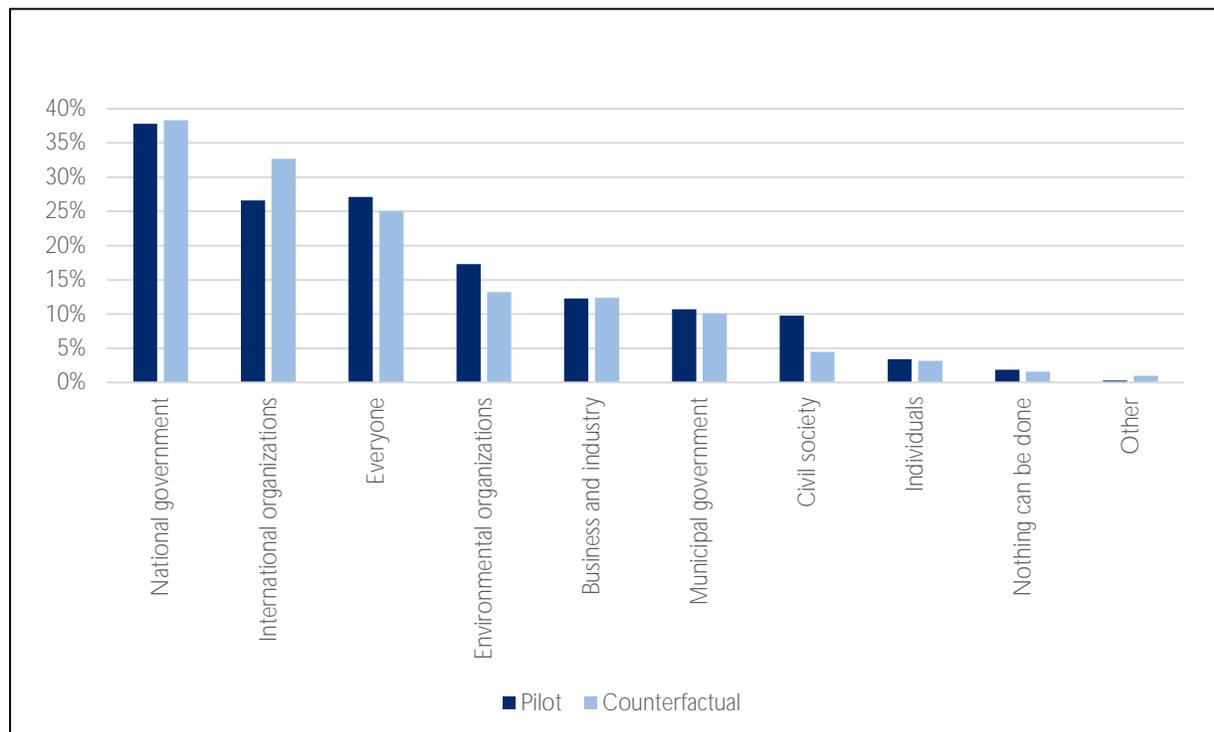
It appears that slightly fewer respondents said that climate change would have negative economic effects on themselves or on Macedonia in general than other types of impacts they were asked about. In the pilot areas, 70.1% of respondents said climate change would have a “very negative” or “slightly negative” effect on their own livelihood, job or income; in the counterfactual areas, 72.1% of respondents shared the same view. Between 5% and 6% more respondents reported that there would be negative effects on the Macedonian economy as a whole (75.1% in the pilot areas and 77.9% in the counterfactual areas).

When not controlling for clustering by municipality, for most of these questions – all except for effects on “you” and “your children/the next generation” – there appeared to be differences between the level of negativity of responses given by respondents in the pilot areas and those given by respondents in the counterfactual areas. Respondents in the pilot areas tended to be more likely to say they thought climate change would have “somewhat negative” effects while respondents in the counterfactual areas tended to be more likely to say they thought climate change would have “very negative” effects. This potential tendency will be taken into account during the endline analysis.

**Who should have responsibility for taking action on climate change**

Respondents were asked who should have the main responsibility for tackling climate change. “National government” was the most common response, mentioned by more than a third of respondents. A quarter or more of respondents said that it is the responsibility of international organizations or “everyone.” (See Figure 13; also Table Q93-Q94 in Appendix IV.)

FIGURE 13. WHO DO YOU THINK SHOULD HAVE THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITY FOR TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE? (Q93-94)



Note: Respondents could choose up to 2 responses.

The pattern of responses from the pilot and counterfactual areas were similar. Only when not controlling for clustering by municipalities were there any differences. It appeared that fewer respondents from the pilot

areas mentioned “international organizations” (26.6% in the pilot areas versus 32.7% in the counterfactual areas). “Environmental organizations” and “civil society” also appeared to be cited slightly more often by respondents in the pilot areas than in the counterfactual areas. In the pilot areas, 17.3% of respondents cited “environmental organizations” compared with 13.2% of respondents in the counterfactual areas. Civil society was cited by 9.8% of pilot area respondents and 4.5% of counterfactual area respondents. None of these differences are of concern regarding the comparability of the two areas.

Because MCCS is focused on work at the municipal level, respondents were asked what they thought about the current level of activity related to climate change being taken by their municipal government (see Table 10). Most respondents (63.4% in the pilot areas and 64.1% in the counterfactual areas) said they thought the municipal government was not doing enough, while about half as many said that their municipal government was doing “about the right amount” (30.2% in the pilot areas and 27.0% in the counterfactual areas). This is an area where MCCS may have a measureable effect.

TABLE 10. TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF CLIMATE CHANGE, DO YOU THINK YOUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IS DOING...

Response	Percentage Who think that the Municipal Government is Doing _____ about the Problem of Climate Change (Q96)			
	Pilot (n=632)	Counterfactual (n=710)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Too much	0.9% (6)	0.7% (5)	0.292	0.767
About the right amount	30.2% (191)	27.0% (192)		
Not enough	63.4% (401)	64.1% (455)		
Don't know	5.4% (34)	8.2% (58)		

For comparison, respondents were also asked what they thought about the current level of activity on climate change being taken by the national government (see Table 11). The breakdown of responses for the national government was similar to that for the municipal government, although it appears that slightly more respondents said that the national government was doing “about the right amount” (34.3% of respondents in the pilot areas and 32.8% in the counterfactual areas) than thought the same for municipal government.

TABLE 11. TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF CLIMATE CHANGE, DO YOU THINK THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IS DOING...

Response	Percentage Who Think that the National Government Is Doing ____ about Problem of Climate Change (Q95)			
	Pilot (n=632)	Counterfactual (n=711)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Too much	2.1% (13)	0.8% (6)	0.542	0.876
About the right amount	34.3% (217)	32.8% (233)		
Not enough	59.7% (377)	58.1% (413)		
Don't Know	4.0% (25)	8.3% (59)		

#### *Attitudes toward how to take action on climate change*

In addition to attitudes about climate change itself, the impact evaluation seeks to determine whether MCCS will have changed attitudes towards taking action on climate change. The household questionnaire looked at respondents' attitudes toward collective and individual action and asked to what extent respondents agreed with different aspects of action on climate change.

Most respondents said they thought it was important to take collective action to reduce any negative impacts arising from climate change (see Table 12). There were no differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups except when not controlling for clustering by municipality. Without the clustering, it appeared that more respondents in the pilot areas than in the counterfactual areas said collective action is "definitely" important (64.8% in the pilot areas and 56.2% in the counterfactual areas). There was no difference between the responses given by women and by men on the level of importance of taking collective action. A total of 93.6% of women said that it was "definitely important" or "important" to take collective action to reduce the negative impacts of climate change, and a total of 90.4% of men said that it was "definitely important" or "important."

TABLE 12. HOW IMPORTANT IS IT, IN YOUR VIEW, TO TAKE COLLECTIVE ACTION TO REDUCE ANY NEGATIVE IMPACTS ARISING FROM CLIMATE CHANGE?

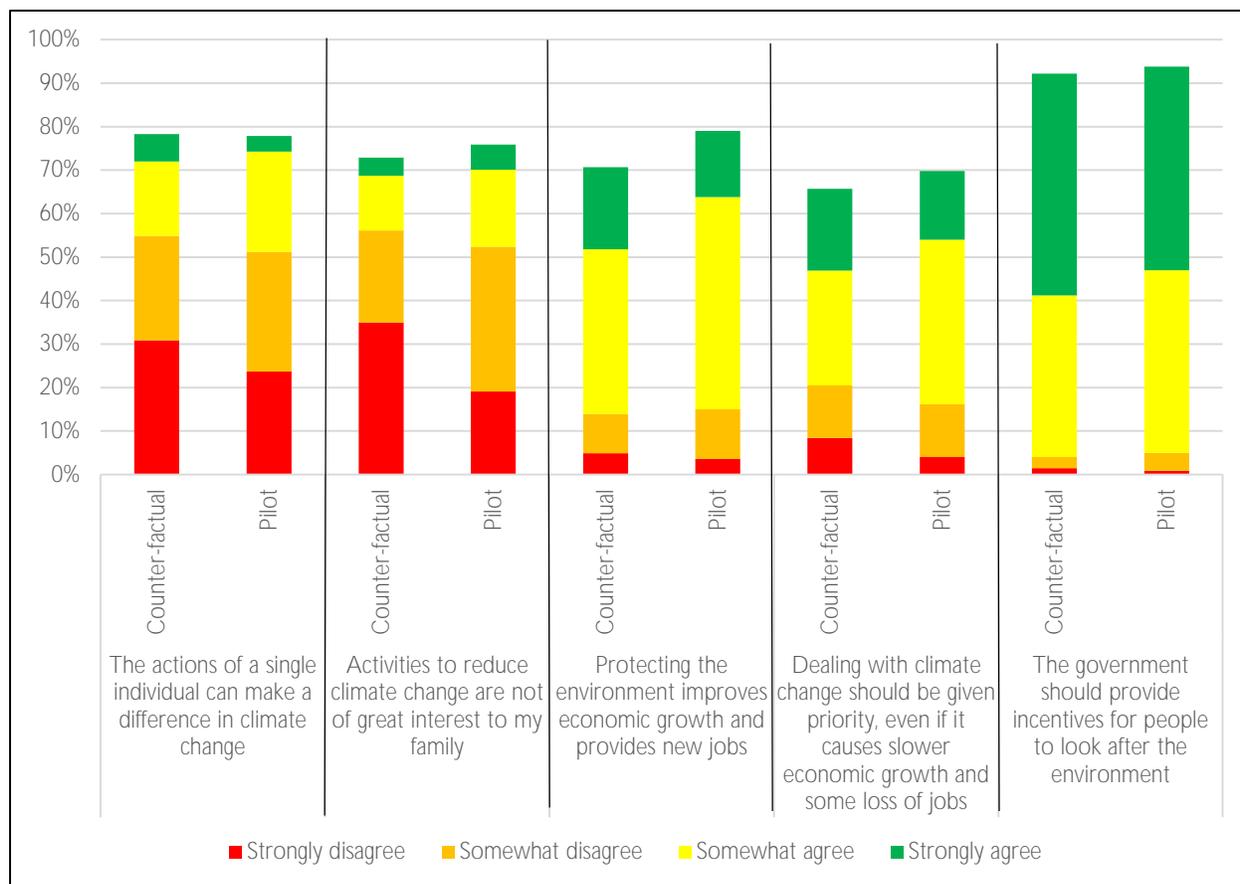
Level of Importance	Percentage Who Think Taking Collective Action Is Important to Reduce Negative Impacts of Climate Change (Q71)				
	Pilot (n=633)	Counterfactual (n=712)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)	DG Survey (n=1,200)
Definitely important	64.8% (410)	56.2% (400)	0.000**	0.061	55.6% (667)
Rather important	31.6% (200)	32.3% (230)			31.7% (380)
Neither important nor unimportant	2.5% (16)	8.0% (57)			7.6% (91)
Rather unimportant	0.6% (4)	1.8% (13)			2.9% (35)
Definitely unimportant	0.0% (0)	0.8% (6)			1.4% (17)
Don't know	0.5% (3)	0.8% (6)			0.8% (10)

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Respondents were not very optimistic about the impact of individual actions on climate change. When asked their level of agreement with the statement, “The actions of a single individual can make a difference in climate change,” most respondents disagreed. (See Figure 14. See also Table Q66-Q70 in Appendix IV.) Just 26.7% of respondents in the pilot areas agreed that the actions of a single individual could make a difference (23.1% agreeing “somewhat” and 3.6% agreeing “strongly”), while 23.4% of respondents in the counterfactual areas agreed (23.4% agreeing “somewhat” and 4.3% agreeing “strongly”). This may be another area that is ripe for the kind of change MCCA seeks to make. Note that there were no differences between the responses given by women and by men to this question. Both women and men tended to disagree that the actions of a single individual could make a difference (a total of 54.5% of women said that the “strongly disagree” or “somewhat disagree” with this, while a total of 52.1% of men gave the same responses).

The survey included questions on attitudes toward different types of actions that could be taken on climate change. As shown in Figure 14, most respondents disagreed with the statement, “Activities to reduce climate change are not of great interest to my family.” In the pilot areas, 19.1% “strongly” disagreed and 33.3% “somewhat” disagreed, while in the counterfactual areas 35.0% “strongly” disagreed and 21.1% “somewhat” disagreed.

FIGURE 14. LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENTS ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION (Q66-70)



Note: The bars in the figure do not add up to 100% as the figure does not include the following responses options 1) “neither agree nor disagree” or 2) “I don’t know.”

Respondents did appear to consider economic implications of climate change. Most agreed with the statement: “Protecting the environment improves economic growth and provides new jobs” (48.8% of respondents in the pilot areas “somewhat” agreed and 15.2% “strongly” agreed while in the counterfactual areas 37.9% of respondents “somewhat” agreed and 18.9% “strongly” agreed). Most also agreed with the statement that “Dealing with climate change should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs” (37.8% of respondents in the pilot areas somewhat agreed and 15.2% strongly agreed, while in the counterfactual areas 26.4% of respondents “somewhat” agreed and 18.8% “strongly” agreed).

While most respondents agreed with the statement: “The government should provide incentives for people to look after the environment,” when not controlling for clustering by municipality, there appeared to be differences in the pattern of responses given by respondents in the pilot and counterfactual areas, with respondents in the counterfactual areas tending to agree slightly more strongly. In the pilot areas, 88.8% of respondents agreed (46.8% “strongly” and 42.0% “somewhat”), while in the counterfactual areas 88.2% of respondents agreed (51.0% “strongly” and 37.2% “somewhat”).

#### 4.1.1.4 EVALUATION QUESTIONS 4 AND 5: DID THE MCCS PILOT RESULT IN CHANGES IN STAKEHOLDERS' ACTIONS THAT IMPROVE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE? (EVALUATION QUESTION 4) AND DID THE MCCS PILOT RESULT IN CHANGES IN STAKEHOLDERS' ACTIONS THAT DECREASE GHG CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE? (EVALUATION QUESTION 5)

MCCS Green Agenda implementation activities were designed such that they could lead to participants choosing to take either adaptation or mitigation actions – or both. In addition, at the baseline it was assumed that most respondents would not be able to clearly distinguish between adaptation and mitigation actions (an assumption that was borne out by the data). Therefore, in addition to asking about adaptation activities (Evaluation Question 4) and mitigation activities (Evaluation Question 5), a third category of question was added to cover actions that could be taken to address *either adaptation or mitigation*, such as participating in meetings on climate change, contacting decision-makers about climate change, etc. With the addition of this third category, it was not possible to completely separate out adaptation actions and mitigation actions at the baseline stage; therefore, this section necessarily commingles some of the data on both types of actions. Note that, as with Evaluation Questions 1-3, the questions in this section were only asked of respondents who had heard of climate change.

**Methodological Notes.** MCCS was designed to identify priority adaptation and mitigation needs in each municipality and to design and promote appropriate adaptation and mitigation actions specific to each municipality. Therefore, during the design of the baseline, it was not possible to create a targeted list of adaptation or mitigation actions that could be used to measure change in the implementation of those actions. Nevertheless, MCCS staff provided a few ideas on what kinds of actions that the pilot might promote. Some were closely related to adaptation, others to mitigation, and some could apply to both. As such, this section is structured to cover 1) adaptation actions (Evaluation Question 4); 2) mitigation actions (Evaluation Question 5); and 3) actions that could promote adaptation and/or mitigation (both Evaluation Questions 4 and 5). Note that given the considerations described above, the information on these evaluation questions at the baseline is necessarily sparse. Most of the information needed to respond to these two evaluation questions will be collected at the endline, using revised survey instruments designed to incorporate information on what the pilot actually did.

#### *Summary of Relevant Results*

##### **Evaluation Question 4: Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders' actions that improve adaptation to climate change?**

Because it was planned to identify specific priority *adaptation* actions based on local needs, at the time of the baseline MCCS had not yet defined what specific adaptation actions it would promote. Therefore, more specific questions on adaptation actions will be included in the endline survey instruments. Very few respondents to the household questionnaire reported having taken actions related to climate change adaptation that were motivated by addressing climate change. There appeared to be some conflation of activities that could be taken related to climate change adaptation and actions related to environmental issues more broadly. Very few respondents said that they had heard of or participated in activities or events that were clearly related to climate change adaptation. There is ample room for MCCS implementation to result in a change in a measurable change on this evaluation question. In none of the municipalities did municipal government staff report that the municipal government had taken actions that were clearly intended as climate change adaptation actions. That said, staff of several municipal governments in both the pilot and counterfactual areas did report activities that *might* have been related to climate change adaptation. This will be explored further at the endline.

Just one statistically significant difference between the pilot and counterfactual areas was found in responses related to changes in actions on climate change. More respondents in the pilot areas than in the counterfactual areas said “yes” to the question “In the past 12 months, have you seen any billboards, posters or fliers about how to address the causes or consequences of climate change in your municipality:” 9.8% (62 respondents) in the pilot areas and 3.5% (25 respondents) in the counterfactual areas. This could be an early effect of M CCS, as promotions for the initial M CCS meeting in several municipalities had begun shortly before the household survey was implemented. Note that, while this is being reported under Evaluation Question 4, it could apply to Evaluation Question 5 as well.

#### **Evaluation Question 5: Did the M CCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders’ actions that decrease GHG contributions toward climate change?**

As with adaptation actions, at the time of the baseline, M CCS had not yet defined the specific *mitigation* actions that would be promoted, so more detailed research on mitigation actions will take place at the endline. Similar to what was found for adaptation actions, very few respondents to the household questionnaire (fewer than 10% overall) reported having been motivated by climate change to take specific actions related to reducing energy use or installing solar panels. Other respondents had taken these actions, but they reported motivations other than climate change (the most frequently reported motivations were related to saving money). There was no difference in the responses given by those in the pilot and counterfactual areas on a key indicator, use of energy efficient light bulbs, nor was there a difference in responses given by women and men.

Very few respondents said that they had heard of or participated in climate change mitigation-related actions or events. There is ample room for M CCS to make an impact on individual actions that decrease GHG emissions. Municipal staff from five of the pilot municipalities and five of counterfactual municipalities reported that their municipal government has already done some work on energy efficiency. Municipal government staff in three pilot and three counterfactual municipalities specifically mentioned the installation of energy efficient light bulbs.

#### ***Possible Types of Individual Actions Related to Climate Change Adaptation (Evaluation Question 4) or Mitigation (Evaluation Question 5)***

Knowing what can be done about climate changes is a precursor to taking effective action. Respondents were asked the open-ended question “What are some ways that you can reduce the causes or negative consequences of climate change in your home, work or community?” and 508 responded. Their responses indicated that, at the time of the baseline, many respondents were conflating climate change and environmental issues in general (see Figure 15). By far the most common response was generic – that they could “take care of the environment.” “Don’t throw garbage everywhere” was the next most common response.

FIGURE 15. WHAT ARE SOME WAYS THAT YOU CAN REDUCE THE CAUSES OR NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN YOUR HOME, WORK OR COMMUNITY? (Q72)



Of those who responded to this question, 27.9% (10.5% of all respondents who had heard of climate change) gave an answer that included some aspect of generally taking care of the environment or “the ecology” or being more environmentally aware. The second most common theme was related to taking more care of how garbage and waste are disposed of (including household and industrial waste and recycling), which was mentioned by 23.8% of those who answered this question (9.0% of all respondents who had heard of climate change).<sup>30</sup> Reducing pollution was mentioned by 13.8% of those who answered this question.

Mitigation activities related to reducing energy use or using renewable energy sources were mentioned by 11.0%. The theme of planting trees and/or reducing deforestation was mentioned by 10.2%.

Respondents to this question also cited education/awareness raising (6.1%), activism (5.5%), or taking action in general (8.8%). Others (7.1%) said that they could reduce the use of chemicals (such as pesticides and aerosol sprays).

Later in the questionnaire, respondents were asked a series of questions about actions they themselves may have actually taken in the last 12 months. The options provided to respondents were based on actions that MCCS staff thought people might take based on their participation in the pilot and on common options provided in other climate change questionnaires. These results are discussed in the following sections.

#### *Actual Individual Actions Related to Climate Change Adaptation (Evaluation Question 4) or Mitigation (Evaluation Question 5)*

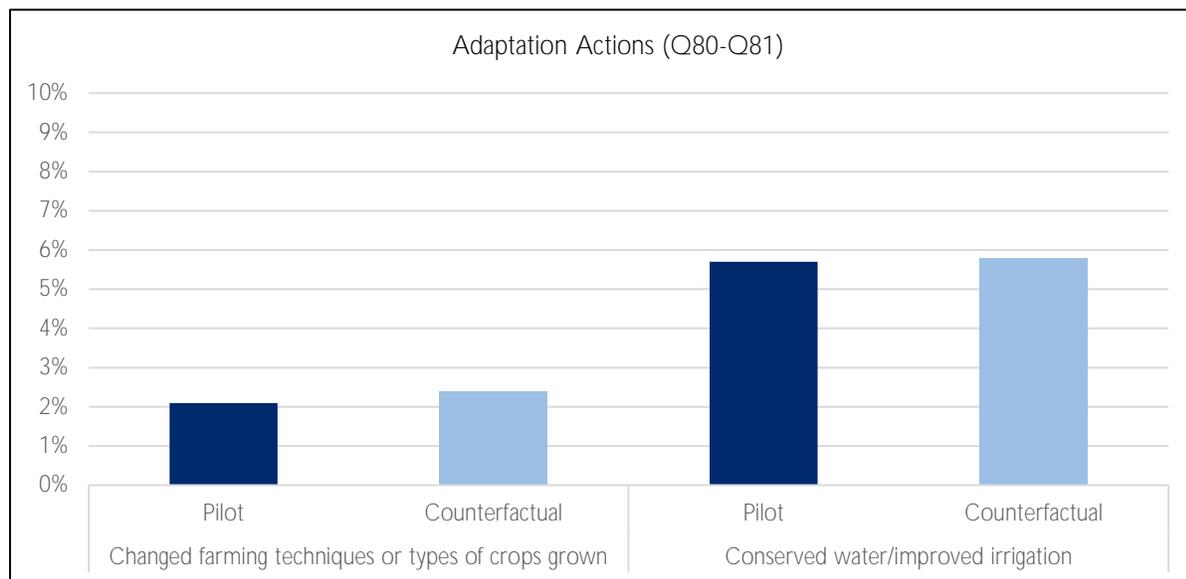
##### **Individual actions related to climate change adaptation (Evaluation Question 4)**

The two main themes for action related to adaptation brought up by the implementing partner during the survey instrument design phase were 1) changes in farming techniques or types of crops grown and 2) improved water management such as conserving water or improving irrigation systems (see Figure 16). Few

<sup>30</sup> Garbage, waste, and recycling are not usually associated with climate change. However, it is possible that at least some respondents are referring to removal of garbage from drainage canals, in which case removal of garbage might be an adaptive activity to reduce potential for flooding. This will be explored further at the endline.

respondents said they had taken either of these actions in the last 12 months. Just over 2% of respondents had changed farming techniques because of climate change, and just under 6% said that they had conserved water or improved irrigation systems because of climate change. The endline questionnaire will include additional questions on adaptation actions that were promoted during the implementation of MCCS.

FIGURE 16. INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS THAT WERE MOTIVATED BY REDUCING THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE: ADAPTION ACTIONS



Respondents were also asked if they had taken these actions for *a reason other than climate change* (see Table Q76-Q88 in Appendix IV). In the pilot areas, 6.7% of respondents who had heard of climate change said they had changed farming techniques or crops grown for reasons other than climate change, and in the counterfactual areas 4.1% of respondents gave this response. Respondents also conserved water or improved irrigation systems for reasons other than climate change (15.6% in the pilot areas and 25.2% in the counterfactual areas). In both case, and in both areas, economic reasons were the most commonly cited motivation for the change.

### Individual actions related to climate change mitigation (Evaluation Question 5)

As noted above, at the time the baseline was designed, MCCS staff had not yet developed plans for the types of climate change mitigation activities that would be promoted to people in participating municipalities. Therefore, the questionnaire included questions on common types of mitigation activities that individuals might take:<sup>31</sup> 1) using energy efficient light bulbs; 2) using less energy in other ways; and 3) installing solar panels. (See Figure 17.)

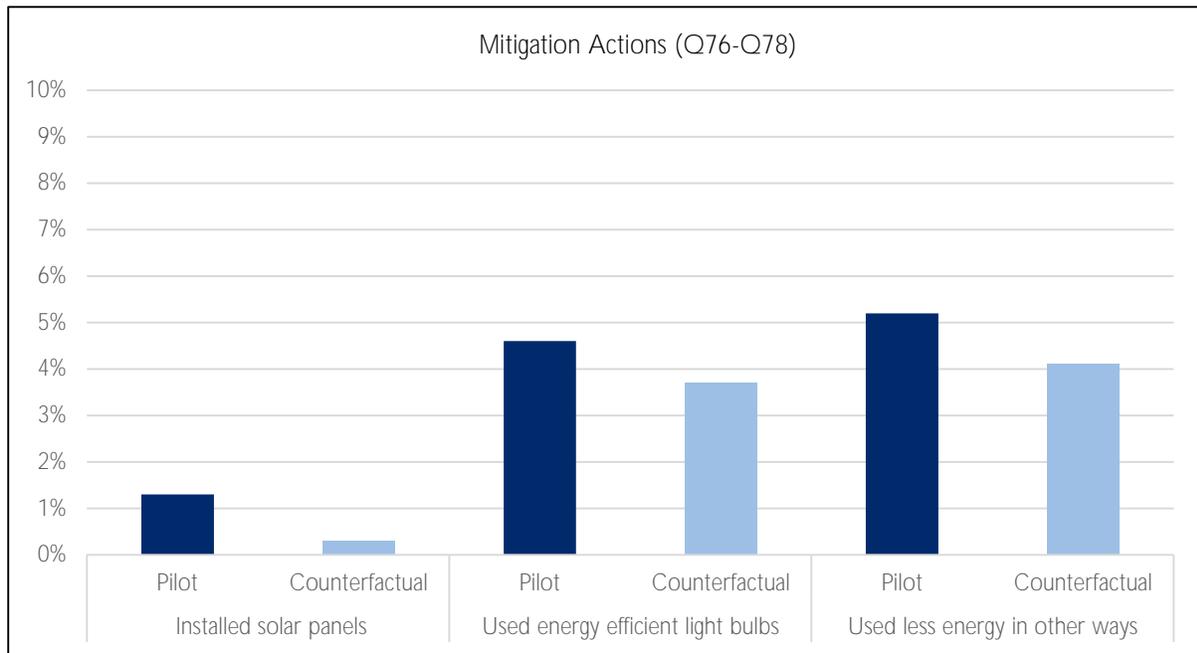
Just 4.6% of pilot area respondents and 3.7% of counterfactual area respondents said they had been motivated by climate change to use energy efficient lightbulbs in the past 12 months. Only when not controlling for clustering within municipalities, did it appear that fewer women said they used energy efficient light bulbs in the last year *because of climate change* (2.6% of women vs. 5.2% of men). The difference was not substantive. About the same percentage of women and men said they had used energy

<sup>31</sup> Note that there are other types of mitigation questions commonly included in climate change questionnaires, such as lowering the thermostat in the winter and raising it in the summer and buying energy efficient automobiles. However, it was felt that many of these were not appropriate for the rural Macedonia context in which MCCS is primarily working.

efficient light bulbs for *any reason*, including climate change and other reasons (36.0% of women and 36.7% of men).

Few respondents said they were motivated by climate change in the last 12 months to use less energy in other ways (5.2% in the pilot areas and 4.1% in the counterfactual areas). Fewer still said they had been motivated by climate change to install solar panels (4.1% in the pilot areas and 1.3% in the counterfactual areas). As noted above, the endline questionnaire will include additional questions on adaptation actions that were promoted during the implementation of MCCS.

FIGURE 17. INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS THAT WERE MOTIVATED BY REDUCING THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE: MITIGATION ACTIONS



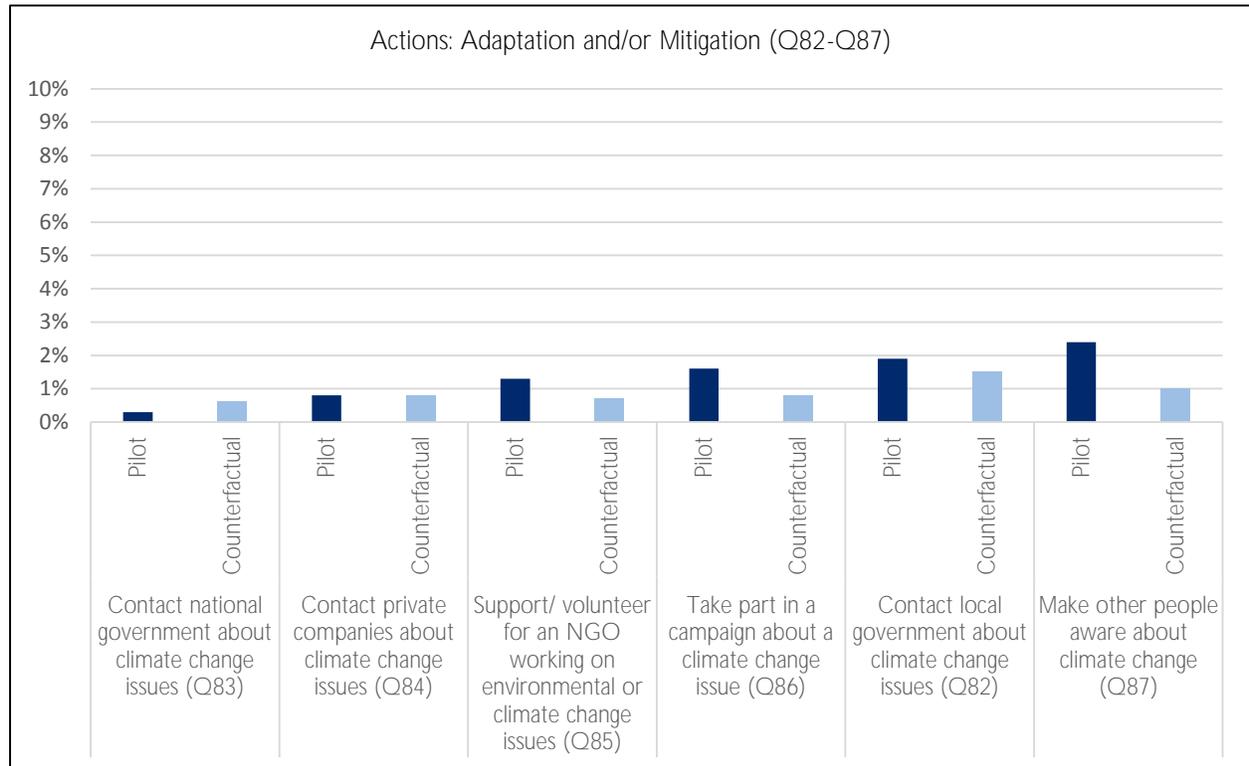
As with the adaptation actions, respondents were also asked if they had taken the mitigation actions for a *reason other than climate change* (see Table Q76-Q88 in Appendix IV). In the pilot areas, 35.9% of respondents said they had used energy efficient lightbulbs for reasons other than climate change, and in the counterfactual area 29.9% of respondents reported the same thing. About the same percentage of women and men said they had used energy efficient light bulbs for *any reason*, including climate change and other reasons (36.0% of women and 36.7% of men). Economic reasons were the most common motivation in both areas. Some respondents “used less energy in other ways” for reasons other than climate change (35.4% of respondents in the pilot areas and 46.6% in the counterfactual areas). For both “used energy efficient light bulbs” and “used less energy in other ways,” the most common motivations cited were 1) economic reasons; 2) saving energy; and 3) preserving the environment. Few respondents had installed solar panels (5.2% in the pilot areas and 4.4% in the counterfactual areas), and nearly all of them cited economic reasons as their motivation.

**Individual actions that could be related to climate change adaptation (Evaluation Question 4) or mitigation (Evaluation Question 5)**

Because MCCS is intended to motivate citizens to become more involved in engagement with the municipal government and others on the issue of climate change, the household questionnaire included questions on

several different types of engagement. Figure 18 shows the responses. While a more detailed analysis of responses to these questions is provided in section 4.1.2.3 (under Evaluation Question 7), Figure 18 is provided here within the context of Evaluation Questions 4 and 5. At the baseline, few respondents reported having taken any of these actions.

FIGURE 18. INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS THAT WERE MOTIVATED BY REDUCING THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE: ADAPTION AND/OR MITIGATION ACTIONS



Note: For ease of comparison, the scale used here is the same as that used in the previous two figures.

**Events or Actions Related to Climate Change: Adaptation (Evaluation Question 4) or Mitigation (Evaluation Question 5)**

More respondents in the pilot areas than in the counterfactual areas said “yes” to the question “In the past 12 months, have you seen any billboards, posters or fliers about how to address the causes or consequences of climate change in your municipality:” 9.8% (62 respondents) in the pilot areas and 3.5% (25 respondents) in the counterfactual areas. (See Table 13.) When controlling for clustering by municipality, this difference was statistically significant [linear regression (clustered): 95% confidence;  $p=0.022$ ]. A possible explanation for the higher number of respondents in the pilot areas reporting that they had seen fliers, posters or billboards about climate change is that the initial MCCA community meetings were being advertised in some pilot municipalities around the time the baseline study was being initiated. If that is what was captured by the household survey, then it would be early evidence of MCCA’s effects.

TABLE 13. IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU SEEN ANY BILLBOARDS, POSTERS OR FLIERS ABOUT HOW TO ADDRESS THE CAUSES OR CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN YOUR MUNICIPALITY?

Response	Percentage Who Answered ___ to Having Seen Billboards, Posters or Fliers about how to Address the Causes or Consequences of Climate Change in their Municipality (Q74)			
	Pilot (n=631)	Counterfactual (n=709)	P-Value t-test <sup>32</sup> (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression <sup>33</sup> (clustered)
Yes	9.8% (62)	3.5% (25)	0.000**	0.024*
No	90.2% (569)	96.5% (684)		

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Very few respondents answered “yes” to the question “Are you aware of any actions undertaken in the area of your municipality over the last year that were related to climate change?” (See Table 14.) Just 8.4% of respondents in the pilot areas and 6.6% of respondents in the counterfactual areas reported being aware of any such actions.

TABLE 14. ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN IN THE AREA OF YOUR MUNICIPALITY OVER THE LAST YEAR THAT WERE RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE? (Q91)

Response	Percentage Who Answered ___ to Being Aware of Any Actions Undertaken in Their Municipality over the Last Year that Were Related to Climate Change (Q91)			
	Pilot (n=633)	Counterfactual (n=713)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear Regression (clustered)
Yes	8.4% (53)	6.6% (47)	0.214	0.597
No	91.6% (580)	93.4% (666)		

Respondents who said that they were aware of an action related to climate change in the last year were then asked an open-ended question about what those actions were. In Figure 19, their responses are categorized by 1) actions directly related to climate change adaptation or mitigation; 2) actions related to trees, water,<sup>34</sup> and the environment in general; and 3) actions not clearly related to climate change such as garbage waste clean-up, waste management, and recycling. The most common response was related to Tree Day (similar to Arbor Day in the US), when people are encouraged to plant trees. Note that for purposes of the baseline, responses related to planting trees are categorized as *environmental actions* rather than *climate change actions*. This is because, at the time of the baseline, the Tree Day campaign did not include a substantive focus on climate change. Few of the responses were clearly identifiable as directly

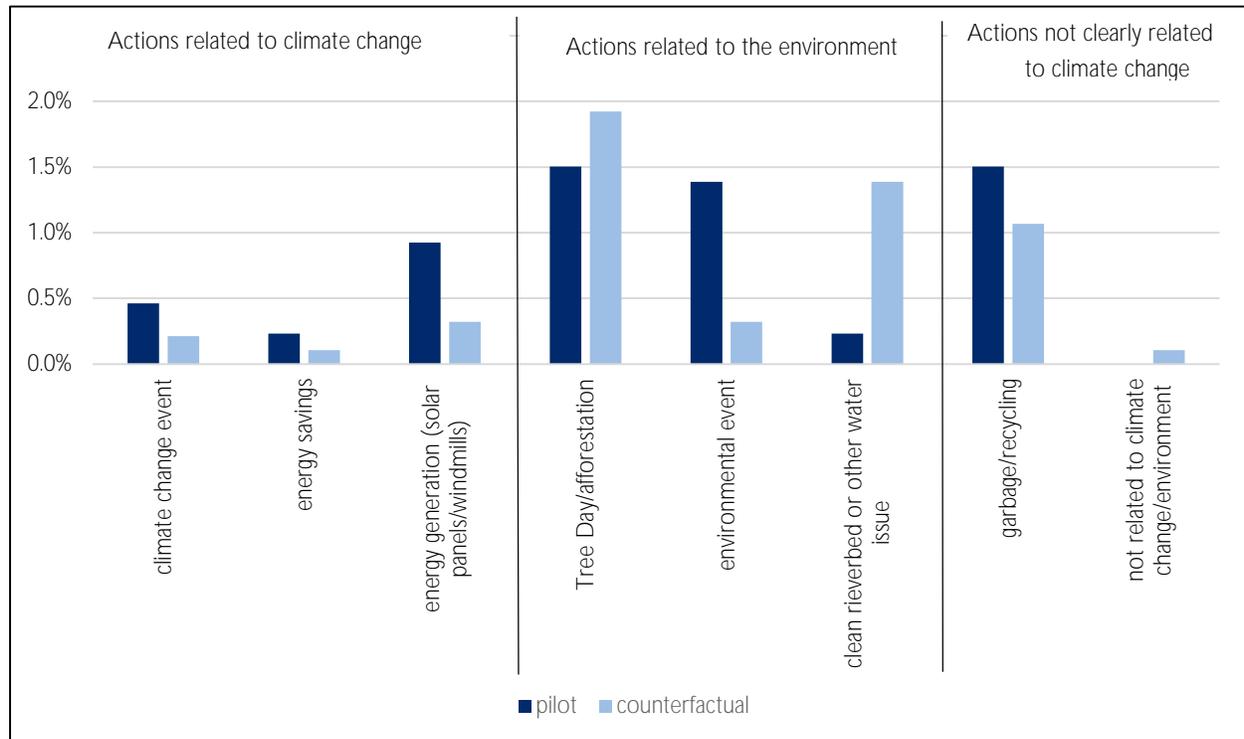
<sup>32</sup> The independent samples t-test (referred to here as “t-test”) is used to determine whether the means of the two populations are the same or whether they are significantly different from each other.

<sup>33</sup> Linear regression to analyze clustered survey data in STATA to derive the p-value that would be given by the t-test in a non-clustered test.

<sup>34</sup> Note that some of the responses about water may have been related to climate change. For example, some respondents mentioned cleaning drainage canals. They could be referring to cleaning the drainage canals in order to prevent flooding during rainstorms, which could make the activity related to climate change. This will be explored further at the endline.

related to climate change adaptation or mitigation. There is ample scope for MCCA to have an impact on climate change actions.

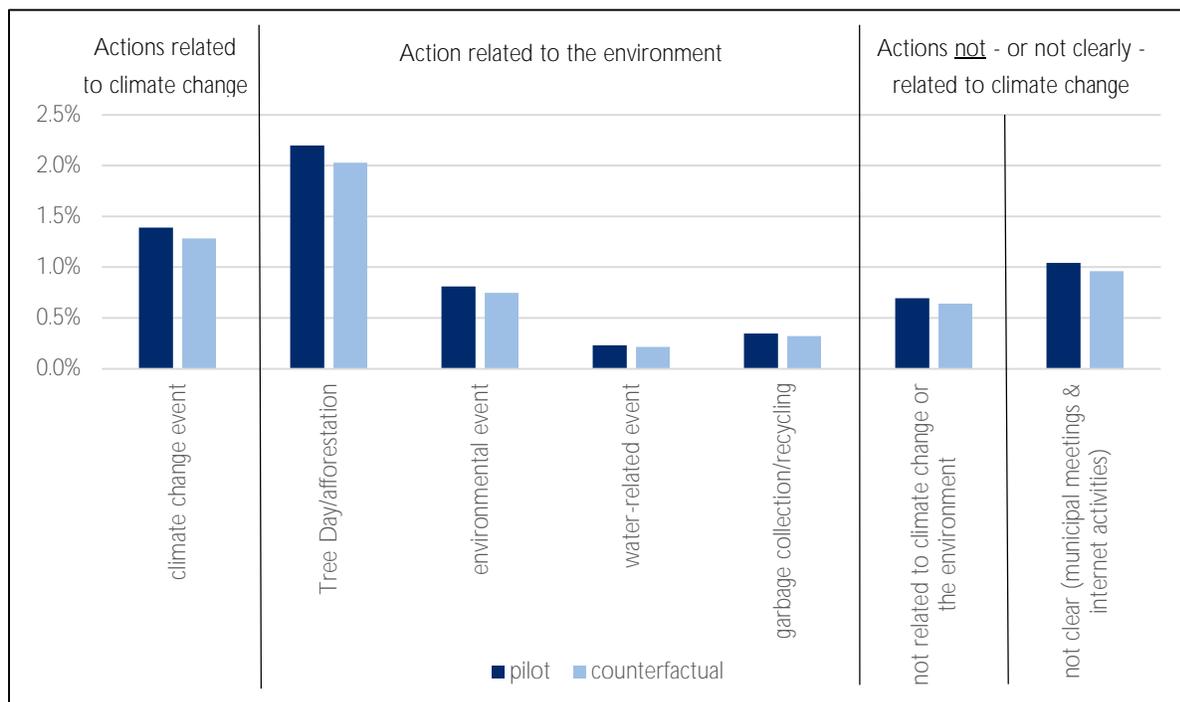
FIGURE 19. WHAT ACTIONS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGES WERE TAKEN IN THE AREA OF YOUR MUNICIPALITY OVER THE LAST YEAR? (Q92)



Note: This was an open-ended question. Eighty-nine respondents (6.6% of those who had heard of climate change) cited one or more actions taken in the area of their municipality that they said was related to climate change.

Respondents were also asked the open-ended question “What public events or activities related to climate change have you participated in during the past 12 months?” Just 4.1% of respondents who had heard of climate change provided answers. Figure 20 shows their responses according to four categories: 1) events or activities directly related to climate change adaptation or mitigation; 2) events or activities related to trees, water, and the environment in general; 3) events or activities not clearly related to climate change (such as garbage waste clean-up, waste management, and recycling); and 4) events or activities whose relation to climate change could not be clearly determined (such as “attended a public meeting”). Similar to what was found when respondents were asked about actions related to climate change undertaken in their municipality over the last year (Table 14), the most common type of event or activity that respondents reported participating in was Tree Day.

FIGURE 20. WHAT PUBLIC EVENTS OR ACTIVITIES RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE HAVE YOU PARTICIPATED IN DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Q75)



Note: This was an open-ended question. Fifty-five respondents (4.1% of those who had heard of climate change) said they participated in one or more climate change-related activities.

### ***Municipal Government Actions Related to Climate Change Adaptation (Evaluation Question 4) or Mitigation (Evaluation Question 5)***

During semi-structured interviews, municipal government staff talked about the actions their government had taken that were related to climate change. Many of the actions clearly addressed climate change *mitigation* while others were less clearly related to climate change. None of the actions listed by the municipal staff could be definitively interpreted as *adaptation* actions. The actions they cited are listed Table 15, where they are categorized as actions related to 1) adaptation; 2) mitigation; or 3) not clear. The actions categorized as “not clear” may be *adaptation* actions or may be actions not related to climate change. For instance, irrigation systems may be an effective adaptation initiative where rainfall is expected to decrease or become more irregular. However, actions such as drilling a well for watering public parks might not be related specifically to climate change. Cleaning up illegal dump sites may be related to climate change if, for instance, the waste material in the dump sites would impair appropriate surface water flow and contribute to flooding or if the dump sites themselves might flood, releasing toxic wastes into surface or subterranean watercourses. Alternatively, the impetus and results of the dump site clean-up may be an “environmental” or “other” type of action unrelated to climate change. This is a subject that will be further explored at the endline.

TABLE 15. WHAT HAS YOUR MUNICIPALITY DONE REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS?

Municipality	Categorization of municipal government activities that municipal employees cited as being related to climate change			
	Adaptation	Mitigation	Not Clear	None
<b>Pilot Municipalities</b>				
Bogdanci		Installed energy efficient light bulbs Project for building windmills	Irrigation system construction	
Bogovinje		Energy efficiency projects	Environmental projects such as cleaning illegal dump sites	
Krivogashtani			Construction of elements of a sewage system Cleaning illegal dump sites	
Mavrovo-Rostuse				X
Pechevo		Renovation of school and kindergarten to make them more energy efficient		
Studenicani				X
Tearce		Installed energy efficient light bulbs	Protection of drinking water	
Vinica		Vinica was the first municipality in the country to replace all public light bulbs with energy efficient light bulbs Twice a year the municipality participates in planting trees in areas in the municipality	Drilled wells to provide water for public parks. Saved on water consumption	
<b>Counterfactual Municipalities</b>				
Aracinovo		Replaced street light bulbs with energy efficient bulbs		
Brvenica		Energy efficiency projects		
Cashka		Implemented activities to increase energy efficiency and reduce CO2 emissions		
Debarca			Conducted activities to manage waste and waste water	
Jegunovce			Activities for regulation of waste water	
Kratovo		Project for energy efficiency included all municipal institutions and CSOs Replaced street light bulbs with energy efficient bulbs Replaced and insulated school roofs		
Resen		Implemented project for energy efficiency by changing light bulbs	Project for protection of the flora and fauna of Prespa Lake Local plan for waste management	
Zrnovci			Developed infrastructure for an irrigation system	

Five of the eight pilot municipal governments and five of the counterfactual municipal governments have already done some work on energy efficiency. Municipal government staff in three pilot and three counterfactual municipalities specifically mentioned installing energy efficient light bulbs. Three of the

municipal governments in the pilot areas were listed as having a low-emission development strategy (LEDS) (Krivogashtani, Mavrovo-Rostuse, and Tearce), but in only one (Tearce) did staff mention having carried out energy efficiency activities. Regarding the counterfactual municipalities, in all three that were listed as having an LEDS (Cashka, Kratovo, and Resen) staff mentioned that the municipal government had carried out energy efficiency work.

#### 4.1.2 CIVIC ACTIVISM AND ENGAGEMENT

This section focuses on Evaluation Questions 6-9, which aim to measure MCCS impacts under Intermediate Result 1: “Improved local democratic processes.” The household survey asked questions to capture the baseline for changes in attitudes toward and levels of civic activism and stakeholder engagement with each other, which are related to MCCS Sub-IR’s 1.1-1.4 (see Figure 1). The impact evaluation questions are

- Evaluation Question 6: Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders’ attitudes toward civic activism?
- Evaluation Question 7: Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders’ levels of civic activism?
- Evaluation Question 8: Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders’ attitudes toward engagement with each other?
- Evaluation Question 9: Did the MCCS pilot result in changes in stakeholders’ levels of engagement with each other?

For purposes of the MCCS impact evaluation baseline, *civic activism* is defined as individual action taken to increase one’s involvement in public policies and decisions, such as accessing civil society organizations/non-governmental organization (CSOs/NGOs),<sup>35</sup> participating in a protest or demonstration, or signing a petition. *Stakeholders’ engagement with each other* is defined as collective action taken or joint efforts in community decision-making, such as participating in a municipal council meeting or working with a CSO/NGO to solve a local issue with the municipal government.

The pilot and counterfactual areas generally appear to be appropriate for comparison on levels of civic activism and engagement. However, respondents’ attitudes and perceptions can be strongly influenced by municipality-specific contexts – especially with respect to local CSOs/NGOs and the municipal government. Baseline results, when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality, show some differentiation by municipality on attitudes toward civic activism and engagement. To measure MCCS impacts at the endline, the analysis will examine municipal-level changes as well as the difference in changes between the pilot and counterfactual areas. The following sections detail the findings in the pilot and counterfactual areas by evaluation question.

In a multi-ethnic society such as Macedonia’s, civic activism around non-political issues can help bring people together across historical ethnic, political, or class divisions.<sup>36</sup> While many donor-funded projects in Macedonia have worked to strengthen CSOs and to increase civic activism, the MCCS pilot is unique because it operates at the intersection of civil society, municipal government, and citizens around the topic of climate change, which is thought to offer a unifying, non-polarizing issue in Macedonia. Many of the MCCS activities are aimed at fostering and increasing citizens’ participation, through CSOs, in the municipal

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<sup>35</sup> To simplify terminology, civil society organization (CSO) and non-governmental organization (NGO) are combined as a concept. They are also combined in the household survey as they are frequently used interchangeably in translation into Macedonian and Albanian.

<sup>36</sup> Cierco, Teresa. 2013. “Civil Society in Macedonia’s Democratization Process.” *Journal of Contemporary European Studies* 21(2): 202-217.

planning process and enabling municipal governments to prepare and implement participatory climate change plans.

Because MCCS is working through local CSOs and with municipal governments, the baseline household survey assessed citizens' knowledge and perceptions of each type of institution. Respondents were also asked to rate their level of motivation to engage with and level of participation in activities sponsored by CSOs and the municipal government. The survey asked respondents about participation in specific activities using closed-ended questions; it also included open-ended questions to allow respondents to identify other ways they may have engaged with their community, and to enable them to explain their reasons for participation and engagement (or lack thereof).

The concepts of civic activism and CSO, municipal government, and citizen engagement with each other are closely linked. For purposes of the baseline report, the findings related to Evaluation Questions 6 and 8 (related to *attitudes* toward civic activism and stakeholder engagement) are discussed before the findings for Evaluation Questions 7 and 9 (related to *levels* of civic activism and engagement) because respondents' attitudes can underlie their level of participation in civic activism and engagement in their community. Where applicable, the results of the baseline survey are compared with the results of the USAID-sponsored 2012 National Democracy and Governance (DG) survey.

Overall, in line with the USAID-sponsored 2011 National Democracy and Governance survey and previous studies, survey respondents at the baseline generally displayed low levels of civic activism and engagement as well as mostly indifferent attitudes toward participating in community discourse.<sup>37</sup> The baseline results show that there is considerable room for improvement in respondent attitudes toward and levels of civic activism and engagement, and the MCCS pilot has the opportunity to make an impact on civic activism and engagement in the pilot municipalities.

#### **4.1.2.1 EVALUATION QUESTION 6: DID THE MCCS PILOT RESULT IN CHANGES IN STAKEHOLDERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD CIVIC ACTIVISM?**

Attitudes toward civic activism can underlie taking action on civic issues. Therefore, the impact evaluation seeks to measure whether the MCCS pilot resulted in changes in attitudes toward civic activism. As a starting point, to gauge general attitudes toward being civically active and engaging with others in their communities, respondents were asked to answer questions related to: 1) keeping themselves informed about local issues; 2) their desire to be able to influence decisions in the community; 3) their knowledge of CSOs/NGOs in their community; and 4) motivations for participating in CSO/NGO activities.

##### ***Summary of Relevant Results***

Thirty percent of respondents in the baseline sample reported that it was "very important" to be able to influence decisions in their community. The majority of respondents said they felt they were not very informed or not informed at all of CSOs/NGOs in their community (70.4%), and only about 20% of respondents said they keep themselves informed about local issues "most of the time, whether or not something important is happening." When not controlling for clustering by municipality, the pilot area respondents appeared to show less interest in following local issues, with a higher percentage of respondents saying they "never follow local issues" (33.2% in the pilot areas and 22.7% in the counterfactual areas).

Overall, baseline respondents reported their motivation to engage with CSOs/NGOs on issues they considered to be of social importance remained largely the same over the last year (92.7% said their

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<sup>37</sup> USAID. 2010. "Civil Society in Macedonia: Program Evaluation and Future Directions." [http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/Pdact183.pdf](http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pdact183.pdf)

motivation stayed the same). There is an opportunity for MCCS to make a difference by increasing people’s motivation to get involved with CSOs/NGOs. The most common reason given by respondents (43.6%) for their motivation to engage in CSO/NGO activities was “in order to solve a concrete problem or need.” For respondents who were not motivated to participate in CSO activities, the most common reason was a feeling that “it is not my business” (21.4%).

**How Informed Respondents Are About Local Issues and CSOs/NGOs**

The survey began by asking respondents to choose a statement that best described their interest in keeping themselves informed about local issues. Table 16 shows the summary of responses, ranging from respondents keeping themselves informed about local issues “most of the time” to respondents who said they “never follow local issues.”

TABLE 16. HOW INFORMED RESPONDENTS ARE ABOUT LOCAL ISSUES

Which of the following statements best describes you?	Percentage Who Feel ___ is the Statement that Best Describes Them (Q1)			
	Pilot (n=861)	Counterfactual (n=926)	P-Value Pearson chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson chi-square test (clustered)
I keep myself informed about local (municipal-level) issues most of the time, whether or not something important is happening	20.4% (176)	20.3% (188)	0.000**	0.205
I keep myself informed about local issues only when something important is happening	46.3% (399)	57.0% (528)		
I never follow local issues	33.2% (286)	22.7% (210)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

For both the pilot and counterfactual areas, around 20% of respondents said they keep themselves informed about local issues “most of the time, whether or not something important is happening.” When not controlling for clustering by municipality, there appeared to be differences between the responses from the pilot and counterfactual areas. In the pilot areas it appeared that a slightly higher percentage of respondents reported that they “never follow local issues,” with 33.2% in the pilot areas and 22.7% in the counterfactual areas. Respondents in the counterfactual area appeared to keep themselves more informed about local issues, at least “only when something important is happening” (57.0% in the counterfactual areas and 46.3% in the pilot areas).

Most respondents do not feel well-informed about CSOs/NGOs in their community (see Table 17). These results follow the pattern of the national DG survey, however, at the national level, it appears that a slightly higher percentage of DG respondents reported that they were informed about CSO/NGO activities, with 34.0% saying they are “somewhat informed” or “well informed,” compared with 28.5% in the pilot areas and 30.5% in the counterfactual areas.

TABLE 17. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS BEST DESCRIBES YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) OR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSOs) IN YOUR COMMUNITY?

Statement	Percentage Who Feel ___ Best Describes Their Knowledge of NGOs or CSOs in Their Community (Q3)				
	Pilot (n=862)	Counterfactual (n=934)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)	DG Survey (n=1,200)
I am very well or somewhat informed	28.5% (246)	30.5% (285)	0.015*	0.498	34.0% (408)
I am not very informed or not informed at all	71.5% (616)	69.5% (649)			66.0% (792)

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

### Importance of Being Able to Influence Decisions

To understand respondents' level of desire to get involved with their municipality or community, respondents were asked to state how important it is to them to be able to influence decisions in their community or municipality. The results are shown in Table 18. Respondents' desire to be able to influence community-level decision-making is similar across pilot and counterfactual municipalities, with around two-thirds of respondents saying it is "somewhat important" or "very important" to be able to influence local decisions.

Note that there were no differences in the responses between men and women for this question. However, when not controlling for clustering by municipality, it appeared that women's and men's patterns of responses differed. Women appeared to attach less importance to influencing decisions in their community than did men: twenty-eight percent of women said it was "very important," compared with 31.9% of men, and 17.5% of women said it was of "no importance," compared with 13.0% of men.

TABLE 18. HOW IMPORTANT IS IT FOR YOU TO BE ABLE TO INFLUENCE DECISIONS IN YOUR COMMUNITY/MUNICIPALITY?

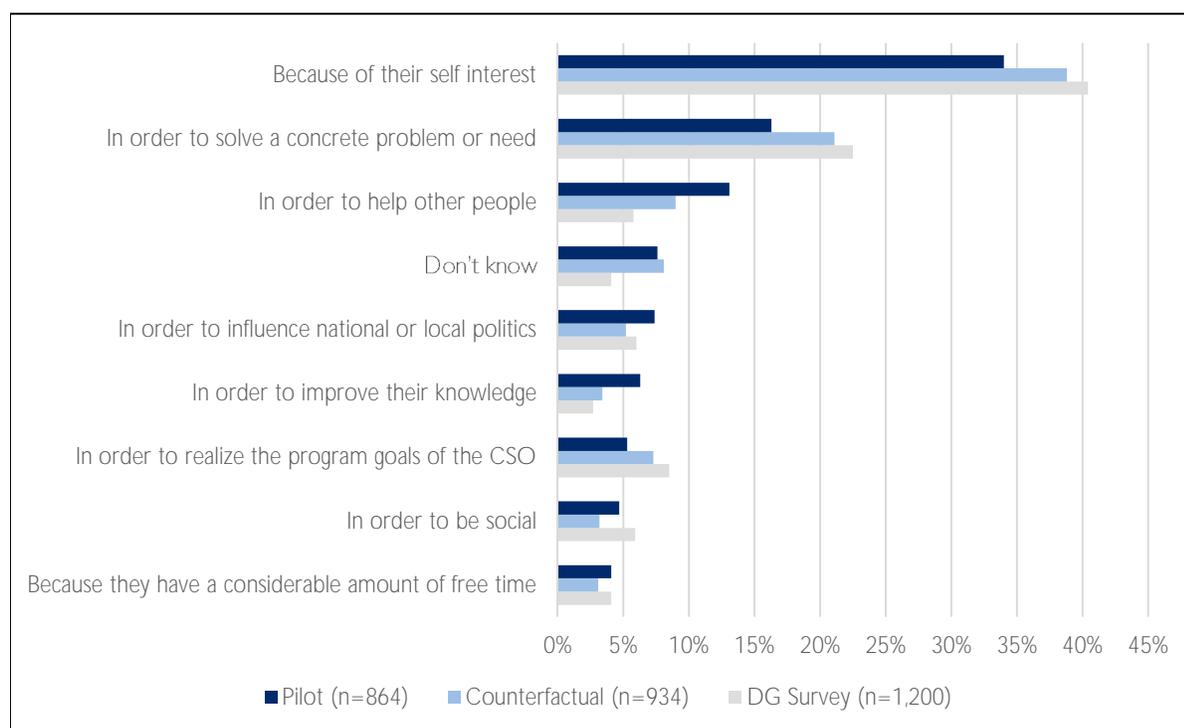
Statement	Percentage Who Feel It Is ___ To Be Able to Influence Decisions in their Community/Municipality (Q98)			
	Pilot (n=857)	Counterfactual (n=915)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Very important	30.7% (263)	29.4% (269)	0.432	0.870
Somewhat important	34.3% (294)	37.3% (341)		
Of little importance	17.0% (146)	21.2% (194)		
Not important	18.0% (154)	12.1% (111)		

### Motivations for Participating in CSO/NGO Activities

While the majority of respondents said they were not very knowledgeable about CSOs/NGOs operating in their area (see Table 17 above), most did have opinions about these CSOs/NGOs and their members. To lay the groundwork for measuring changes in attitudes toward participation in CSOs/NGOs, respondents were asked to answer questions related to reasons for joining CSOs/NGOs and levels of motivation to join CSOs/NGOs.

When asked to choose the motivating reason that citizens in Macedonia become members of CSOs/NGOs, the most common response – chosen by over one-third of respondents from the pilot and counterfactual areas, as well as national DG survey respondents – was that people join the groups for their “self-interest” (see Figure 21 and Table Q4 in Appendix IV). The next two most common responses, “In order to solve a concrete problem” and “In order to help other people,” combined were less than the most frequent response of “self-interest.”

FIGURE 21. ACCORDING TO YOU, WHAT IS THE MOTIVATION (THE PRINCIPAL REASON) FOR CITIZENS IN MACEDONIA TO BECOME MEMBERS OF CSOs/NGOs? (Q4)



Each respondent was then asked “To what degree are you motivated to engage in activities of citizens associations on issues you consider to be of social importance?” (See Table 19.) Most respondents were not motivated to engage in activities with citizens associations, even on issues that are of social importance to them.

TABLE 19. TO WHAT DEGREE ARE YOU MOTIVATED TO ENGAGE IN ACTIVITIES OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS ON ISSUES YOU CONSIDER TO BE OF SOCIAL IMPORTANCE?

Statement	Percentage Who Feel ___ Best Describes Their Motivation to Engage in Activities of Citizens Associations on Issues They Consider to be of Social Importance (Q5)				
	Pilot (n=856)	Counterfactual (n=925)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)	DG Survey (n=1,200)
I'm not motivated or I'm not motivated enough	67.3% (576)	63.9% (591)	0.019*	0.292	71.3% (856)
I am somewhat motivated or I am fully motivated	32.7% (280)	36.1% (334)			28.7% (344)

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

More than 6 in 10 respondents in both the pilot areas (67.3%) and the counterfactual areas (63.9%) said they *were not motivated* to take part in CSO/NGO activities. However, compared with respondents interviewed in the DG survey, it appears that higher percentages of respondents in the baseline survey than in the DG survey *were motivated* to engage with CSOs/NGOs – 32.7% in the pilot areas and 36.1% in the counterfactual areas, compared with 28.7% in the DG survey. Breaking down the responses by gender, when not controlling for clustering by municipality, women’s levels of motivation to “engage in activities of citizens associations on issues you consider to be of social importance” appeared to be slightly lower than that of men; the response “I’m not motivated at all” was chosen by 52.2% of women and 46.8% of men.

Those who were “somewhat motivated” or “fully motivated” to join CSOs/NGOs were asked a question about their *personal* motivation for engaging in activities with CSOs/NGOs (see Figure 22 and Table Q6 in Appendix IV). The responses were quite different from the responses given for reasons *other people* in Macedonia join CSOs/NGOs.

FIGURE 22. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU ARE MOTIVATED TO ENGAGE IN NGO ACTIVITIES? (Q6)

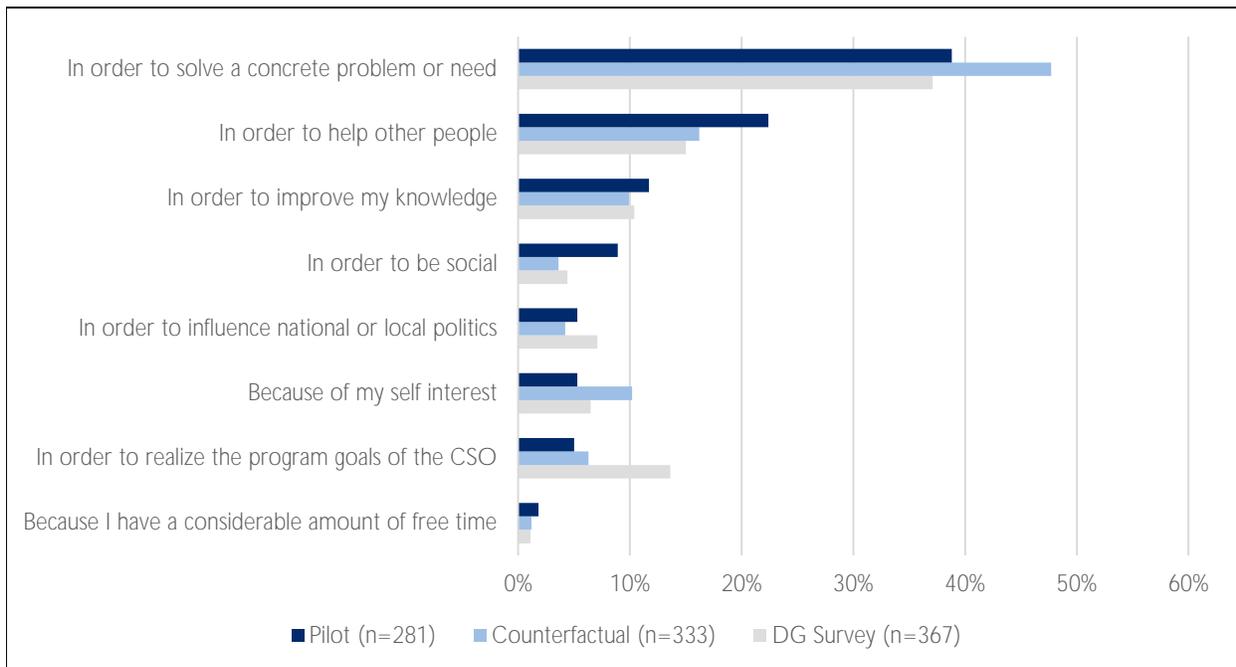


Figure 22 shows that the top two answers, comprising the majority of responses, indicate that respondents were motivated to engage with CSOs/NGOs “In order to solve a concrete problem” and “In order to help other people.” The top reason respondents gave for why *other people* in Macedonia join CSOs/NGOs, “Because of self-interest,” was chosen by very few baseline respondents as their personal motivation (5.3% in the pilot areas and 10.2% in the counterfactual areas). These results are in line with those from the national DG survey, except that it appears that a higher percentage of respondents nationally said that they were motivated to join a CSO/NGO “In order to help realize the program goals of the organization.” Nationally, almost 14% said this was their main motivation, compared with 5.0% of respondents in the pilot areas and 6.3% of respondents in the counterfactual areas, as reported in the MCCS baseline municipalities.

Those who said they were *not* motivated to join in CSO/NGO activities were asked “What is the main reason you are not motivated to engage in CSO/NGO activities?” Figure 23 shows that respondents across the sample had a somewhat uninterested attitude toward CSOs/NGOs. (See also Table Q7 in Appendix IV.)

FIGURE 23. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU ARE NOT MOTIVATED TO ENGAGE IN CSO/NGO ACTIVITIES? (Q7)



The two most frequent reasons given for not being motivated to join CSO/NGO activities – accounting for over 40% of responses – were “personal indifference” and feeling that being engaged in CSO/NGO activities is “not my business.” The third most common response was more practical in nature; respondents said they simply did not have the time to spare to engage in CSO/NGO activities.

To capture change in respondents’ motivation to engage in CSO/NGO activities, the survey asked if their level of motivation had changed in the last year. Most respondents, nearly 93% of those in both the pilot and counterfactual areas, said that their motivation to engage in CSO/NGO activities “stayed the same” over the last year (see Table 20). This will be a key variable to examine at the endline to measure MCCC’s effects on citizens’ motivation to participate in CSO/NGO activities.

TABLE 20. OVER THE LAST YEAR, HAS YOUR MOTIVATION TO ENGAGE IN CSOS’/NGOS’ ACTIVITIES INCREASED, DECREASED OR STAYED THE SAME?

Change in Motivation	Percentage Whose Motivation to Engage in CSO/NGO Activities ___ over the last year. (Q16)			
	Pilot (n=853)	Counterfactual (n=919)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
Increased	4.5% (38)	4.8% (44)	0.745	0.805
Stayed the same	92.6% (790)	92.8% (853)		
Decreased	2.9% (25)	2.4% (22)		

The 82 respondents who reported an *increase* in their motivation to engage with CSOs/NGOs were asked an open-ended question about the reason for that increase. Seventy-three respondents (33 in pilot areas and 40 in counterfactual areas) gave substantive replies. The reasons for their change in level of motivation varied, but the most common responses were they were more motivated to participate because 1) they wanted to get to know people in the community and 2) they wanted to contribute to solving problems in the community.

Reasons for **increased** motivation to engage in CSO/NGO activities:

“Meeting other people and helping the community”

“I want to participate in solving issues.”

“Because of the needs of the community”

Reasons for **decreased** motivation to engage in CSO/NGO activities:

“I do not trust them [CSOs].”

“They do not act on behalf of the citizens.”

“Politics is interfering.”

At the other end of the spectrum, 45 of the respondents who said their motivation to engage in CSO/NGO activities *decreased* over the last year (23 in pilot areas and 22 in counterfactual areas) gave substantive replies. The most common responses were related to a lack of trust in CSOs/NGOs to act in the best interest of citizens.

#### 4.1.2.2 EVALUATION QUESTION 8: DID THE MCCS PILOT RESULT IN CHANGES IN STAKEHOLDERS’ ATTITUDES TOWARD ENGAGEMENT WITH EACH OTHER?

##### Summary of Relevant Results

Survey respondents reported evenly mixed levels of agreement with statements related to CSOs/NGOs and municipal governments engaging well with citizens, that is, responses were not strongly skewed in one direction. For example, 28.2% of all respondents stated that they “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement that “CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are open to hearing ideas and priorities from people,” while 27.1% “neither agree nor disagree” and 29.2% “somewhat disagree” or “strongly disagree.” There was a similar pattern regarding the statement that “Municipal government acts on citizen priorities.” Almost 35% of respondents said they “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree,” 26.3% “neither agree nor disagree,” and just over 34% said they “somewhat disagree” or “strongly disagree.” When breaking down responses by gender, women and men had different perceptions of women’s ability to influence municipal government priorities [Somers’ D (clustered): 99% confidence; p=0.000]. Women appeared to feel more strongly that they were able to influence municipal priorities than men felt about women’s ability to influence the municipal government. Just over 39% of women said they “strongly” agreed with the statement that “Women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men can,” while just 27.7% of men chose the same response.

Almost 41% of respondents “somewhat trust” or “fully trust” CSOs/NGOs to be able to address climate change causes and impacts, compared with around 34% of all respondents reporting they trust CSOs/NGOs in general. The opposite was true for levels of trust in the municipal government, with a higher percentage of respondents reporting that they “somewhat trust” or “fully trust” their municipal government in general (43.5%) than they trust them to be able to address climate change (33.7%). When asked to give a reason for not taking actions to engage with the municipal government, most baseline survey respondents gave one of three reasons: “It is not my business” (27.3% in the pilot areas and 22.7% in the counterfactual areas), “Personal indifference” (21.6% in the pilot areas and 18.9% in the counterfactual

areas), or “I do not believe anything will be changed” (20.9% in the pilot areas and 24.7% in the counterfactual areas).

Attitudes about how CSOs/NGOs and municipal governments are engaging with the community sometimes varied by municipality because responses can be influenced by municipality-specific contexts. The endline analysis will examine changes within municipalities as well as across the pilot and counterfactual areas as a whole.

### *Attitudes Toward CSO/NGO Engagement with Citizens*

Because the MCCS is working through local CSOs/NGOs to directly engage citizens and the municipal government in the Green Agenda process, it was important at the baseline to assess respondents’ attitudes toward citizen engagement with CSOs/NGOs and CSO/NGO engagement with citizens. In general, when not controlling for clustering by municipality, the pilot area respondents appeared to have a more positive view of CSO/NGO engagement with citizens than respondents in the counterfactual areas. Table 21 shows respondents’ level of agreement with statements related to perceptions of CSO/NGO engagement with citizens. Attitudes toward CSO/NGO-citizen engagement can be influenced by municipality-specific contexts. Difficulties involving a single CSO/NGO can affect perception of all CSOs/NGOs in a community. Likewise, a well-performing, popular, highly visible project of a single local CSO/NGO can positively influence citizens’ overall perceptions. The discussion below examines some of the municipal-level differences in more detail.

TABLE 21. RESPONDENTS’ ATTITUDES TOWARD CSO/NGO ENGAGEMENT WITH CITIZENS

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?	Area	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are actively encouraging citizens to propose solutions to local problems and engage in the work of the municipal government. (Q18)	Pilot (n=859)	11.2% (96)	12.8% (110)	28.6% (246)	28.1% (241)	4.8% (41)	14.6% (125)	0.001**	0.400
	Counter-factual (n=930)	15.2% (141)	16.8% (156)	22.6% (210)	22.4% (208)	5.4% (50)	17.7% (165)		
CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are open to hearing ideas and priorities from people. (Q19)	Pilot (n=860)	10.8% (93)	14.5% (125)	28.4% (244)	25.0% (215)	6.4% (55)	14.9% (128)	0.000**	0.233
	Counter-factual (n=932)	14.1% (131)	18.8% (175)	25.9% (241)	20.6% (192)	4.7% (44)	16.0% (149)		
CSOs/NGOs from our municipality act on citizen priorities. (Q20)	Pilot (n=861)	10.9% (94)	14.5% (125)	29.6% (255)	24.2% (208)	6.4% (55)	14.4% (124)	0.000**	0.191
	Counter-factual (n=932)	15.6% (145)	18.3% (171)	25.4% (237)	19.4% (181)	4.3% (40)	17.0% (158)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Note: The Mann-Whitney U and Somers' D tests do not include the “Don't know” responses.

When not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality, there appeared to be different patterns in how respondents in the pilot and counterfactual areas felt about CSO/NGO engagement in their

municipality. It appears that more respondents in the pilot areas than in the counterfactual areas “somewhat agreed” or “strongly agreed” with the statements above related to CSO/NGO engagement with citizens, with 31.4% percent of respondents in the pilot areas saying they “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement that “CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are open to hearing ideas and priorities from people,” compared with 25.3% of respondents in the counterfactual areas. Regarding the statement that “CSOs/NGOs from our municipality act on citizen priorities,” again, pilot area respondents (30.6%) appeared to be more likely than the counterfactual area respondents (23.7%) to “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree.” Note that women and men across the sample gave similar responses to key questions on CSO/NGO engagement with citizens.

It is worth noting that questions related to CSO/NGO attitudes and engagement generally elicited a higher percentage of “don’t know” and “neither agree nor disagree” responses than questions related to the municipal government. Overall, around 14% to 18% of all respondents stated that they “don’t know” if they agreed or disagreed with the statements in Table 21. Two municipalities participating in the pilot, Tearce and Bogdanci, stand out as appearing to have a relatively higher percentage of respondents who reported that they did not know if they agreed or disagreed with the statements in Table 21 about CSO/NGO engagement in their municipality. For example, 31.8% of respondents from Tearce and 22.2% from Bogdanci said that they “don’t know” if they agree or disagree with the statement that “CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are open to hearing ideas and priorities from people.” (See Appendix V, Tables 1-3 for the municipal-level data for the questions in Table 21.)

Some of the differences which were found between the pilot and counterfactual areas when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality can be explained by examining municipal-level responses. As an example in the pilot areas, respondents in Pechevo appeared to be more than twice as likely to say they “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement that “CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are actively encouraging citizens to propose solutions to local problems and engage in the work of the local government” (61.4%). In the other seven pilot municipalities 17.5% to 33.7% (almost 30%, on average) of respondents “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” with this statement.

At the other end of the spectrum, in the counterfactual municipality of Aracinovo, it appears that a higher percentage of respondents, compared with the other seven counterfactual municipalities, said that they “somewhat disagree” or “strongly disagree” with the statement that “CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are actively encouraging citizens to propose solutions to local problems and engage in the work of the local government.” Seventy-one percent of respondents in Aracinovo felt this way, while an average of 25% of respondents in the other seven municipalities in the counterfactual areas “somewhat disagree” or “strongly disagree” with that statement (see Appendix V, Table 1). Similarly, when asked at what level they agree or disagree with the statement that “CSOs/NGOs from our municipality act on citizen priorities,” 50.0% of respondents in the pilot municipality of Pechevo said they “somewhat” or “strongly agree” with this statement. The average for respondents in the other seven pilot municipalities was around 28%. Again, in the counterfactual municipality Aracinovo seems to have a much higher percentage (70.6%) of respondents who “somewhat disagree” or “strongly disagree” that local CSOs/NGOs act on citizen priorities (see Appendix V, Table 3).

Key informant interviews illustrated some of the municipal-level variations in attitudes toward CSO/NGO engagement. As an example from the pilot areas, it appears that a higher percentage of survey respondents in Bogovinje said that they did not agree that local CSOs/NGOs were engaging well with citizens than of the respondents in other municipalities participating in the pilot (see Appendix V, Tables 1-3). During a semi-structured interview, a municipal staff member said that only one CSO is active in the municipality;

there are several other CSOs registered in Bogovinje but they are not active at all. The municipal staff member said that the municipality tries to encourage the non-active CSOs to become active in the community. During a semi-structured interview, a civically engaged key informant said the CSO sector appears to be transparent and that politics do not seem to be negatively interfering in the CSO sector in the municipality. The data and key informant interviews suggest that there is potential for the MCCA pilot to have a positive impact on CSO engagement in Bogovinje because the sector is underdeveloped in the municipality and the municipal government appears to be open to more CSO collaboration and participation.

In Krivogashtani (another MCCA pilot municipality), as in Bogovinje, it appears that a relatively higher percentage of respondents disagreed with the statements related to CSO/NGO-citizen engagement. Key informants said in interviews that there were very few CSOs active in the municipality and that citizens were not very interested in engaging with CSOs. A municipal staff member said during an interview that citizens typically contacted the municipality government directly with issues rather than trying to engage with or go through CSOs/NGOs. However, a civically engaged key informant said that citizens would be likely to engage with CSOs/NGOs that worked on agricultural issues because farming is a key economic sector in Krivogashtani. It is important to note that the MCCA pilot is being implemented in Krivogashtani by a CSO from a neighboring municipality and not a locally-based CSO.

As an example from the counterfactual areas, a key informant in Aracinovo said in an interview that a small number of CSOs were active in the municipality. This key informant felt that citizens were not interested in participating in the works of the organizations. The informant also said that the interactions between CSOs and citizens could be improved if CSOs would more actively communicate their mission and work to the citizens so they could better demonstrate how they are working for the well-being of the community. Resen is another counterfactual municipality where it appeared that a higher percentage of respondents disagreed with the statements that CSOs were engaging well with citizens. One staff member of a local CSO in Resen said that it was very difficult for CSOs to get input from citizens because it seemed citizens have a high level of distrust in CSOs. The informant recognized that this distrust may be in part because CSOs did not seem to take the opportunity to communicate their role nor actively invite citizens to participate. Another key informant gave a similar opinion, saying that citizens in Resen were barely engaged with CSOs, and that CSOs did not proactively reach out to citizens for input regarding their work in the community.

### ***Attitudes Toward Municipal Government Engagement with Citizens***

Key beneficiaries of the MCCA pilot are the municipal governments with which the Green Agenda is being implemented. As such, it was important at the baseline to ask respondents about their perceptions of their municipal government and their attitudes toward engagement with the municipal government.

Survey respondents were asked to state their level of agreement or disagreement with four statements related to municipal government engagement with citizens. Table 22 shows the statements and responses. A higher percentage of respondents in the pilot areas than in the counterfactual areas tended to report that they “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” with the statements related to engagement between municipal government and citizens.

Similar to attitudes toward engagement between CSOs/NGOs and citizens, attitudes toward engagement between citizens and municipal governments are highly influenced by the specific political, social, and economic context of the municipality. This section describes some of the municipal-level differences.

TABLE 22. RESPONDENTS' PERCEPTION OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT WITH CITIZENS

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?	Areas	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Municipal government actively encourages citizens to propose solutions on local problems and engage in its work. (Q129)	Pilot (n=829)	10.6% (88)	19.3% (160)	21.5% (178)	37.2% (308)	6.3% (52)	5.2% (43)	0.000**	0.152
	Counterfactual (n=932)	19.6% (183)	18.2% (170)	24.7% (230)	26.3% (245)	6.0% (56)	5.2% (48)		
Municipal government is open to hearing ideas and priorities from people. (Q130)	Pilot (n=829)	8.9% (74)	19.3% (160)	23.2% (192)	33.9% (281)	10.1% (84)	4.6% (38)	0.000**	0.187
	Counterfactual (n=932)	17.6% (164)	16.5% (154)	26.4% (246)	28.1% (262)	6.2% (58)	5.2% (48)		
Municipal government responds to requests from people. (Q131)	Pilot (n=829)	8.7% (72)	17.7% (147)	25.8% (214)	30.6% (254)	11.9% (99)	5.2% (43)	0.000**	0.093
	Counterfactual (n=930)	19.1% (178)	17.2% (160)	27.1% (252)	24.8% (231)	6.3% (59)	5.4% (50)		
Municipal government acts on citizen priorities. (Q132)	Pilot (n=829)	8.1% (67)	20.6% (171)	27.7% (230)	28.6% (237)	10.7% (89)	4.2% (35)	0.000**	0.126
	Counterfactual (n=929)	19.8% (184)	18.9% (176)	25.1% (233)	25.4% (236)	5.4% (50)	5.4% (50)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level  
 Note: The Mann-Whitney U and Somers' D tests do not include the "Don't know" responses.

When not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality, there were several differences in the patterns of responses between the pilot and counterfactual areas about attitudes toward municipal government engagement with the community. It appears that a higher percentage of respondents in the pilot areas than in the counterfactual areas responded that they "somewhat agree" or "strongly agree" with the following statements: 1) "Municipal government actively encourages citizens to propose solutions to local problems and engage in its work;" 2) "Municipal government is open to hearing ideas and priorities from people;" 3) "Municipal government responds to requests from people;" and 4) "Municipal government acts on citizen priorities." At the other end of the spectrum, for each statement in Table 22, a higher percentage of respondents in the counterfactual areas tended to say that they "strongly disagree" with the statements about their municipal government engaging with citizens. In other words, the respondents in the pilot area tended to report more positive attitudes about their municipal government's engagement with the community than in the counterfactual areas. Breaking down responses by gender, there was no difference in the responses of women and men to questions regarding municipal government engagement with citizens in general ("Municipal government actively encourages citizens to propose solutions on local problems and engage in its work").

In both the pilot and counterfactual areas, there were a few municipalities in which respondents appeared to more frequently agree or disagree with the statements on municipal government engagement with citizens. (See Appendix V, Tables 4-7 for the municipal-level data for the questions in Table 22.) In the pilot areas, for each statement in Table 22 there were multiple municipalities in which over 50% of respondents “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” with all four statements. For instance, in Krivogashtani and Studenicani over 60% of respondents “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” with all four statements. This is in contrast to the counterfactual areas, where in no single municipality did more than 48% of respondents say they “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” with any of the four statements in Table 22.

Municipal-level patterns also emerged for respondents who reported that they “somewhat disagree” or “strongly disagree” with the four statements in Table 22. It appeared that a higher percentage of respondents in Tearce, Bogdanci, and Bogovinje than in the other five MCCS municipalities stated that they did not agree with the statements about how their municipality was engaging with citizens. Again, as with perceptions of CSO/NGO and citizen engagement, Aracinovo is a strong outlier in the counterfactual areas, with over 60% of respondents saying they “somewhat disagree” or “strongly disagree” with all four statements in Table 22. Cashka is another counterfactual municipality where a high percentage of respondents expressed disagreement with the statements, with around 44% to 48% somewhat or strongly disagreeing with the statements in Table 22.

Information from key informant interviews provides context for some of the variations observed between municipalities. In the pilot areas, respondents in Tearce tended to disagree with statements that the municipal government was engaging well with citizens, and key informants reported that they felt citizens did not have high levels of trust in the municipal government. One CSO staff member said that the municipality does not organize activities to engage citizens or encourage participation and that the municipal government is an “institution in which they do not trust.” A Tearce municipal staff member reported that citizens mostly engage with their “neighborhood communities,” which act as intermediaries, rather than engaging directly with the municipal government itself.

In Bogovinje, another pilot municipality in which respondents tended to report more disagreement with the statements on municipal government-citizen engagement, key informants said that political opposition and tension may be affecting engagement between the municipal government and citizens. One key informant noted that there can be “tension between members of different political groups during the time of elections.” Similarly, another key informant reported that the interaction between the municipal government and citizens is “very bad because the municipality communicates and gets input from political activists from their own political party and not from other citizens.” This information suggests that MCCS pilot activities in Bogovinje may be able to contribute to helping citizens and the municipal government better engage with each other across political parties to solve issues related to climate change.

The counterfactual area municipality Aracinovo had few respondents who agreed that the municipal government was engaging well with citizens. One CSO staff member said in an interview that the municipal government is occupied with solving internal problems in the municipal administration and does not do much to engage citizens in discussions about their priorities. Similarly, a civically engaged key informant suggested that the municipal government could be more proactive about informing citizens about activities and planned events.

Respondents were also asked to rank their level of agreement with statements related to perceptions of their municipal government’s engagement on climate change issues. Table 23 below provides a summary of responses in the pilot and counterfactual areas. The responses related to municipal government engagement

on climate change issues were consistent with the findings presented in Table 22 above; that is, respondents in the pilot areas appeared to be more likely to “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” with the statements.

TABLE 23. RESPONDENTS’ PERCEPTION OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?	Area	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Our municipal government is <b>willing</b> to take meaningful action to address climate change. (Q134)	Pilot (n=631)	9.8% (62)	18.5% (117)	24.2% (153)	32.6% (206)	6.5% (41)	8.2% (52)	0.000**	0.226
	Counter-factual (n=710)	15.1% (107)	20.3% (144)	25.1% (178)	20.0% (142)	6.5% (46)	13.1% (93)		
Our municipal government is <b>able</b> to take meaningful action to address climate change. (Q135)	Pilot (n=631)	9.0% (57)	19.8% (125)	23.9% (151)	32.6% (206)	8.9% (56)	5.7% (36)	0.000**	0.191
	Counter-factual (n=710)	18.6% (132)	18.9% (134)	24.4% (173)	24.8% (176)	5.4% (38)	8.0% (57)		

\*\*Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level  
 Note: The Mann-Whitney U and Somers' D tests do not include the “Don't know” responses.

Around one-quarter of all respondents said that they neither agreed nor disagreed with the statements in Table 23. Only when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality, did there appear to be some differences between the patterns in how the two groups responded about their municipal government’s willingness and ability to address climate change. More counterfactual area respondents tended to report that they strongly disagreed with the statement that “Our municipal government is **willing** to take meaningful action to address climate change” (9.8% in the pilot areas and 15.1% in the counterfactual areas). The responses were similar to those regarding the statement that “Our municipal government **is able** to take meaningful action to address climate change” (9.0% in the pilot areas and 18.6% in the counterfactual areas strongly disagreed). Looking at the municipal-level responses in the pilot areas, again, Bogovinje and Tearce had the highest percentage of respondents who tended to “somewhat disagree” or “strongly disagree” with the two statements in Table 23; 48.3% and 43.1%, respectively, “somewhat disagree” or “strongly disagree” that their municipal government is “willing to take meaningful action to address climate change.”

To assess whether there may be any gender disparities with respect to engagement with the municipal government, respondents were asked if they agreed with the following statement: “Women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men can.” A summary of the responses in the pilot and counterfactual areas is shown in Table 24.

TABLE 24. RESPONDENTS' PERCEPTION OF WHETHER WOMEN AND MEN CAN EQUALLY INFLUENCE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

To what extent do you agree with the following statement?	Area	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' -D test (clustered)
Women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men can. (Q133)	Pilot (n=829)	10.1% (84)	9.8% (81)	14.7% (122)	25.7% (213)	37.3% (309)	2.4% (20)	0.001**	0.579
	Counter-factual (n=934)	12.8% (120)	11.0% (103)	13.5% (126)	30.1% (281)	28.6% (267)	4.0% (37)		

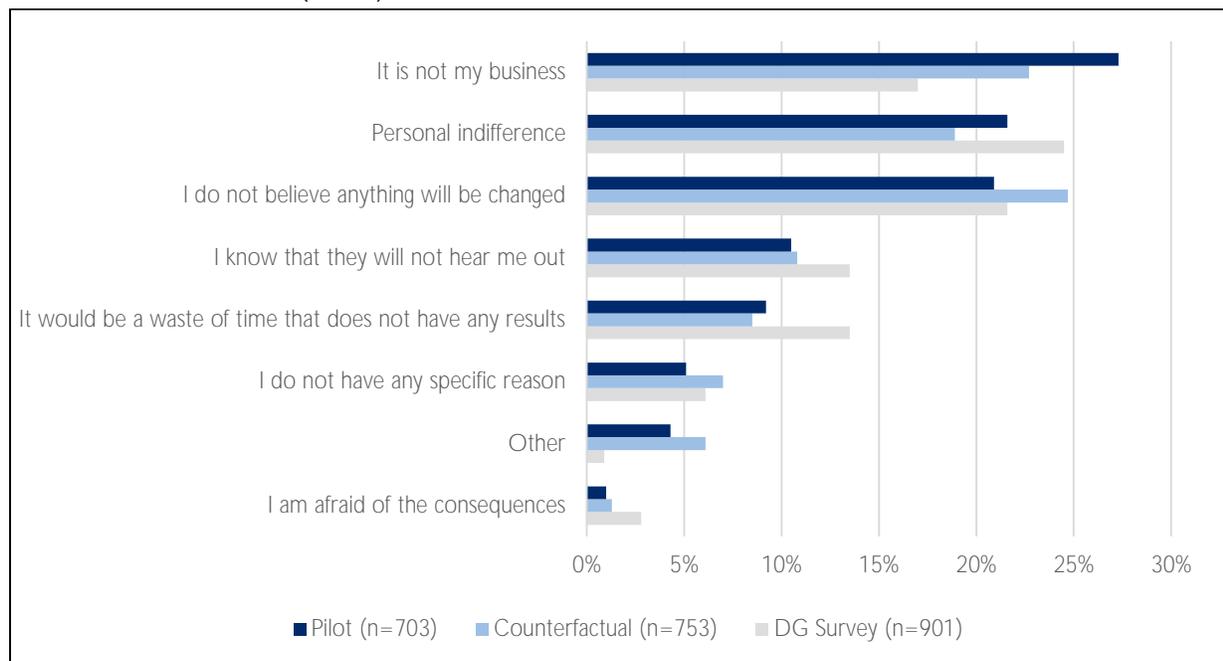
\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level  
 Note: The Mann-Whitney U and Somers' D tests do not include the "Don't know" responses.

Overall, most respondents in the pilot areas (63.0%) and counterfactual areas (58.7%) said that they "somewhat agree" or "strongly agree" with the statement in Table 24. Only when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality did there appear to be a difference between the pilot and counterfactual area responses. It appeared that a higher percentage of pilot area respondents said they "strongly agree" that women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men can (37.3% in the pilot areas compared to 28.6% in the counterfactual areas). Also, in two outlier municipalities, one in the pilot areas and one in the counterfactual areas, a majority of respondents said that they "somewhat disagree" or "strongly disagree" with the statement that "women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men can." In Bogovinje (pilot), 60.0% of respondents "somewhat disagree" or "strongly disagree" with the statement that women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men. In the counterfactual areas, Aracinovo was again the outlier, with 62.0% of respondents somewhat or strongly disagreeing with the statement.

Analyzing the responses by gender revealed that women and men had different perceptions of women's ability to influence municipal government priorities [Somers' D (clustered): 99% confidence; p=0.000]. When asked their level of agreement with the statement "Women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men can," women's and men's responses showed different patterns. Women appeared to feel more strongly that they were able to influence municipal priorities than men felt about women's ability to influence the municipal government. Just over 39% of women said they "strongly" agreed with the statement in Table 24, while just 27.7% of men chose the same response.

As previously noted, and as detailed in section 4.1.2.3 below, the majority of respondents had not taken any action with the municipal government to address a local issue of importance to them, and they were asked their reason for not acting. Their responses are shown in Figure 24 below. (See also Table Q126 in Appendix IV.)

FIGURE 24. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU DID NOT TAKE ACTION TO ENGAGE THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT TO SOLVE A LOCAL ISSUE? (Q126)



Overall, most baseline survey respondents gave one of three reasons for not engaging with the municipal government: “It is not my business” (27.3% in the pilot areas and 22.7% in the counterfactual areas), “Personal indifference” (21.6% in the pilot areas and 18.9% in the counterfactual areas), or “I do not believe anything will be changed” (20.9% in the pilot areas and 24.7% in the counterfactual areas). It appeared that a higher percentage of the national DG survey respondents than the baseline survey respondents chose the responses “I know they will not hear me out” and “It would be a waste of time that would not produce any results.” These responses are similar to those given by baseline respondents as reasons for not being motivated to join a local CSO/NGO; two of the most frequent reasons given were also “Personal indifference” and the feeling that “It is not my business.”

### *Trust as an Indicator for Attitudes Toward Engagement*

Respondents’ level of trust in institutions of interest is an important indicator for measuring attitudes and perceptions of engagement among citizens, CSOs/NGOs, and municipal government. The MCCS pilot is using “percent of citizens that trust the local government” as its indicator for Intermediate Result 1 “Improved local democratic processes.” The baseline survey asked about the general level of trust – from fully trusting to having no trust at all – in a number of local and national institutions and organizations, based on the last 12 months. The baseline also measured respondents’ degree of trust in the ability of these same institutions to address climate change issues. The sections below discuss the levels of trust reported in the pilot and counterfactual areas in the municipal government and CSOs/NGOs. (See Appendix IV, Table Q137-Q142 and Table Q143-Q148 for detailed findings.)

As with perceptions of CSO/NGO, municipal government, and citizen engagement, a respondent’s level of trust in institutions can be specific to the social, economic, or political context of the municipality in which he or she resides. It is important to note that the baseline survey was conducted shortly after municipal elections were held, which may have had an effect on respondents’ level of trust in the municipal government.

## Trust in the municipal government (mayor and municipal council)

The level of trust in the local bodies of municipal administration (mayor and municipal council) is an important indicator for measuring attitudes toward citizen engagement with the municipal government. See Table 25 for a summary of the responses to questions about trust in the municipal administration in general and trust in the municipal administration to address climate change issues.

TABLE 25. RESPONDENTS' TRUST IN MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

To what degree do you trust the bodies of municipal administration (mayor and municipal council), based on the last 12 months?	Area	Have no trust at all	Have little trust	Neither trust nor distrust	Generally trust them	Fully trust them	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Trust in general (Q140)	Pilot (n=855)	11.3% (97)	12.4% (106)	26.4% (226)	30.4% (260)	18.4% (157)	1.1% (9)	0.000**	0.135
	Counterfactual (n=904)	21.7% (196)	12.9% (117)	24.6% (222)	28.4% (257)	10.1% (91)	2.3% (21)		
Trust to be able to address climate change causes and impacts (Q146)	Pilot (n=629)	10.0% (63)	15.6% (98)	24.8% (156)	32.1% (202)	15.9% (100)	1.6% (10)	0.005**	0.500
	Counterfactual (n=692)	14.9% (103)	14.0% (97)	24.1% (167)	32.5% (225)	9.5% (66)	4.9% (34)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Note: The Mann-Whitney U and Somers' D tests do not include the "Don't know" responses.

Only when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality, does there appear to be a difference between the responses for the pilot and counterfactual areas. At the baseline, respondents in the pilot areas appeared to be, on average, more trusting of municipal government than respondents in the counterfactual areas. Almost 49% "somewhat trust" or "fully trust" in the pilot areas, compared with around 39% in the counterfactual areas. Some of this difference can be described and accounted for by examining municipal-level differences in trust of the municipal government; this will be taken into account as part of the endline analysis.

The pilot and counterfactual areas reported similar levels of trust in the municipal government to address climate change, with 48.0% in the pilot areas and 42.1% in the counterfactual areas saying they "generally trust" or "fully trust" their local administrative bodies to address climate change issues.<sup>38</sup> However, again, respondents in the pilot areas appear to have slightly more trust on average of municipal government to address climate change, with 15.9% of respondents saying they "fully trust" the municipal government to address climate change, compared with 9.5% of respondents in the counterfactual areas. Likewise, a lower percentage of respondents in the pilot areas said they have "no trust at all" in the municipal government to address climate change (10.0% in the pilot areas and 14.9% in the counterfactual areas).

## Trust in CSOs/NGOs

Citizens were also asked to rate their level of trust in civic associations (CSOs/NGOs), based on the last 12 months (see Table 26). The pilot and counterfactual areas are comparable across levels of trust "in general"

<sup>38</sup> Only respondents who had heard of climate change were asked about their level of trust in the municipal government's ability to address climate change issues.

in CSOs/NGOs and trust that CSOs/NGOs will “be able to address climate change causes and impacts.” Overall, comparing trust in CSOs/NGOs with trust in the municipal government, a higher percentage of respondents tended to report that they “neither trust nor distrust” CSOs/NGOs or that they did not know enough to rate their level of trust. In both the pilot and counterfactual areas, more than one-third of respondents said they “neither trust nor distrust” CSOs/NGOs or do not know enough about CSOs/NGOs to rate their level of trust. Compared to general trust in CSOs/NGOs, a higher percentage of respondents tended to say they trust CSOs/NGOs to address climate change issues, with almost 41% of all respondents giving this response.

TABLE 26. RESPONDENTS’ TRUST IN CSOs/NGOs

To what degree do you trust civic associations (CSOs, NGOs), based on the last 12 months?	Area	Have no trust at all	Have little trust	Neither trust nor distrust	Generally trust them	Fully trust them	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Trust in general (Q141)	Pilot (n=854)	13.5% (115)	14.4% (123)	30.9% (264)	27.2% (232)	6.2% (53)	7.8% (67)	0.507	0.889
	Counter-factual (n=906)	15.0% (136)	12.4% (112)	28.7% (260)	27.9% (253)	7.6% (69)	8.4% (76)		
Trust to be able to address climate change causes and impacts (Q147)	Pilot (n=629)	8.7% (55)	13.2% (83)	32.3% (203)	31.2% (196)	9.2% (58)	5.4% (34)	0.822	0.930
	Counter-factual (n=693)	11.5% (80)	11.4% (79)	27.8% (193)	33.5% (232)	7.8% (54)	7.9% (55)		

Note: The Mann-Whitney U and Somers' D tests do not include the “Don't know” responses.

### Trust in other institutions

The baseline survey also captured respondents’ level of trust in several other institutions that may have the ability to take action to address climate change or disseminate information about climate change, including the Government of Macedonia, public enterprises, private enterprises, and the media (see Appendix IV, Table Q137-Q142 and Table Q143-Q148). Overall, a higher percentage of survey respondents tended to report that they generally have “little trust” or “no trust at all” in these institutions than “generally trust” or “fully trust” them.

On the topic of climate change, however, it seems a higher percentage of respondents said they “generally trust” or “fully trust” the ability of the media and public enterprises to address climate change. Fewer respondents said they trust private enterprises to be able to address climate change. The pilot and counterfactual areas were comparable across levels of trust in private enterprises, public enterprises, and the media; however, when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality, there appeared to be differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas regarding level of trust in the Government of Macedonia in general and level of trust in the Government of Macedonia’s ability to address climate change causes and impacts.

#### 4.1.2.3 EVALUATION QUESTION 7: DID THE MCCS PILOT RESULT IN CHANGES IN STAKEHOLDERS’ LEVELS OF CIVIC ACTIVISM?

##### Summary of Relevant Results

Very few respondents had participated in activities to address a social or community problem in the last 12 months, undertaken a specific activity to support CSOs/NGOs, or were civically active on climate change issues. A total of 12% of respondents said they had engaged in activities to address a social or community problem in the last 12 months. The most common activity was to participate in a citizen meeting or initiative (6.7%). The most common form of support that respondents gave to CSO/NGO activities was to donate goods such as food, clothes, or books (9.0%). The most common civic action taken related to a climate change issue was for respondents to have made “other people aware about climate change” (6.3%). There were clear differences between women’s and men’s responses to key questions on levels of civic activism, with women being less civically active than men. Fewer women (7.5%) than men (15.5%) said they had “engaged in activities to address a social or community problem during the last 12 months.”

##### Participation in Activities to Address a Community Issue

An indicator for measuring levels of civic activism is whether respondents have participated in activities to address a social or community problem in the last 12 months. Overall, the pilot and counterfactual municipalities are comparable, with the vast majority of respondents saying they have not engaged in any such activities (see Table 27).

TABLE 27. HAVE YOU ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES TO ADDRESS A SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY PROBLEM DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS? (e.g., discussed with others how to solve a local problem, participated in a protest, filed a complaint, etc.)

	Percentage Who Answered ___ to Having Engaged in Activities to Address a Social or Community Problem during the Last 12 Months (Q2)				
	Pilot (n=863)	Counterfactual (n=934)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear Regression (clustered)	DG Survey (n=1,200)
Yes	10.4% (90)	13.4% (125)	0.054	0.310	15.1% (181)
No	89.6% (773)	86.6% (809)			84.9% (1,019)

A small percentage of respondents said they had engaged in an activity to address a social or community problem in the last 12 months – 10.4% in the pilot areas and 13.4% in the counterfactual areas. These findings were generally in line with the national DG survey, in which 15.1% of respondents said they had engaged in such activities. Breaking down the responses by gender, fewer women (7.5%) than men (15.5%) said they had “engaged in activities to address a social or community problem during the last 12 months” [Linear regression (clustered): 99% confidence; p=0.000]. Interestingly, while approximately two-thirds of respondents in the baseline survey said it is important for them to be able to influence decisions in their municipality (see Table 18 above), a much smaller proportion said they are actually taking action to engage in activities to address issues in their community.

To gather more detailed information, respondents were asked to note – from a list of common civic actions they may have taken related to civic activism to engage the municipal government to solve a local issue – if they had undertaken any of the actions on the list in the last 12 months. A follow-up question asked if they

had taken the action to address a climate change issue. Again, very few respondents had participated in actions to address a community issue (see Table 28).

TABLE 28. TO WHAT EXTENT DID YOU TAKE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS [RELATED TO CIVIC ACTIVISM] TO ENGAGE THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT TO SOLVE A LOCAL ISSUE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS – AND WERE ANY OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN TO ADDRESS A CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUE?

To what extent did you take any of the following actions to engage the municipal government to solve a local issue in the last 12 months? (Q102-Q106, Q110)				Were any of the actions taken to address a climate change issue? (Q116-Q120, Q124)	
Action	Area	Yes, often	Yes, rarely	Area	Yes
Participated in a citizen meeting or an initiative (Q104)	Pilot (n=864)	2.0% (17)	4.2% (36)	Pilot (n=633)	2.1% (13)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	2.8% (26)	4.4% (41)	Counterfactual (n=713)	2.5% (18)
Joined an organization to solve a local issue (Q106)	Pilot (n=864)	1.6% (14)	2.3% (20)	Pilot (n=633)	1.4% (9)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	1.2% (11)	3.7% (35)	Counterfactual (n=713)	1.7% (12)
Associated in a group to pursue my interest (Q110)	Pilot (n=864)	0.5% (4)	2.0% (17)	Pilot (n=633)	1.3% (8)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	2.7% (25)	3.3% (31)	Counterfactual (n=713)	1.8% (13)
Protested (Q105)	Pilot (n=864)	0.7% (6)	0.6% (6)	Pilot (n=633)	0.5% (3)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	1.4% (12)	1.6% (15)	Counterfactual (n=713)	1.0% (7)
Signed a petition, an application, an appeal, or a complaint to the community authorities (Q103)	Pilot (n=864)	0.1% (1)	2.9% (16)	Pilot (n=633)	0.3% (2)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	0.7% (7)	1.8% (17)	Counterfactual (n=713)	0.4% (3)
Sent a letter or email to the municipality (Q102)	Pilot (n=864)	0.2% (2)	1.3% (11)	Pilot (n=633)	0% (0)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	0.4% (4)	1.9% (18)	Counterfactual (n=713)	0.3% (2)

The most common action taken across the pilot and counterfactual areas was “participated in a citizen meeting or an initiative” – 6.2% in the pilot areas (2.0% often, 4.2% rarely) and 7.2% in the counterfactual areas (2.8% often, 4.4% rarely). While very few respondents reported participating in “a citizen meeting or initiative to address a local issue in the last 12 months,” more women (97.0%) than men (90.4%) said they had *not* done so [Pearson’s chi-square test (clustered): 95% confidence; p=0.021]. The second most frequent civic action taken by respondents was to have “joined an organization to solve a local issue.”

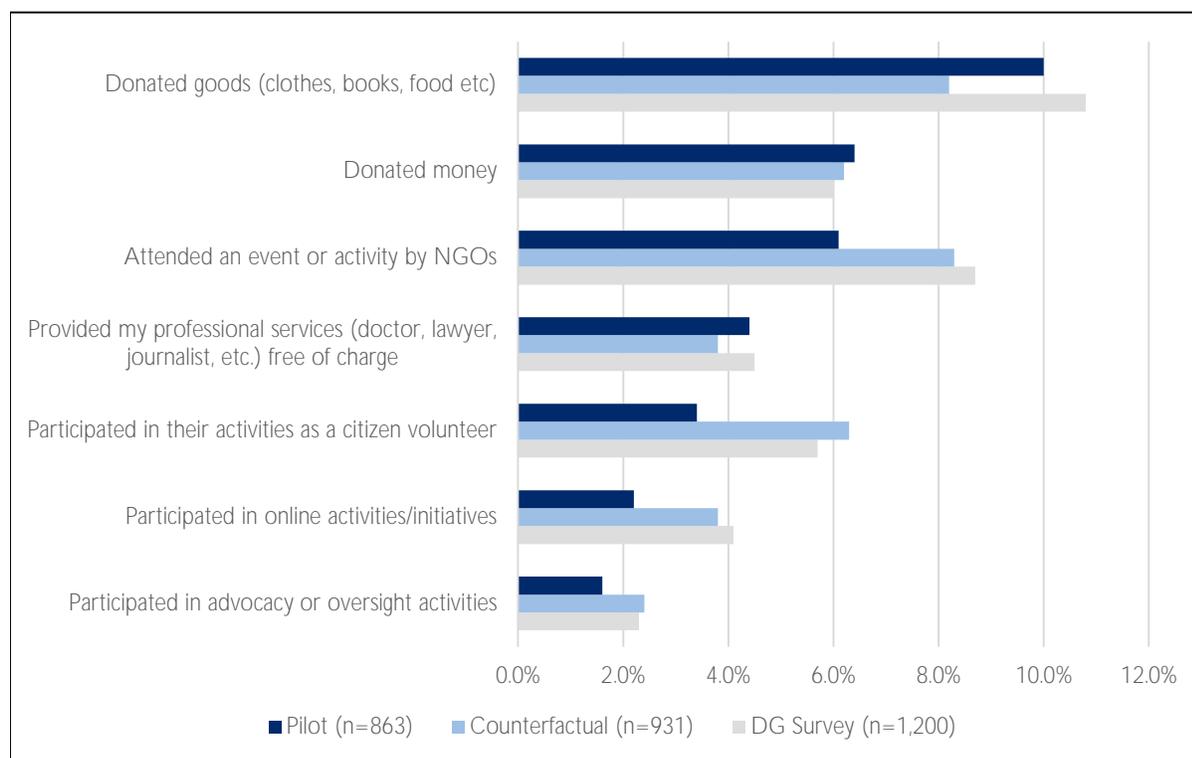
Respondents who had heard of climate change were asked if they had taken any of the actions to address a climate change issue (see Table 28). The number of respondents who had taken civic action to engage the municipal government on a climate change issue was very small, with no more than 2.5% of respondents reporting they had done so with respect to the actions listed in Table 28.

Those respondents who did take action were asked in an open-ended question to name the specific issue that motivated them to take action. The overwhelming majority of respondents were concerned about physical infrastructure issues such as road construction, improving utilities like the sewage and water systems, and waste management. In line with this finding, very few respondents explicitly mentioned a climate change-related issue.

### *Type of Support for CSO/NGO Activities*

Although few respondents were actively taking civic action to engage with the CSOs/NGOs, it was important to establish for the baseline the nature of citizens' participation and which activities they more frequently undertook. Figure 25 below shows the responses to the question "Please indicate whether you have personally supported or participated in NGO activities in the last 12 months, in any of the following ways." (See also Table Q8-Q15 in Appendix IV.) Responses are shown for the pilot and counterfactual areas as well as the national DG survey.

FIGURE 25. RESPONDENT SUPPORT FOR CSO/NGO ACTIVITIES (Q8-14)



The most common forms of respondent support for CSO/NGO activities were to donate goods (clothing, books, food, etc.) or money and to attend a CSO/NGO event or activity. The percentage of respondents taking specific actions to support CSOs/NGOs was quite low, ranging from 1.6% to 10.0% in the baseline survey areas (and from 2.3% to 10.8% in the DG survey areas). These findings suggest that there is substantial opportunity for the MCCS pilot to have a measurable impact on increasing the number of citizens who take action to support CSOs/NGOs.

### *Levels of Civic Activism to Address Climate Change*

Respondents who had heard of climate change were also asked whether they had taken any civic action specifically addressing climate change issues in the last 12 months. Table 29 lists the possible actions

respondents may have taken. Again, very few respondents said they participated in the actions listed, which were thought to be either the most common actions people might do or were actions to be encouraged by MCCA.

TABLE 29. RESPONDENTS' CIVIC ACTION RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Please state if you have taken the listed action in the last 12 months.	Areas	Yes, have taken such action	No, haven't taken such action
Make other people aware about climate change (Q87)	Pilot (n=632)	6.8% (43)	93.2% (589)
	Counterfactual (n=710)	5.9% (42)	94.1% (668)
Contact local/municipal government about climate change issues (Q82)	Pilot (n=631)	3.0% (19)	97.0% (612)
	Counterfactual (n=710)	1.8% (13)	98.2% (697)
Take part in a campaign about a climate change issue (Q86)	Pilot (n=633)	2.5% (16)	97.5% (617)
	Counterfactual (n=709)	1.3% (9)	98.7% (700)
Support/volunteer for an CSO working on environmental or climate change issues (Q85)	Pilot (n=632)	2.4% (15)	97.6% (617)
	Counterfactual (n=709)	1.3% (9)	98.7% (700)
Contact private companies about climate change issues (Q84)	Pilot (n=632)	1.6% (10)	98.4% (622)
	Counterfactual (n=710)	1.0% (7)	99.0% (703)
Contact national government about climate change issues (Q83)	Pilot (n=631)	0.6% (4)	99.4% (627)
	Counterfactual (n=709)	0.9% (6)	99.1% (703)

The most common action taken by respondents in both the pilot and counterfactual areas was to “make other people aware about climate change,” with 6.8% in the pilot areas and 5.9% in the counterfactual areas reporting this response. Only 3.0% of respondents in the pilot areas and 1.8% in the counterfactual areas reported having contacted the municipal government on climate change issues. As for the other possible civic actions related to climate change that were listed in Table 29, no more than 2.5% of respondents in the pilot and counterfactual areas said they had taken any of these other actions.

Those who did take one of the actions listed in Table 29 were asked an open-ended question to ascertain what prompted them to take the action. Overall, 85 respondents (39 in the pilot areas and 46 in the counterfactual areas) reported that they had taken action and explained their motivation for the action. The top motivations were: 1) economic or financial reasons (23 respondents); 2) to protect the environment/reduce pollution (21 respondents); and 2) to raise awareness and/or prevent climate change

(22 respondents). These findings suggest that while some people may be taking actions that have a positive influence on climate change issues, they are not always motivated by the issue of climate change itself.

#### 4.1.2.4 EVALUATION QUESTION 9: DID THE MCCS PILOT RESULT IN CHANGES IN STAKEHOLDERS' LEVELS OF ENGAGEMENT WITH EACH OTHER?

##### Summary of Relevant Results

The large majority of respondents (93%) reported that their motivation to engage with the municipal government remained unchanged over the past two years. However, there were differences between women's and men's responses to the question "Overall, has your level of engagement with the municipal government increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past two years" [Pearson's chi-square (clustered): 99% confidence; p=0.000]. A total of 95.6% of women said that their level of engagement had "stayed the same," compared with 90.9% of men. Again, very few respondents undertook any specific action to engage the municipal government to help solve a local issue, climate change-related or otherwise. For those who did engage the municipal government on an issue, the most common action was "personally contacted a friend employed at the municipal government" (9.5%). The percentage of respondents who engaged the municipal government on an issue related to climate change was even smaller; no more than 2.9% of respondents in the pilot areas and 2.8% in the counterfactual areas reported engaging with the municipal government to address a climate change issue. This is an area in which the MCCS can have a substantial impact.

##### Level of Engagement with the Municipal Government

As it did for respondents' level of motivation to get involved with CSOs/NGOs, the baseline survey captured changes in respondents' level of engagement with the municipal government by asking "Overall, has your level of engagement with the municipal government increased, decreased or stayed the same over the past two years." The results are shown in Table 30.

TABLE 30. OVERALL, HAS YOUR LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT WITH THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT INCREASED, STAYED THE SAME, OR DECREASED OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS?

Change in level of engagement	Percentage Whose Level of Engagement with the Municipal Government ___ over the Past Two Years (Q127)			
	Pilot (n=855)	Counterfactual (n=916)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
Increased	3.4% (29)	4.9% (45)	0.114	0.231
Stayed the same	93.2% (797)	92.8% (850)		
Decreased	3.4% (29)	2.3% (21)		

Most respondents reported that their level of engagement with the municipal government over the last two years "stayed the same" (around 93% of respondents in the pilot and counterfactual areas). However, when analyzing responses by gender, there were differences between women's and men's responses with 95.6% of women saying that their level of engagement had "stayed the same", compared with 90.9% of men. [Pearson's chi-square (clustered): 99% confidence; p=0.000].

Response patterns were similar to those for motivation to engage with CSOs/NGOs; around 93% of respondents in the pilot and counterfactual areas reported that their level of motivation to engage with CSOs/NGOs had “stayed the same” (see section 4.1.2.1 above). This will be a key variable to examine at the endline in order to measure the effects of the MCCA on the level of citizen engagement with the municipal government.

Of the 74 respondents who reported an *increase* in their level of engagement with the municipal government, 68 (26 in the pilot areas and 42 in the counterfactual areas) gave a reason for their increased level of engagement in an open-ended question. Common reasons were that the respondent had a personal interest in an issue or a desire to improve the community and to solve local problems. It was interesting to note that a number of respondents mentioned their job as a reason for increased level of engagement with the municipal government; several respondents had recently started to work for

Reasons for **increased** motivation to engage with municipal government:

“I want to help solve local problems.”

“I want to contribute to local issues.”

the municipal government or became council members.

Reasons for **decreased** motivation to engage with municipal government:

“I do not trust the local government.”

“I know they will not listen to me.”

“The local government does not work transparently.”

Of the 50 respondents who said their level of engagement with the municipal government had *decreased*, 47 (28 in the pilot areas and 19 in the counterfactual areas) gave a reason for the decrease. Most of the respondents reported either that they did not trust the municipal government or that they felt the municipal government was not interested in addressing citizen priorities.

### *Level of Engagement to Address a Community Issue*

To gather more detailed information, respondents were asked to note – from a list of common actions they may have taken to engage the municipal government to solve a local issue – if they had undertaken any of the actions on the list in the last 12 months. A follow-up question asked if they had taken the action to address a climate change issue. Again, very few respondents had engaged in actions to address a community issue (see Table 31).

TABLE 31. TO WHAT EXTENT DID YOU TAKE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS TO ENGAGE THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT TO SOLVE A LOCAL ISSUE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS – AND WERE ANY OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN TO ADDRESS A CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUE?

To what extent did you take any of the following actions to engage the municipal government to solve a local issue in the last 12 months? (Q99-Q101, Q107-Q109)				Were any of the actions taken to address a climate change issue? (Q113-Q115, Q121-Q123)	
Action	Area	Yes, often	Yes, rarely	Area	Yes
Personally contacted a friend employed at the municipal government to solve a local issue (not for personal reasons) (Q100)	Pilot (n=864)	2.1% (18)	9.1% (79)	Pilot (n=633)	2.8% (18)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	3.2% (30)	4.7% (44)	Counterfactual (n=713)	2.5% (18)
Contacted the mayor and/or the counselors (Q101)	Pilot (n=864)	2.1% (18)	7.5% (65)	Pilot (n=633)	2.2% (14)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	3.0% (28)	6.6% (62)	Counterfactual (n=713)	2.9% (21)
Expressed my opinion at a meeting in the community council (Q99)	Pilot (n=864)	1.3% (11)	3.6% (31)	Pilot (n=633)	0.9% (6)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	2.2% (21)	4.1% (38)	Counterfactual (n=713)	2.7% (19)
Asked a political party to be an intermediary to help solve a political issue (Q107)	Pilot (n=864)	0.7% (6)	2.9% (25)	Pilot (n=633)	0.3% (2)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	1.9% (18)	2.9% (27)	Counterfactual (n=713)	1.1% (8)
Asked an NGO to be an intermediary to help solve a political issue (Q108)	Pilot (n=864)	0.3% (3)	1.0% (9)	Pilot (n=633)	0.8% (5)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	0.9% (8)	1.5% (14)	Counterfactual (n=713)	0.6% (4)
Asked a church/mosque party to be an intermediary to help solve a political issue (Q109)	Pilot (n=864)	0.3% (3)	0.8% (7)	Pilot (n=633)	0.6% (4)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	0.6% (6)	0.6% (6)	Counterfactual (n=713)	0.1% (1)

The two most common actions taken across the pilot and counterfactual areas were 1) “personally contacted a friend employed at the municipal government to solve a local issue” and 2) “contacted the mayor and/or the municipal counselors.” It appears that slightly fewer respondents in the counterfactual areas than in the pilot areas reached out to personally contact a friend employed at the municipal government. In the pilot areas, 11.2% of respondents said they had taken this action (2.1% often, 9.1% rarely), compared with 7.9% in the counterfactual areas (3.2% often, 4.7% rarely). Across both the pilot and counterfactual municipalities, 19.2% of respondents said they had contacted the mayor or counselors (5.1% often, 14.1% rarely).

Respondents who had heard of climate change were asked if they had undertaken any of the actions listed in Table 31 in order to address a climate change issue. The percentage of respondents who engaged with the municipal government on a climate change issue was very small, with no more than 2.9% reporting that they had done so with respect to the actions listed in Table 31.

Those respondents who did take action were asked, in an open-ended question, to name the specific issue that motivated them to take action. The overwhelming majority of respondents were concerned about physical infrastructure issues such as road construction, improving utilities like the sewage and water systems, and waste management. In line with this finding, very few respondents explicitly mentioned a climate change-related issue.

### 4.1.3 SOCIAL COHESION

#### 4.1.3.1 EVALUATION QUESTION 10: DID THE MCCS PILOT RESULT IN CHANGES IN STAKEHOLDERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD SOCIAL COHESION?

##### *Summary of Relevant Results*

In general, most respondents reported that their municipality is “a place where people get along well together;” 56.2% of respondents in the pilot areas and 61.4% of respondents in the counterfactual areas reported that they “somewhat” or “strongly” agreed with this statement. There was no difference between the levels of agreement reported by women and men to this statement: 60.1% of women said that they “somewhat agree” or strongly agree,” and 58.1% of men said they “somewhat agree” or strongly agree.” When asked “How comfortable are you working with people of other ethnic groups to solve a local issue?” 80.8% of those in the pilot areas and 78.0% of those in the counterfactual areas said they were “very comfortable.” A total of 79.5% of women said they were “very comfortable,” and 79.3% of men gave the same response. It appears that respondents feel that opposing political parties are more prevalently an impediment to collaboration among residents of the municipality than ethnicity. Just over two-thirds of respondents said they thought their municipal government did not treat all citizens equally. The primary reasons they postulated for the perceived unequal treatment by the municipal government were “political” and “social/economic.” “Ethnic” and “religious” reasons were cited by fewer than 8% of respondents in each area. “Gender” was cited as a reason for unequal treatment by just 1.6% of respondents in the pilot areas and 1.1% of respondents in counterfactual areas.

##### *Attitudes Toward Social Cohesion in the Municipality*

Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed with statements about three different aspects of social cohesion in their own municipality: 1) people getting along well together in general; 2) people from opposing political parties collaborating well on local issues; and 3) people from all ethnic groups collaborating well on local issues (see Table 32). There were no differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas in terms of the attitudes of respondents toward statements on these aspects of social cohesion.

Based on the data, it appears that respondents more prevalently see opposing political parties as an impediment to collaboration among residents of their municipality than ethnicity. In general, respondents from both areas reported more agreement with statements about people getting along well together in general and on people from all ethnic groups collaborating well together. In the pilot areas, 56.2% of respondents said they “somewhat agreed” or “strongly agreed” with the statement “My municipality is a place where people get along well together;” and 61.4% of respondents in the counterfactual areas chose one of these same responses. There were no differences between women’s and men’s responses to statements on people in their municipality getting along well together, 60.1% of women said that they “somewhat agree” or strongly agree,” and 58.1% of men said they “somewhat agree” or strongly agree.” On the subject of ethnicity, 54.2% of respondents in the pilot areas said they “somewhat agreed” or “strongly agreed” with the statement “People from all ethnic groups in my municipality collaborate well

together on local issues that impact us all,” and 56.7% of respondents in the counterfactual areas “somewhat” or “strongly” agreed. As for politics, just 30.6% of respondents in the pilot areas said they “somewhat agreed” or “strongly agreed” with the statement “People from opposing political parties in my municipality collaborate well together on local issues that impact us all,” while 34.9% of respondents in the counterfactual areas “somewhat” or “strongly” agreed. On the other hand, 44.5% of respondents in the pilot areas and 38.5% of respondents in the counterfactual areas “somewhat” or “strongly” disagreed.

TABLE 32. ATTITUDES TOWARD GENERAL, POLITICAL AND ETHNIC ASPECTS OF SOCIAL COHESION

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?	Areas	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
My municipality is a place where people get along well together. (Q21)	Pilot (n=863)	10.2% (88)	16.2% (140)	16.3% (141)	40.0% (345)	16.2% (140)	1.0% (9)	0.519	0.856
	Counter-factual (n=935)	13.4% (125)	11.7% (109)	12.7% (119)	46.2% (432)	15.4% (144)	0.6% (6)		
People from opposing political parties in my municipality collaborate well together on local issues that impact us all. (Q22)	Pilot (n=861)	17.8% (153)	26.7% (230)	22.2% (191)	24.9% (214)	5.7% (49)	2.8% (24)	0.021*	0.716
	Counter-factual (n=927)	21.1% (196)	17.4% (161)	21.4% (198)	27.3% (253)	7.6% (70)	5.3% (49)		
People from all ethnic groups in my municipality collaborate well together on local issues that impact us all. (Q23)	Pilot (n=861)	5.8% (50)	12.0% (103)	22.6% (195)	37.2% (320)	17.0% (146)	5.5% (47)	0.469	0.894
	Counter-factual (n=926)	10.0% (93)	9.1% (84)	19.3% (179)	42.3% (392)	14.4% (133)	4.9% (45)		

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

When not controlling for clustering by municipality, it appears that there are differences between responses in the pilot and counterfactual areas in the level of agreement with the statement “People from opposing political parties in my municipality collaborate well together on local issues that impact us all.” Respondents in the pilot areas appear to be more likely to select the response “somewhat disagree.” It was expected that this variable would show differences by municipality, particularly since the survey was conducted shortly after the municipal-level elections. Differences among municipalities will be examined as part of the endline analysis.

#### *Possible Reasons for Unequal Treatment of Citizens (if any)*

To assess attitudes toward tensions that might affect social cohesion in their municipality, respondents were asked whether they felt that the municipal government treated all citizens equally (see Table 33). While this question is treated in more detail in section 4.1.3.2 below, the data are presented here to provide context for a discussion on reasons given by respondents for any differences they perceived in how their municipal government treats municipal citizens.

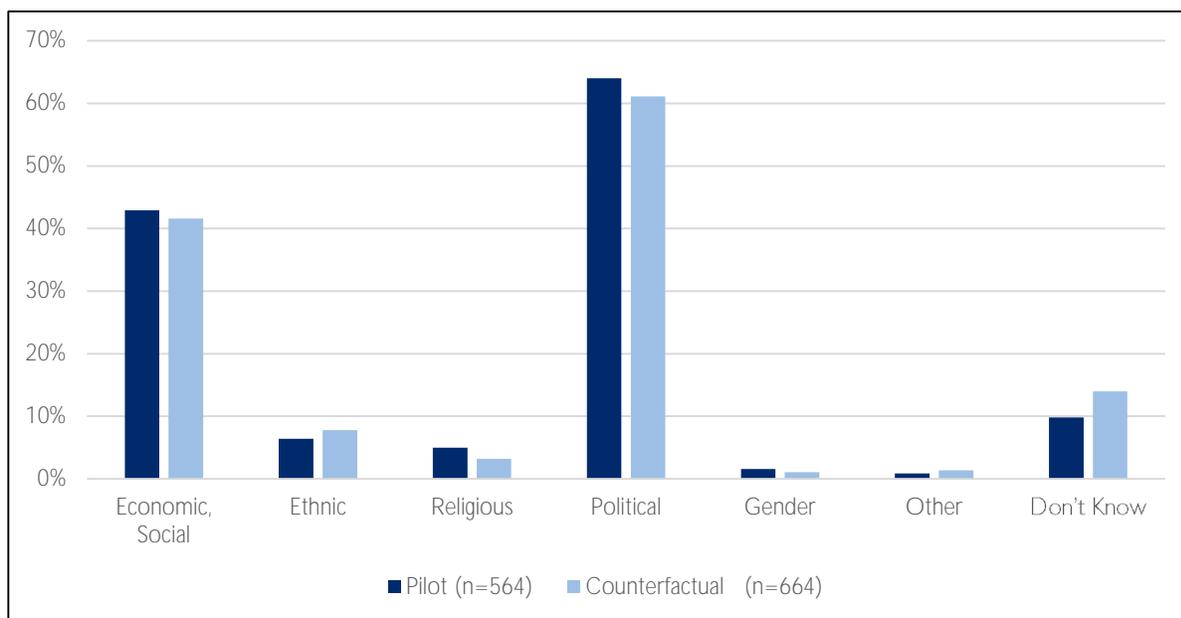
TABLE 33. ARE ALL CITIZENS TREATED EQUALLY BY THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT?

Response	Percentage who responded ___ re whether citizens are treated equally by the municipal government (Q25)				
	Pilot (n=862)	Counterfactual (n=933)	P-Value (t-test)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Yes, they are definitely treated equally	28.2% (243)	21.4% (200)	0.001	0.045*	0.494
In general they are treated equally	17.5% (151)	17.6% (165)	0.933		
More or less	13.5% (116)	16.2% (151)	0.105		
In general they are not treated equally	24.0% (207)	20.8% (194)	0.102		
They are not treated equally at all	12.4% (107)	16.8% (157)	0.008		
Don't know	4.4% (38)	7.1% (66)	0.016		

\*Differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

If respondents chose a response other than “Yes, they are definitely treated equally” or “don’t know,” they were asked to give up to two reasons why they thought the municipal government did not treat all citizens equally, (see Figure 26; see also Table Q26-Q27 in Appendix IV). As with respondents’ level of agreement with statements on aspects of social cohesion, the most frequently cited reason given for what respondents perceived as unequal treatment of citizens by their municipal government was “political.” This option was chosen by 64.0% of respondent in the pilot areas and 61.1% of respondents in the counterfactual areas. The response “economic, social” was chosen by 42.9% of respondents in the pilot areas and 41.6% of respondents in the counterfactual areas. “Ethnic” reasons were chosen by fewer than 8% of respondents, and “religious” reasons were chosen by fewer than 5%. “Gender” was chosen as a reason for unequal treatment by just 1.6% of those in the pilot areas and 1.1% of those in the counterfactual areas.

FIGURE 26. WHAT ARE THE MAIN REASONS FOR UNEQUAL TREATMENT OF CITIZENS BY THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT (IF ANY)? (Q26-27)



Note: Because the question allowed up to two responses the columns add to more than 100%.

#### 4.1.3.2 EVALUATION QUESTION 11: DID THE MCCS PILOT RESULT IN CHANGES IN STAKEHOLDERS' LEVELS OF SOCIAL COHESION?

##### Summary of Relevant Results

In general, respondents reported relatively good working relationships in their municipalities. They reported being comfortable working with people of other ethnic groups to solve local issues. Among respondents who had heard of climate change, the most common response to the statement “People from different groups in my municipality can collaborate well together to increase resilience to negative effects of climate change” was to “somewhat agree.” While there appears to be some polarization of responses to the question “Are all citizens treated equally by the municipal government?” overall, more respondents said “they are definitely treated equally” or “in general they are treated equally” than said “in general they are not treated equally” or “they are not treated equally at all.” There were no differences between the responses to these given by those in the pilot and counterfactual areas or between the response given by women and men.

##### Collaboration

Overall, respondents reported being “comfortable working with people of other ethnic groups to solve local issues.” Four out of five respondents (80.8% in the pilot areas and 78.1% in the counterfactual areas) reported being “very comfortable” working with people of other ethnic groups. (See Table 34.) Another 17.5% in the pilot areas and 20.1% in the counterfactual areas said they were “comfortable” working with them. Just 1.7% of respondents in the pilot areas and 1.8% of respondents in the counterfactual areas said they were either “uncomfortable” or “very uncomfortable” working with people of other ethnic groups to solve a local issue. There was no difference in how comfortable men and women reported being “working with people from other ethnic groups to solve a local issue;” a total of 79.5% of women said they were “very comfortable,” and 79.3% of men gave the same response.

TABLE 34. HOW COMFORTABLE ARE YOU WORKING WITH PEOPLE OF OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS TO SOLVE A LOCAL ISSUE?

Response	Percentage who feel ___ level of comfort in working with people of other ethnic groups to solve a local issue (Q24)			
	Pilot (n=859)	Counterfactual (n=922)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D (clustered)
Very uncomfortable	0.6% (5)	1.7% (16)	0.162	0.678
Uncomfortable	1.2% (10)	0.1% (1)		
Comfortable	17.5% (150)	20.1% (185)		
Very comfortable	80.8% (694)	78.1% (720)		

In seven of the municipalities surveyed (three pilot and four counterfactual), no respondents said they felt “uncomfortable” or “very uncomfortable” about working with people of other ethnic groups. In eight municipalities, between 1% and 4% said they were “uncomfortable” or “very uncomfortable.” In only one municipality (Debarca) did more than 4% of respondents say they felt “uncomfortable” or “very uncomfortable” working with people of other ethnic groups. (Debarca is a counterfactual municipality with a very low population density, and just 3.3% of the population is non-Macedonian).

The responses of Albanians and Macedonians to the question “How comfortable are you working with people of other ethnic groups to solve local issues?” were also compared. Only when not controlling for clustering by municipalities was there any difference (see Table 35). Albanians appeared to be more likely than Macedonians to say they were “very comfortable” working with people of other ethnic groups to solve local issues, while Macedonians appeared to be more likely than Albanians to say that they were “comfortable.”

TABLE 35. HOW COMFORTABLE ARE YOU WORKING WITH PEOPLE OF OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS TO SOLVE A LOCAL ISSUE? (BY ETHNICITY)

Response	Percentage who feel ___ level of comfort in working with people of other ethnic groups to solve a local issue (Q24)			
	Albanian (n=592)	Macedonian and All Other Ethnicities (n=1085)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Very uncomfortable	0.7% (4)	1.6% (17)	0.033*	0.325
Uncomfortable	1.2% (6)	0.5% (5)		
Comfortable	15.5% (92)	21.4% (232)		
Very comfortable	82.3% (490)	76.6% (831)		

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

Given the already high levels of “comfort” on this measure, it may be that there will be little measureable change that can be attributed to MCCS, although it may be possible to see movement between “comfortable” and “very comfortable.” Because, as described in the discussion under Evaluation Question 10, more respondents *disagreed* with the statement “People from opposing political parties in my municipality collaborate well together on local issues that impact us all” than *disagreed* with the similar statement about collaboration across ethnic groups, a question on level of comfort working with people from a different political party will be added to the endline survey instrument. Note that in social science research it is commonly seen that respondents skew their responses toward what they perceive as socially acceptable answers (known as response bias); it could be that the percentages reported here skew high. However, the difference-in-differences methodology used for the endline analysis will still enable the evaluation to measure changes in this variable.

Overall, among respondents who had heard of climate change, there was no statistically significant difference between the pilot and counterfactual areas in respondents’ level of agreement with the statement “People from different groups in my municipality can collaborate well together to increase resilience to negative effects of climate change.” (See Table 36.) The most common response was to “somewhat agree” with the statement (45.2% of respondents in the pilot areas and 37.9% of those in the counterfactual areas). The second most common response was “neither agree nor disagree” (21.4% of respondents in the pilot areas and 22.8% of those in the counterfactual areas).

TABLE 36. LEVEL OF COLLABORATION AMONG DIFFERENT GROUPS TO INCREASE RESILIENCE TO NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

To what extent do you agree with the following statement?	Category	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
People from different groups in my municipality can collaborate well together to increase resilience to negative effects of climate change. (Q136)	Pilot (n=631)	5.9% (37)	11.4% (72)	21.4% (135)	45.2% (285)	11.9% (75)	4.3% (27)	0.963	0.991
	Counterfactual (n=710)	8.0% (57)	10.4% (74)	22.8% (162)	37.9% (269)	16.2% (115)	4.6% (33)		
People from different groups in my municipality can collaborate well together to increase resilience to negative effects of climate change. (Q136)	Albanian (n=311)	12.2% (38)	25.1% (78)	24.4% (76)	30.2% (94)	4.8% (15)	3.2% (10)	0.000**	0.000**
	Macedonian and All Other Ethnicities (n=957)	5.2% (50)	6.2% (59)	22.0% (211)	45.4% (434)	16.8% (161)	4.4% (42)		

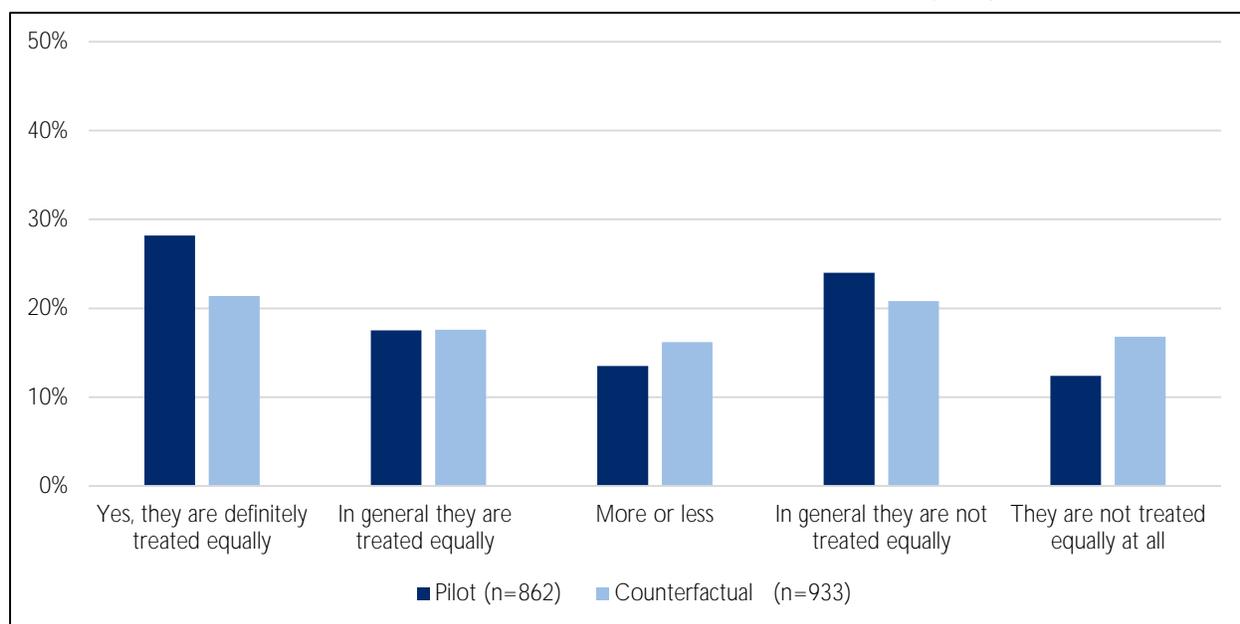
\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

When responses to the statement “People from different groups in my municipality can collaborate well together to increase resilience to negative effects of climate change” were analyzed by respondent’s ethnicity, there were differences in the pattern of responses given by Albanians and by Macedonians and other non-Albanians [Somers’ D test (clustered): 99% confidence; p=0.000]. Albanians tended to more frequently “somewhat disagree” with the statement while Macedonians and other non-Albanians “somewhat agree” with the statement. This will be taken into account during the endline analysis. There was no difference in women’s and men’s level of agreement with the statement “People from different groups in my municipality can collaborate well together to increase resilience to negative effects of climate change.” A total of 56.6% of women said that they “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” with that statement, and a total of 54.6% of men gave one or the other of those same responses.

### **Equality of Treatment of Citizens**

As noted above in the section on Evaluation Question 10, respondents were asked their level of agreement with the statement “Are all citizens treated equally by the municipal government?” (See Figure 27; see also Table 33.) The most common response was “Yes, they are definitely treated equally” (28.2% of respondents in the pilot areas and 21.4% of respondents in the counterfactual areas). A higher percentage of respondents gave positive responses than gave negative responses: 45.7% of respondents in the pilot areas and 39.0% of respondents in counterfactual areas said *either* “in general they are treated equally” or “they are definitely treated equally.” On the other hand, over a third of respondents (36.5% in the pilot areas and 37.6% in the counterfactual areas) said that treatment was *unequal* (“in general they are not treated equally” or “they are not treated equally at all”).

FIGURE 27. ARE ALL CITIZENS TREATED EQUALLY BY THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT? (Q25)



Only when not controlling for clustering by municipality did there appear to be any differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups in their responses to the question “Are all citizens treated equally by the municipal government?” and these differences were at the extremes. Respondents in the pilot areas appeared to be slightly more likely to respond “yes, they are definitely treated equally” while those in the counterfactual areas appeared to be slightly more likely to say “they are not treated equally at all.” This variable could be expected to vary by municipality based on the practices of the municipal government prior to the survey. It will be given particular attention at the endline. There was no difference in the responses made by women and men to this question. Among women, 24.4% said “yes, they are definitely treated equally,” and 24.9% of men gave the same response. The response “they are not treated equally at all” was chosen by 15.5% of women and by 14.1% of men.

#### 4.1.4 DEMOGRAPHICS

##### 4.1.4.1 SUMMARY OF RELEVANT RESULTS

The average respondent is in their early 40’s (42 in the pilot areas and 43 in the counterfactual areas), with at least a secondary education (61.5% in the pilot areas and 67.8% in the counterfactual areas), is married or living together with someone (73.1% in the pilot areas and 68.9% in the counterfactual areas) and has children (74.3% in the pilot areas and 68.9% in the counterfactual areas). Respondents cited a wide variety of primary and secondary work activities; the most commonly cited was “unemployed” (23.8% in the pilot areas and 33.1% in the counterfactual areas). A total of 17.1% of pilot area respondents and 17.5% of counterfactual areas respondents said that “farmer” was a primary or secondary work activity. The income category most commonly chosen by respondents was the lowest category: 10,000 MKD or less per month (32.1% in the pilot areas and 26.3% in the counterfactual areas). At the time of the baseline survey, this was the equivalent of US\$205 or less per month.

When controlling for clustering by municipality, there were no statistically significant differences found. When not controlling for clustering, a few differences were found that will be given particular attention in the endline analysis. About 44% of respondents were women (44.4% in the pilot areas and 44.1% in the

counterfactual areas) and about 56% were men. In the pilot areas, 51.4% of respondents were Macedonian and 38.5% were Albanian while in the counterfactual areas 69.3% of respondents were Macedonian and 28.8% were Albanian. Roughly the same proportion of Macedonian and Albanian respondents are women.

The average baseline respondent’s demographic characteristics can be compared to those from the 2012 USAID/Macedonia DG national household survey. Note that the DG survey respondents were drawn from a different population: 20.2% of respondents lived in Skopje, and only 39.6% lived in rural areas. The baseline survey sample respondents are similar to the DG survey respondents with respect to their average age (42 and 41 years, respectively) and unemployment rate (28.7% and 30.1%, respectively). However, a higher percentage of DG survey respondents had higher levels of education (84.4% had at least a secondary education), and were from slightly more affluent households (just 17% reported monthly household income of 10,000 MKD or less).

#### 4.1.4.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS

The MCCS baseline survey collected demographic data on respondents in order to examine and control for differences that may be found at the endline. The survey recorded information related to age, gender, nationality (ethnicity), level of education, marital status, children, grandchildren, household income, and work activities. The findings are discussed below.

**Age.** Tables 37 and 38 show, for respondents age 18 to 80+, the average age of respondents interviewed in the survey and their age breakdown by 10-year age groups – except for the youngest group (18-19) and the oldest group (80+). The average age of respondents was 43 in the pilot areas, 42 in the counterfactual areas, and 41 in the national DG survey. There was no difference in the patterns of respondent age categories between the pilot and counterfactual areas. The age category with the highest percentage of respondents is the 20-29 age category for both the pilot areas (21.9%) and counterfactual areas (24.1%). (See Table 38.)

TABLE 37. RESPONDENTS’ MEAN AGE

Mean Age	Mean Age of Respondents (Q153)			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Mean Age	43	42	0.238	0.492

TABLE 38. RESPONDENTS' AGE ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP

Age Category	Age of Respondents According to Age Categories (Q153)			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
18-19	4.1% (35)	3.5% (33)	0.209	0.489
20-29	21.9% (189)	24.1% (226)		
30-39	17.8% (154)	19.1% (179)		
40-49	19.3% (167)	19.4% (182)		
50-59	18.9% (163)	17.3% (162)		
60-69	13.2% (114)	11.5% (108)		
70-79	4.3% (37)	3.6% (34)		
80+	0.6% (5)	1.3% (12)		

**Education.** Table 39 shows the level of education of the respondents in the pilot and counterfactual areas. Only when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality did there appear to be a difference in the patterns of responses; there appeared to be fewer respondents in the pilot areas who completed secondary school than in the counterfactual areas (44.2% and 49.9%, respectively). In total, 17.6% of baseline respondents had completed university or higher, while 34.6% of DG survey respondents had education beyond secondary.

TABLE 39. RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Level of Education	Level of Education of Respondents (Q158)			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
No education or less than primary	5.2% (45)	5.0% (47)	0.039*	0.627
Primary	33.2% (287)	27.2% (255)		
Secondary (or 3-year secondary)	44.2% (382)	49.9% (467)		
University	17.0% (147)	17.0% (159)		
Masters or PhD	0.3% (3)	0.9% (8)		

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (non-clustered)

**Marital Status.** The pilot and counterfactual areas are comparable on marital status of respondents (see Table 40). The majority of respondents are married (or live with a partner): 73.1% in the pilot areas and 68.9% in the counterfactual areas. Sixty-three percent of DG survey respondents were married or living with a partner.

TABLE 40. RESPONDENTS' MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	Marital Status of Respondents (Q155)			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
Married (or live with a partner)	73.1% (632)	68.9% (645)	0.089	0.454
Unmarried	21.9% (189)	26.6% (249)		
Widower, widow	4.5% (39)	3.7% (35)		
Divorced, separated	0.5% (4)	0.7% (7)		

The baseline survey asked respondents to report, within the ranges in Table 41, their average monthly household income. The pilot and counterfactual areas are comparable, with the highest percentage of respondents in both areas reporting income in the *lowest category*, 10,000 MKD or less per month (32.1% in the pilot areas and 26.3% in the counterfactual areas). Just 17.0% of the respondents to the DG reported an average monthly household income of less than 10,000 MKD. On the other end of the spectrum, 11.6% of baseline respondents reported average monthly household income of 25,000 MKD or more, while 22.8% of DG survey respondents reported the same.

It should be noted that people sometimes feel uncomfortable sharing information about their household income, and a number of survey respondents chose not to answer this question. Just over 14% in the pilot areas declined to answer the question on household income; almost double that percentage (around 28%) declined to report their household income in the counterfactual areas.

TABLE 41. RESPONDENTS' AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Response	Percentage Who Answered __.			
	Pilot (n=740)	Counterfactual (n=678)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Up to 10,000 MKD (Approx. \$215 USD) <sup>39</sup>	32.1% (277)	26.3% (246)	0.954	0.986
10,000–18,000 MKD (Approx. \$215–\$385 USD)	22.3% (193)	21.2% (198)		
18,000–25,000 MKD (Approx. \$385–\$535 USD)	19.1% (165)	14.0% (131)		
25,000–40,000 MKD (Approx. \$535–\$860 USD)	9.5% (82)	8.4% (79)		
Above 40,000 MKD (Approx. \$860 USD)	2.7% (23)	2.6% (24)		

**Primary and Secondary Work Activities.** Tables 42 and 43 provide information on respondents' primary and secondary work activities. Only when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality were differences found for the type of respondent work activities in the pilot areas and counterfactual areas. Notably, the most frequent response across baseline respondents appears to be "Unemployed" (28.7% of all respondents).<sup>40</sup>

<sup>39</sup> USD-MKD exchange rate based on June 2013 rates: USD \$1 = 47 MKD.

<sup>40</sup> According to other data sources, the baseline unemployment rate is in line with national rates. Thirty percent of the 2012 national DG survey respondents were unemployed. The World Bank World Development Indicators report Macedonia's unemployment rate as 29% in 2013 (<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/reports/tableview.aspx?isshared=true>). The Macedonia State Statistical Office recently reported an unemployment rate of 28% in December 2014 ([http://www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziSoopstenie\\_en.aspx?rbtxt=98](http://www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziSoopstenie_en.aspx?rbtxt=98)).

TABLE 42. RESPONDENTS' PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY

Work Activity	Primary Work Activity of Respondents (Q159)			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value Pearson's chi- square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi- square test (clustered)
Worker in private sector	15.6% (135)	20.9% (196)	0.000**	0.350
Worker in a public enterprise	13.0% (112)	10.1% (95)		
Unemployed	23.8% (206)	33.1% (310)		
Farmer	8.8% (76)	3.5% (33)		
Student	7.2% (62)	5.7% (53)		
Housewife	17.2% (149)	12.0% (112)		
Private owner, entrepreneur	2.4% (21)	1.7% (16)		
Retired	11.5% (99)	11.4% (107)		
Other	0.5% (4)	1.5% (14)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Only 418 (23.2%) respondents said they had a secondary work activity. The most frequently reported secondary work activity across both pilot and counterfactual areas was “farmer” (8.3% in the pilot areas and 14.1% in the counterfactual areas). Further analysis of respondents' participation in farming, as a primary or secondary work activity is presented in section 4.1.4.5 below.

TABLE 43. RESPONDENTS' SECONDARY WORK ACTIVITY

Work Activity	Secondary Work Activity of Respondents (Q160)			
	Pilot (n=182)	Counterfactual (n=236)	P-Value Pearson's chi- square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi- square test (clustered)
Worker in private sector	0.3% (3)	0.6% (6)	0.000**	0.390
Worker in a public enterprise	0.0% (0)	0.1% (1)		
Unemployed	6.5% (56)	4.3% (40)		
Farmer	8.3% (72)	14.1% (132)		
Student	1.3% (11)	0.7% (7)		
Housewife	3.2% (28)	4.1% (38)		
Private owner, entrepreneur	0.1% (1)	0.1% (1)		
Retired	0.3% (3)	0.3% (3)		
Other	0.9% (8)	0.9% (8)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

#### 4.1.4.3 GENDER

Although the primary objective and necessary focus of the baseline report is the comparability of the pilot and counterfactual areas, gender was given additional attention. This sub-section provides a summary overview of key findings by gender. Responses from women and men were compared for each of the key indicators for the 11 Evaluation Questions, and that information is incorporated into the discussion of those evaluation questions above and is summarized here. At the endline, significant attention will be given to potential differential impacts of MCCS on women and men.

There is no difference in the percentage of women and men interviewed in the pilot and counterfactual areas: 44.4% of pilot area respondents were women as were 44.1% of counterfactual area respondents (see Table 44). In both the pilot and counterfactual areas, more women than men declined to be interviewed. There is no difference between the proportions of Macedonian women and men interviewed and the proportion of Albanian women and men interviewed: 43.6% of the Macedonian respondents were women, and 44.1% of the Albanians respondents were women (see Table 45).

TABLE 44. RESPONDENTS' GENDER – PILOT AND COUNTERFACTUAL AREAS

Gender	Gender of Respondents – Pilot and Counterfactual Areas (Q152)			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Women	44.4% (384)	44.1% (413)	0.891	0.960
Men	55.6% (480)	55.9% (523)		

TABLE 45. RESPONDENTS' GENDER – MACEDONIANS AND ALBANIANS

Gender	Gender of Respondents – Macedonians and Albanians (Q152)			
	Macedonian (n=1,093)	Albanian (n=603)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Women	43.6% (477)	43.9% (265)	0.903	0.961
Men	56.4% (616)	56.1% (338)		

Tests of statistical significance were run by gender for all of the key indicators for the 11 Evaluation Questions. Table 46 provides the results. There were some differences in the responses of women and men at the baseline; as noted above, these differences were set out in the sub-sections on the relevant questions and are described briefly below Table 46.

TABLE 46. KEY INDICATORS BY GENDER

Key Indicators	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
<b>EQ1: Awareness of climate change</b>						
Have you heard of climate change before today? (Q28)	0.012*	0.144				
<b>EQ2: Awareness of local impacts of climate change</b>						
When do you think climate change will start to substantially affect people in Macedonia? (Q45)					0.002**	0.021*
<b>EQ3: Attitudes toward climate change</b>						
How concerned are you about climate change? (Q29)	0.276	0.477				
The actions of a single individual can make a difference in climate change (Q66)					0.527	0.659

Key Indicators	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
How important is it, in your view, to take collective action to reduce any negative impacts arising from climate change? (Q71)					0.573	0.598
<b>EQ4: Actions to improve adaptation to climate change</b>						
<i>To be determined at endline</i>						
<b>EQ5: Actions that decrease GHG contributions toward climate change (mitigation)</b>						
Used energy efficient light bulbs (Q76)			0.045*	0.267		
<b>EQ6: Attitudes toward civic activism</b>						
To what degree are you motivated to engage in activities of citizens associations on issues you consider to be of social importance? (Q5)					0.018*	0.072
How important is it for you to be able to influence decisions in your community/municipality? (Q98)					0.003**	0.053
<b>EQ7: Levels of civic activism</b>						
Have you engaged in activities to address a social or community problem during the last 12 months? (Q2)	0.000**	0.000**				
Participated in a citizen meeting or an initiative (Q104)			0.000**	0.000**		
<b>EQ8: Stakeholder attitudes toward engagement with each other</b>						
Women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men can. (Q133)					0.000**	0.011*
CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are actively encouraging citizens to propose solutions to local problems and engage in the work of the municipal government. (Q18)					0.226	0.476
Municipal government actively encourages citizens to propose solutions on local problems and engage in its work. (Q129)					0.899	0.883
<b>EQ9: Stakeholder levels of engagement with each other</b>						
Overall, has your level of engagement with the municipal government increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past two years? (Q127)			0.000**	0.003**		

Key Indicators	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
<b>EQ10: Attitudes toward social cohesion</b>						
My municipality is a place where people get along well together. (Q21)					0.243	0.317
How comfortable are you working with people of other ethnic groups to solve a local issue? (Q24)					0.903	0.915
<b>EQ11: Levels of social cohesion</b>						
People from different groups in my municipality can collaborate well together to increase resilience to negative effects of climate change. (Q136)					0.962	0.968
Are all citizens treated equally by the municipal government? (Q25)					0.968	0.978

\* Differences between women and men are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

\*\* Differences between women and men are statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

**Evaluation Question 1: Awareness of global climate change.** There was no difference between women and men in the percentage who had heard of climate change. Only when clustering by municipality was not taken into account did it appear that more men (77.1%) than women (71.9%) had heard of climate change.

**Evaluation Question 2: Awareness of local impacts of climate change.** There was a difference in the pattern of responses given by men and women to the question “When do you think climate change will start to substantially affect people in Macedonia?” [Somers' D test (clustered) test: 95% confidence;  $p=0.021$ ]. Women appear to think that climate change will affect people in Macedonia sooner than men do, with 67.7% of women saying “people are being affected now” compared with 60.9% of men.

**Evaluation Question 3: Attitudes toward climate change.** There was no difference in responses given by women and men regarding 1) their level of concern about climate change; 2) whether the actions of a single individual could make a difference; or 3) how important collective action is for addressing climate change. The average level of concern (on a scale of 1 to 10) about climate change expressed by women was 7.2 while for men the average was 7.1. Both women and men tended to disagree that the actions of a single individual could make a difference (a total of 54.5% of women said that the “strongly disagree” or “somewhat disagree” with this, while a total of 52.1% of men gave the same responses). A total of 93.6% of women said that it was “definitely important” or “important” to take collective action to reduce the negative impacts of climate change, and a total of 90.4% of men said that it was “definitely important” or “important.”

**Evaluation Question 4: Actions to improve adaptation to climate change.** As noted in the section on Evaluation Question 4, this question will primarily be addressed during the endline survey, based on actions promoted by MCCS. There were no differences between women and men on the household survey questions related to Evaluation Question 4.

**Evaluation Question 5: Actions that decrease GHG contributions toward climate change (mitigation).**

Women's and men's responses to a key indicator, use of energy efficient light bulbs, were not different. When not controlling for clustering within municipalities, it appeared that fewer women said they used energy efficient light bulbs in the last year *because of climate change* (2.6% of women vs. 5.2% of men), but the difference was not substantive. About the same percentage of women and men said they had used energy efficient light bulbs for *any reason*, including climate change and other reasons (36.0% of women and 36.7% of men).

**Evaluation Question 6: Attitudes towards civic activism.** There were no differences in the responses given by men and women on key indicators for attitudes toward civic activism. Only when not controlling for clustering by municipality did it appear that the patterns in their responses were slightly different. Women's levels of motivation to "engage in activities of citizens associations on issues you consider to be of social importance" appears to be slightly lower than that of men; the response "I'm not motivated at all" was chosen by 52.2% of women and 46.8% of men. When asked "How important is it for you to be able to influence decisions in your community/municipality?" women appeared to attach less importance to influencing decisions in their community than did men. Twenty-eight percent of women said it was "very important," compared with 31.9% of men, and 17.5% of women said it was of "no importance," compared with 13.0% of men.

**Evaluation Question 7: Levels of civic activism.** There were clear differences between women's and men's responses to key questions on levels of civic activism, with women reporting less engagement than men. Fewer women (7.5%) than men (15.5%) said they had "engaged in activities to address a social or community problem during the last 12 months" [Linear regression (clustered): 99% confidence;  $p=0.000$ ]. While very few respondents reported participating in "a citizen meeting or initiative to address a local issue in the last 12 months," more women (97.0%) than men (90.4%) said they had not done so [Pearson's chi-square test (clustered): 95% confidence;  $p=0.021$ ].

**Evaluation Question 8: Stakeholder attitudes toward engagement with each other.** Women and men gave similar responses to key questions on CSO/NGO engagement with citizens, including levels of agreement with the statement that "CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are actively encouraging citizens to propose solutions to local problems and engage in the work of the municipal government." Regarding municipal government engagement with citizens in general ("Municipal government actively encourages citizens to propose solutions on local problems and engage in its work"), there was no difference in the responses of women and men. However, women and men had different perceptions of women's ability to influence municipal government priorities [Somers' D (clustered): 99% confidence;  $p=0.000$ ]. When asked their level of agreement with the statement "Women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men can," women's and men's responses showed different patterns. While 39.1% of women said they "strongly" agreed with that statement, just 27.7% of men chose the same response.

**Evaluation Question 9: Stakeholder levels of engagement with each other.** There were differences between women's and men's responses to the question "Overall, has your level of engagement with the municipal government increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past two years" [Pearson's chi-square (clustered): 99% confidence;  $p=0.000$ ]. A total of 95.6% of women said that their level of engagement had "stayed the same," compared with 90.9% of men.

**Evaluation Question 10: Attitudes toward social cohesion.** There were no differences between women's and men's responses to statements on people in their municipality getting along well together or on how comfortable they reported being "working with people from other ethnic groups to solve a local issue." A

total of 60.1% of women said that they “somewhat agree” or strongly agree” with the statement “My municipality is a place where people get along well together,” and 58.1% of men said they “somewhat agree” or strongly agree.” When asked “How comfortable are you working with people of other ethnic groups to solve a local issue?” 79.5% of women said they were “very comfortable,” and 79.3% of men gave the same response.

**Evaluation Question 11: Levels of social cohesion.** There was no difference in women’s and men’s level of agreement with the statement “People from different groups in my municipality can collaborate well together to increase resilience to negative effects of climate change.” A total of 56.6% of women said that they “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” with that statement, and a total of 54.6% of men gave one or the other of those same responses. Neither was there any difference in their responses to the question “Are all citizens treated equally by the municipal government?” Among women, 24.4% said “yes, they are definitely treated equally,” and 24.9% of men gave the same response. The response “they are not treated equally at all” was chosen by 15.5% of women and by 14.1% of men.

#### 4.1.4.4 NATIONALITY

Another important demographic factor to consider in the endline analysis will be the nationality (or ethnicity) of the survey respondents. Because, at the baseline, most municipalities were relatively homogeneous in terms of nationality (with a municipal population comprised of a large majority of a single nationality, Macedonian or Albanian), and because the responses of many respondents were correlated with nationality, many of the similarities of intra-municipality responses and the dissimilarities of inter-municipality responses can be explained by looking at the nationality make-up of the municipality. Table 47 shows the breakdown of respondents at the baseline by nationality.

TABLE 47. RESPONDENTS’ NATIONALITY – ALL RESPONDENTS

Nationality	Nationality of All Respondents (Q154)			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value Pearson’s chi- square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson’s chi- square test (clustered)
Macedonian	51.4% (444)	69.3% (649)	0.000**	0.371
Albanian	38.5% (333)	28.8% (270)		
Serbian	0.2% (2)	0.3% (3)		
Turkish	6.1% (53)	0.9% (8)		
Vlach	0.2% (2)	0.0% (0)		
Roma	0.9% (8)	0.1% (1)		
Bosnian	0.9% (8)	0.2% (2)		
Other	1.6% (14)	0.3% (3)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

The majority of baseline respondents in both the pilot and counterfactual areas were Macedonian (51.4% and 69.3%, respectively). Differences were found between the two areas only when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality.

For purposes of this particular analysis for the baseline report, two nationality categories were created: 1) Albanian and 2) Macedonian plus all other non-Albanians (Bosnian, Roma, Vlach, Serbian, Turkish, other). (See Table 48.) Based on input from the Macedonian data collection firm and others interviewed during baseline planning, it was determined that the non-Macedonian and non-Albanian respondent population (which comprise 5.8% of all survey respondents) had, in general, more in common with respect to issues of relevance to this impact evaluation with the Macedonian respondents than with the Albanian respondents. Again, with the combined nationality categories, differences were found between the pilot and counterfactual areas only when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality.

Table 48. Respondents' Nationality: Albanians and Macedonians and Other Non-Albanians

Nationality	Nationality of Respondents: Albanians and Macedonians and Other Non-Albanians (Q154)			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Albanian	38.5% (333)	28.8% (270)	0.000**	0.538
Macedonian + all other non-Albanians	61.5% (531)	71.2% (666)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Most municipalities in pilot and counterfactual areas are either majority Macedonian or majority Albanian. Table 49 shows the breakdown of respondents' nationality by municipality. Only one municipality in the pilot areas, Mavrovo and Rostuse, had a substantially mixed representation of nationalities of respondents, with no single nationality comprising the majority of respondents. The unique breakdown of respondents in Mavrovo and Rostuse was 40.0% Macedonian, 32.2% Turkish, 14.4% other, and 13.3% Albanian. In the counterfactual areas, either Macedonians or Albanians constitute a clear majority in each municipality.

TABLE 49. BREAKDOWN OF RESPONDENTS' NATIONALITY BY MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	Macedonian	Albanian	Serbian	Turkish	Vlach	Roma	Bosnian	Other
<b>Pilot Municipalities</b>								
Vinica (n=126)	98.4% (124)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.6% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Mavrovo and Rostuse (n=90)	40.0% (36)	13.3% (12)	0.0% (0)	32.2% (29)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	14.4% (13)
Bogovinje (n=126)	0.0% (0)	96.0% (121)	0.0% (0)	4.0% (5)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Krivogashtani (n=90)	98.9% (89)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.1% (1)
Tearce (n=126)	19.8% (25)	78.6% (99)	0.0% (0)	1.6% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Bogdanci (n=90)	97.8% (88)	0.0% (0)	2.2% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Pehcevo (n=90)	91.1% (82)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.1% (1)	0.0% (0)	7.8% (7)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Studenicani (n=126)	0.0% (0)	80.2% (101)	0.0% (0)	12.7% (16)	0.0% (0)	0.8% (1)	6.3% (8)	0.0% (0)
<b>Counterfactual Municipalities</b>								
Debarca (n=90)	97.8% (88)	1.1% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.1% (1)
Kratovo (n=126)	99.2% (125)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.8% (1)
Zrnovci (n=90)	100.0% (90)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Brvenica (n=126)	68.3% (86)	29.4% (37)	1.6% (2)	0.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Aracinovo (n=126)	0.8% (1)	97.6% (123)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.6% (2)	0.0% (0)
Jegunovce (n=126)	53.2% (67)	46.0% (58)	0.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Cashka (n=126)	54.8% (69)	40.5% (51)	0.0% (0)	4.8% (6)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Resen (n=126)	97.6% (123)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.8% (1)
Total	60.7% (1093)	33.5% (603)	0.3% (5)	3.4% (61)	0.1% (2)	0.5% (9)	0.6% (10)	0.9% (17)

Responses from Albanians and from Macedonian, Bosnian, Roma, Vlach, Serbian, Turkish, other and all other respondents (for ease of reference, hereafter referred to as “Macedonians and other non-Albanians”) were compared for the key indicators for each of the 11 Evaluation Questions (see Table 50). There are a few noteworthy differences in their responses at the baseline; they are described below.

TABLE 50. KEY INDICATORS BY NATIONALITY – RESPONSES OF ALBANIANS COMPARED WITH MACEDONIANS AND OTHER NON-ALBANIANS

Key Indicators	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
<b>EQ1: Awareness of global climate change</b>						
Have you heard of climate change before today? (Q28)	0.000**	0.024*				
<b>EQ2: Awareness of local impacts of climate change</b>						
When do you think climate change will start to substantially affect people in Macedonia? (Q45)					0.109	0.554
<b>EQ3: Attitudes toward climate change</b>						
How concerned are you about climate change? (Q29)	0.000**	0.001**				
The actions of a single individual can make a difference in climate change (Q66)					0.000**	0.003**
How important is it, in your view, to take collective action to reduce any negative impacts arising from climate change? (Q71)					0.089	0.460
<b>EQ4: Actions to improve adaptation to climate change</b>						
<i>To be determined at endline</i>						
<b>EQ5: Actions that decrease GHG contributions toward climate change (mitigation)</b>						
Used energy efficient light bulbs (Q76)			0.000**	0.005**		
<b>EQ6: Attitudes towards civic activism</b>						
To what degree are you motivated to engage in activities of citizens associations on issues you consider to be of social importance? (Q5)					0.000**	0.002**
How important is it for you to be able to influence decisions in your community/municipality? (Q98)					0.045*	0.705
<b>EQ7: Levels of civic activism</b>						
Have you engaged in activities to address a social or community problem during the last 12 months? (Q2)	0.047*	0.335				
Participated in a citizen meeting or an initiative (Q104)			0.636	0.737		

Key Indicators	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
<b>EQ8: Stakeholder attitudes toward engagement with each other</b>						
Women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men can. (Q133)					0.000**	0.000**
CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are actively encouraging citizens to propose solutions to local problems and engage in the work of the municipal government. (Q18)					0.000**	0.117
Municipal government actively encourages citizens to propose solutions on local problems and engage in its work. (Q129)					0.000**	0.128
<b>EQ9: Stakeholder levels of engagement with each other</b>						
Overall, has your level of engagement with the municipal government increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past two years? (Q127)			0.398	0.597		
<b>EQ10: Attitudes toward social cohesion</b>						
My municipality is a place where people get along well together. (Q21)					0.482	0.868
How comfortable are you working with people of other ethnic groups to solve a local issue? (Q24)					0.014*	0.414
<b>EQ11: Levels of social cohesion</b>						
People from different groups in my municipality can collaborate well together to increase resilience to negative effects of climate change. (Q136)					0.000**	0.000**
Are all citizens treated equally by the municipal government? (Q25)					0.764	0.937

\* Differences between Albanians and Macedonians and other non-Albanians are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

\*\* Differences between Albanians and Macedonians and other non-Albanians are statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

**Evaluation Question 1: Awareness of global climate change.** An important difference between Albanians and Macedonians and other non-Albanians is the percentage who had heard of climate change. Fewer Albanians (53.1%) than Macedonians and other non-Albanians (85.7%) had heard of climate change [Linear Regression (clustered): 95% confidence;  $p=0.024$ ]. This difference is important to note because respondents to the household questionnaire who had not heard of climate change were not asked the other survey questions related to climate change awareness, understanding, attitudes, or actions. A total of 1,026 Macedonian respondents had heard of climate change and responded to the subsequent questions related to climate change, while only 320 Albanian respondents had heard of climate change and answered the subsequent climate change questions.

**Evaluation Question 2: Awareness of local impacts of climate change.** There was no difference in the pattern of responses given by Albanians and Macedonians and other non-Albanians to the question “When do you think climate change will start to substantially affect people in Macedonia?” Across all nationalities, the majority of respondents feel that people are now being affected by climate change (67.5% of Albanians and 62.7% of Macedonians and other non-Albanians).

**Evaluation Question 3: Attitudes toward climate change.** There were differences between the responses given by Albanians and by Macedonians and other non-Albanians to questions regarding attitudes toward climate change. Macedonians appear to be more concerned about climate change than Albanians. On a scale of 1 to 10, Albanians’ average level of concern about climate change was 6.6, while Macedonians and other non-Albanians’ average level of concern was 7.3 [Linear Regression (clustered): 99% confidence;  $p=0.001$ ]. The two groups also appear to be different in their pattern of responses regarding the efficacy of individual action on climate change. Macedonians and other non-Albanians tended to more frequently “strongly disagree” with the statement that “The actions of a single individual can make a difference in climate change.” Almost 31% of Macedonians and other non-Albanians “strongly disagreed” with this statement, compared with 16.6% of Albanians. There was no difference in how the two groups responded to the question about how important collective action is for addressing climate change.

**Evaluation Question 4: Actions to improve adaptation to climate change.** As noted in the section on Evaluation Question 4, this question will primarily be addressed during the endline survey, based on actions promoted by MCCA.

**Evaluation Question 5: Actions that decrease GHG contributions toward climate change (mitigation).** Albanians’ and Macedonians’ and other non-Albanians’ responses to a key indicator, use of energy efficient light bulbs, were different – fewer Albanians reported using energy efficient light bulbs (18.6% of Albanians versus 42.4% of Macedonians and other non-Albanians [Pearson’s chi-square (clustered): 99% confidence;  $p=0.005$ ]. However, across both groups, very few of those respondents who had used energy efficient light bulbs said they were motivated to do so *because of climate change*. Only around 4% of respondents reported that climate change was their motivating factor for using the light bulbs.

**Evaluation Question 6: Attitudes toward civic activism.** There were differences in the pattern of responses given by Albanians and by Macedonians and other non-Albanians on a key indicator for attitudes toward civic activism. Albanians’ levels of motivation to “engage in activities of citizens associations on issues you consider to be of social importance” is lower than that of Macedonians and other non-Albanians [Somers’ D (clustered): 99% confidence;  $p=0.002$ ]. Over 58% of Albanians reported “I’m not motivated at all,” compared with close to 45% of Macedonians and other non-Albanians. Only when not controlling for clustering by municipality did it appear that the patterns of the two groups’ responses were slightly different when asked “How important is it for you to be able to influence decisions in your community/municipality?” Albanians appeared to respond more strongly – 40.6% of Albanians said it was “very important” to be able to influence decisions in their community/ municipality, compared with 24.5% of Macedonians and other non-Albanians.

**Evaluation Question 7: Levels of civic activism.** There were no differences between Albanians’ and Macedonians’ and other non-Albanians’ responses to key questions on levels of civic activism. Only when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality did slightly fewer Albanians appear to have “engaged in activities to address a social or community problem during the last 12 months.” Few respondents reported having taken this action (9.8% of Albanians and 13% of Macedonians and other non-Albanians).

**Evaluation Question 8: Stakeholder attitudes toward engagement with each other.** With respect to respondents' opinions about women's ability to influence municipal government priorities, differences were found between the two groups' response patterns. When asked their level of agreement with the statement "Women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men can," Albanians tended to "strongly disagree" or "somewhat disagree" (43.2%), while Macedonians tended to "strongly agree" or "somewhat agree" (73.3%) with this statement [Somers' D (clustered): 99% confidence;  $p=0.000$ ]. Only when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality did there appear to be differences between Albanians' and Macedonians' and other non-Albanians' responses to other key indicators for stakeholder attitudes toward engagement with each other. In general, it appears that Albanians tended to disagree, while Macedonians and other non-Albanians tended to agree, with the statements "Municipal government actively encourages citizens to propose solutions on local problems and engage in its work" and "CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are actively encouraging citizens to propose solutions to local problems and engage in the work of the municipal government."

**Evaluation Question 9: Stakeholder levels of engagement with each other.** There were no differences between the two groups' responses to questions about stakeholder levels of engagement with each other. Overall, the vast majority of all respondents had not experienced a change in their level of engagement with the municipal government over the past two years.

**Evaluation Question 10: Attitudes toward social cohesion.** There were no differences between the two groups' responses to key statements about attitudes toward social cohesion in their municipality. Only when not controlling for clustering of responses by municipality did there appear to be differences in the pattern of responses to the question "How comfortable are you working with people of other ethnic groups to solve a local issue?" It appears that a slightly higher percentage of Albanian respondents than Macedonian and other non-Albanian respondents said they were "very comfortable" working with people of other ethnic groups to solve a local issue (82.8% of Albanians and 77.7% of Macedonians and other non-Albanians).

**Evaluation Question 11: Levels of social cohesion.** There was no difference between the two groups' responses to the question "Are all citizens treated equally by the municipal government?" However, there was a difference in the two groups' level of agreement with the statement "People from different groups in my municipality can collaborate well together to increase resilience to negative effects of climate change." A higher percentage of Albanians tended to "strongly disagree" or "somewhat disagree" (36.7%), while a higher percentage of Macedonians and other non-Albanians tended to "strongly agree" or "somewhat agree" (62.1%) with this statement [Somers' D (clustered): 99% confidence;  $p=0.000$ ].

#### **4.1.4.5 OTHER CHARACTERISTICS HYPOTHESIZED TO AFFECT RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

MCCS implementers and the evaluators hypothesized that some characteristics of people living in the MCCS target areas might lead them to be more likely to either be particularly interested in knowing about climate change or be particularly interested in addressing climate change. Since agriculture in Macedonia is expected to be affected by climate change, people who are engaged in farming or kitchen garden food production might already have more knowledge about climate change or might be especially interested in what MCCS has to offer. Likewise, it was thought that people with children or grandchildren might be especially interested in things that would affect their families in the future. Finally, because most of the Green Agenda activities would be taking place near where the municipal government itself is located, it was hypothesized that people living in or near the town or village where the municipal government is based

would have more exposure to information on the climate change activities led by MCCA and would be more likely to be actively engaged in the Green Agenda process.

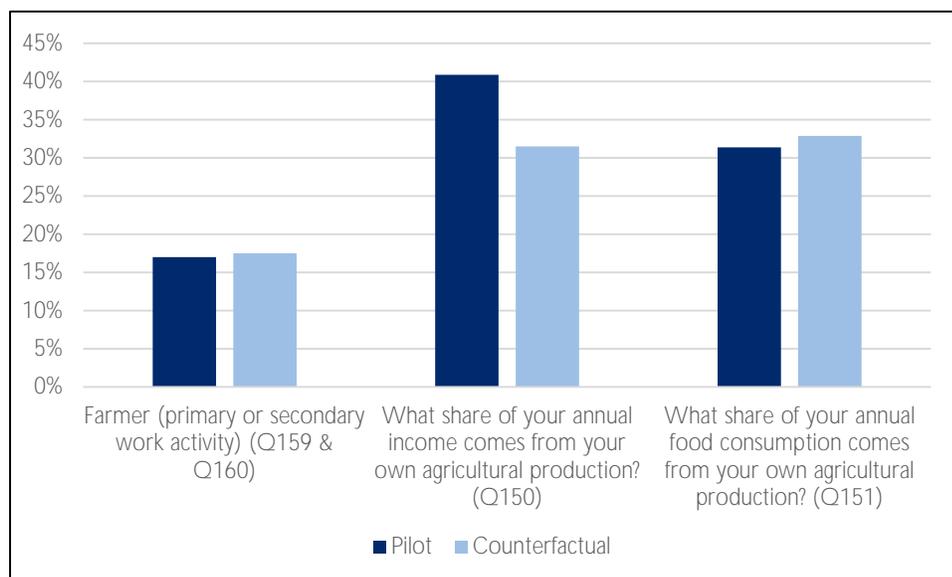
### *Involvement with Agriculture*

It was hypothesized that people involved with agriculture, whether through farming or through the prevalent household kitchen gardens, might be particularly attuned to and interested in climate change's current and potential effects. In the qualitative interviews, many respondents spoke of changes they had noticed over time that they attributed to climate change. An apple producer said "It's bad. Everyone is worried. We see different pests, and we're using lots more chemicals now." One respondent, a man in his 70s with a large kitchen garden, said "I can grow things now that used to be too delicate, and things that used to be reliable producers haven't produced well for years. I've talked with neighbors to find out what is growing well now for them. Even my roses – I've grown them for 35 years – are now unhappy. It's too hot."

As part of the question on work, respondents were asked about farming. About the same percentage of respondents in the pilot and counterfactual areas said that they were engaged in farming either as a primary work activity or as a secondary work activity: 17.1% in the pilot areas and 17.5% in the counterfactual areas. (See Figure 28 and Appendix IV Tables Q159, Q160, and Q160a.) A total of 8.8% percent of respondents in the pilot areas and 3.5% of respondents in the counterfactual areas said that farming was their primary work activity, while 8.3% of pilot area respondents and 14.1% of counterfactual area respondents said that farming was their secondary work activity.

Respondents in both areas reported similar shares of their *annual food consumption* coming from their own agricultural production – an average of 31.4% of food consumption among respondents in the pilot areas and 32.9% among respondents in the counterfactual areas. (See Figure 28 and Appendix IV Tables Q150 and Q151.) Regarding share of the *annual income* coming from respondents' own agricultural production, only when clustering by municipality was not controlled for did it appear that there was a difference in the share of their annual income respondents get from their own agricultural production – the average proportion of income received from own agricultural production was 40.9% in the pilot areas, compared with 31.5% in the counterfactual areas.

FIGURE 28. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR INCOME AND FOOD



### Potential Impacts on Progeny

It was hypothesized that people with children and grandchildren might be more likely to be concerned about the effects of climate change. Most respondents had children (74.3% in the pilot areas and 68.9% in the counterfactual areas) and about 3 in 10 respondents had grandchildren (30.8% in the pilot areas and 27.2% in the counterfactual areas). (See Table 51.) Only when not controlling for clustering by municipality were any differences found. Respondents in the pilot areas appeared to be more likely to have children (though not more likely to have grandchildren).

TABLE 51. DO YOU HAVE CHILDREN OR GRANDCHILDREN?

Response	Percentage of Respondents Who Have Children or Grandchildren (Q156-Q157)			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Children (Q156)	74.3% (642)	68.9% (645)	0.011*	0.246
Grandchildren (Q157)	30.8% (266)	27.2% (255)	0.098	0.294

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (t-test)

Respondents who had children and grandchildren expressed a higher level of concern about climate change than people who did not have children or grandchildren, although the difference in level of concern was small. When asked “On a scale of 1 to 10, how concerned are you about climate change (1 is not at all concerned and 10 is extremely concerned),” the average level of concern among respondents with children was 7.4, while the average level of concern among respondents without children was 6.7 [Linear regression (clustered): 99% confidence; p=0.000]. The average level of concern among respondents with and without grandchildren was also different (7.4 for those with grandchildren and 7.1 for those without grandchildren [Linear regression (clustered): 95% confidence; p=0.014].

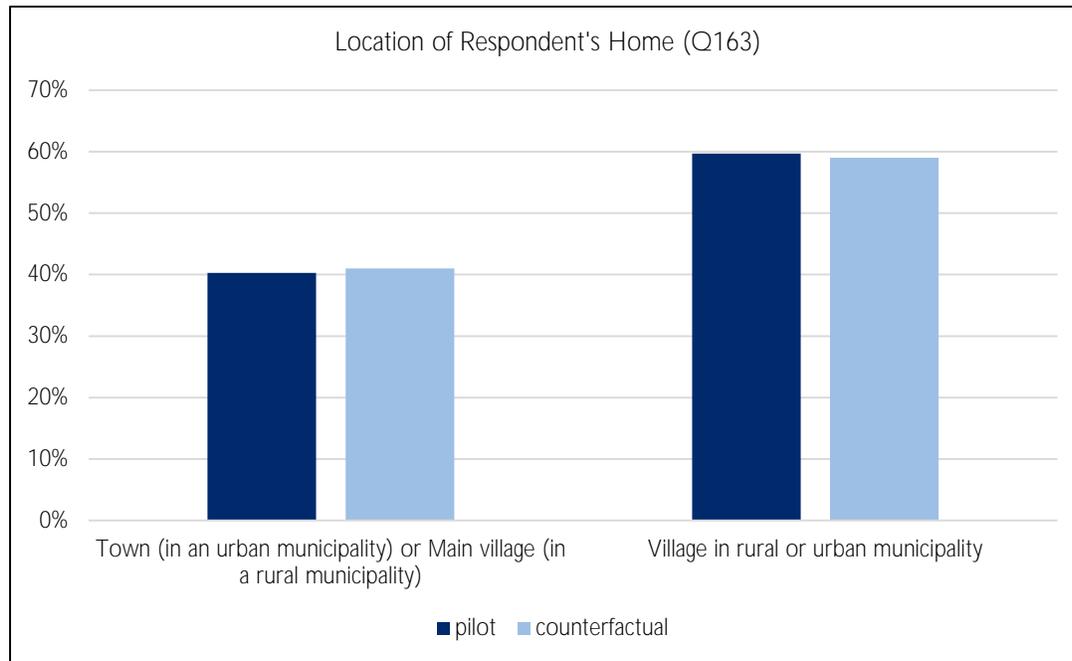
### Proximity to Municipal Center

It was hypothesized that people living in the population center where the municipal government was located<sup>41</sup> would, by virtue of ease of access, be more likely to be engaged in activities with the municipal government and also more likely to be exposed to activities with the municipal government that were sponsored by MCCS, so the sampling frame was designed to collect information from both people living in population centers and people living in more rural areas.<sup>42</sup> About 4 in 10 respondents live in the same community as the municipal government (40.3% in the pilot areas and 41.0% in the counterfactual areas), and about 6 in 10 live in a village in a rural area (59.7% in the pilot areas and 59.0% in the counterfactual areas). (See Figure 29.)

<sup>41</sup> The population density and concentration patterns are distinct in each municipality, with some being characterized by the Macedonian government as “urban” and others as “rural.” As part of the impact evaluation design, an attempt was made to have the pilot and counterfactual municipalities match as closely as possible on population patterns: it was known at the outset that this match would not be perfect. There are three pilot municipalities classified as “urban” (Bogdanci, Pehcevo, and Vinica) and two counterfactual municipalities classified as “urban” (Kratovo and Resen). (It is important to note that “urban” is a relative term.) The remainder of the municipalities in the pilot and counterfactual areas are classified by the Macedonian government as “rural.” The sampling plan for each municipality was designed to be representative of the population pattern in that municipality.

<sup>42</sup> The wording of this question mirrors a question from the DG survey on location, and the language on town, village, urban and rural is from that source.

FIGURE 29. TYPE OF COMMUNITY RESPONDENT LIVES IN



There was a difference in the pattern of responses to the question “How important is it for you to be able to influence decisions in your community/municipality?” [Pearson Chi-square (clustered): 95% confidence;  $p=0.049$ ]. Respondents living in outlying rural areas were more likely to say that this was of “little importance” or “no importance” (36.8%) than respondents living in a town or main village where the local government was located (30.3%). This difference is not expected to affect the endline analysis.

Even when not controlling for clustering by municipality, there was no difference between the responses of those living in a town/main village and those living in an outlying village on whether or not they had taken any of the following engagement actions: 1) expressed their opinion at a meeting of the community council; 2) personally contacted a friend employed at the municipal government to address a local issue; 3) contacted the mayor and/or the counselors; 4) sent a letter or email to the municipality; 5) signed a petition, an application, an appeal or a complaint to the community authorities; 6) joined an organization to address a local issue; or 7) asked a CSO/NGO to be an intermediary to help address a local issue.

When not controlling for clustering by municipality, there appeared to be differences in the patterns of respondents' level of motivation to engage CSOs/NGOs. Respondents in outlying villages appeared to be less motivated than respondents in a town or main village to engage in activities of citizens' associations on issues they consider to be of social importance (53.3% of respondents in outlying villages were “not motivated,” compared with 43.3% of respondents in the main town or village).

## 4.2 CONCLUSIONS

The primary conclusion of the baseline report is that the baseline data will provide an adequate basis for evaluating the impacts made by the Municipal Climate Change Strategies pilot project. The pilot and counterfactual areas are adequately comparable and will serve as an appropriate basis for the impact evaluation of the pilot project. When the statistical significance tests controlled for clustering of responses by municipality, only two statistically significant differences between responses from the pilot and counterfactual areas were found. Neither is expected to affect the endline analysis. When not controlling for clustering by municipality, there were a number of differences; however, most of these were small and non-substantive enough to be considered unimportant to the analysis. Endline analysis will take into account demographic and other factors that may control for underlying observable differences between pilot and counterfactual areas that might be the cause for these relatively modest differences.

The baseline data collection was implemented with rigor, and the data is of sufficiently high quality to enable the completion of the impact evaluation. It is well-suited for analysis when combined with the panel data from the household surveys and the qualitative data from in-depth, semi-structured key informant interviews and focus group discussions that will be collected during the endline research phase.

## 4.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for USAID programming will be provided as part of the impact evaluation endline report.<sup>43</sup>

The following are recommendations for the implementation of the endline research and analysis:

- Because more women than men declined to be interviewed at the baseline, work with the local data collection firm to design and use methods at the endline that effectively encourage women interviewed during the baseline phase of the panel study to participate in the endline survey. While the current number of women respondents exceeds the number of women respondents targeted for the endline (factoring in attrition), care should be taken to maximize women's response rate.
- Modify the survey instruments to include themes that MCCA prioritized during its implementation that had not yet been determined at the time of the baseline survey, such as recommendations for adaptation and mitigation activities for individuals, CSOs, and municipalities; information provided during public awareness raising campaigns; recommendations targeted to individual participating municipalities; etc.

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<sup>43</sup> The GCC M&E contract requires final evaluation reports to include options for improved transparency and documentation. As this is a baseline report, there are no findings or recommendations on transparency or documentation at this time.

# APPENDICES

- Appendix I: Detailed Evaluation Methods and Limitations
- Appendix II: Data Collection Instruments
- Appendix III: Sources of Information
- Appendix IV: Baseline Survey Quantitative Tables
- Appendix V: Frequencies by Municipality for Select Questions
- Appendix VI: Disclosure of any Conflict of Interest

## APPENDIX I: DETAILED EVALUATION METHODS AND LIMITATIONS<sup>44</sup>

Impact evaluation involves rigorous quantitative research methods including 1) experimental or quasi-experimental design; 2) establishment of a counterfactual; and 3) the capacity to make causal inferences. Qualitative research methods are also used to provide contextual information that helps to expose the how and why behind the quantitative results and enriches the findings and conclusions. Combining quantitative and qualitative methods in a mixed methods approach is appropriate, not just for measuring outcomes across diverse variables, but because of the complexity of the multi-layered MCCA pilot and of climate change adaptation/mitigation in general. Mixed methods research supports the derivation of conclusions, recommendations, and practical lessons that can inform future projects.

This section lays out the details of the baseline approach and methodology, including an explanation of how the impact evaluation will use a difference-in-differences method to address the evaluation questions. Following this is a discussion of the selection of the pilot and counterfactual municipalities, the sampling strategy, and the survey instruments. Key measurement challenges are also identified.

### 1.1 EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation team leader and all other members of the evaluation team are external to USAID and the implementing partner. Each member of the evaluation team was selected to contribute relevant expertise in 1) evaluation methods; 2) democracy, governance, and climate change; and 3) local context. Rees Warne, the Senior Field Evaluation Leader for dTS' Global Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation task order and an impact and performance evaluation specialist, was responsible for the overall design of the evaluation, implementation of the baseline research, and supervision of other team members in the design and implementation of the baseline data collection and preparation of the report. Nils Junge, Lead Evaluation Specialist and Nancy Peek, M&E Specialist, provided substantive input and support for all aspects of the work (both in the US and Macedonia) from survey design to analysis to report writing, taking the lead in drafting the quantitative and qualitative survey instruments. Marija Nashokovska the Local Evaluation Specialist, who has extensive experience in M&E, democracy and governance, municipal surveys and quantitative and qualitative research in Macedonia, brought valuable local knowledge and USAID/Macedonia project implementation experience. A competent and experienced research firm, Rating Agency, was selected to conduct the household survey and in-depth interviews and carry out data entry. The local data collection firm was chosen through a competitive process in which pre-screened firms were invited to submit a proposal in response to the detailed request for proposals prepared by dTS. The well-qualified firm that was chosen had experience implementing large-scale surveys for USAID, including a USAID-sponsored democracy and governance survey from which questions were used for this evaluation. The independence of the evaluation team was protected, and each team member signed a conflict of interest statement (See Appendix VI).

### 1.2 EVALUATION RESEARCH DESIGN

The MCCA impact evaluation uses a mixed methods design that includes a difference-in-differences approach with baseline and endline household surveys and panel data (primarily quantitative methods with some qualitative elements). The baseline data collection methods also included in-depth key informant interviews (qualitative methods) with key stakeholder groups.

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<sup>44</sup> This appendix contains the full detailed methods and limitations for implementation of the baseline research for the MCCA impact evaluation. The Methods and Limitations section of the body of the report contains a summary and excerpts from this detailed methods and limitations appendix.

## 1.2.1 MIXED METHODS

For the baseline research, dTS designed and implemented quantitative and qualitative research methods that were complementary, allowing the validity of the findings to be triangulated. The quantitative elements of the household survey instrument were used to obtain statistical data that are generalizable on issues that USAID had designated as important. The qualitative data provide background information but are less well-suited to explaining why or how a particular intervention leads to changes or to understanding the processes involved in the particular intervention. Used alone, household surveys leave policymakers and program designers with limited insights to draw on for future applications. This is why the mixed methods approach incorporates qualitative methods along with the quantitative methods. Qualitative methods do not provide representative results and are not appropriate for statistically valid comparisons between groups or for analyzing contributing factors. They are, however, well suited for explaining the process of change and why impacts occur. Together, the two methodological approaches provide both analytic and explanatory power.

dTS conducted questionnaire-based household interviews that were focused on collecting quantitative data but contained qualitative elements as well. dTS also collected baseline qualitative data through semi-structured in-depth interviews. The municipal government and CSO capacity assessment data (collected by MCCS at the onset of the pilot) was incorporated into the qualitative data analysis. Municipal administrative data was also collected.

## 1.2.2 QUANTITATIVE METHODS FOR ATTRIBUTING CHANGE: DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES

The main building blocks of a robust impact evaluation (IE) are having a cause-and-effect model, confidence in attribution, and valid counterfactuals. Conditions that enable this type of analysis are rarely optimal, however, and a variety of research designs and statistical methods have been developed to work around the many constraints that arise.

### 1.2.2.1 ATTRIBUTING CHANGE

The term impact evaluation has come to refer to a very specific type of evaluation. It is distinguished by its rigorous analytical approach to assessing the extent to which impacts from an intervention can be attributed to the intervention itself. This entails accounting for the possibility that other factors may have influenced the change and using statistical methods to control for those factors. The primary tool for controlling for non-project influences on the factors of interest is the use of comparison groups (*counterfactuals*). When applied to municipalities, this approach assumes that municipalities with observably similar characteristics (e.g., ethnic composition, climate, population size, etc.) are subject to the same or similar external influences.

### 1.2.2.2 CONSTRUCTING COUNTERFACTUALS

Rigorous impact evaluation involves comparing changes in a treatment group to a control group. For the MCCS IE, the treatment and counterfactual groups each consist of municipalities chosen from among those that applied to be part of the MCCS pilot activity. The control group serves as a counterfactual, or a “what if” scenario, specifically asking “what would have changed had there been no intervention?” In other words, the only difference between the treatment and counterfactual should be the treatment. The chosen counterfactual should be as similar to the subject experiencing the intervention (person, household, group, municipality, etc.) as possible – apart from the receipt of treatment. This provides the opportunity to isolate the impact of the treatment, thus making it measurable. Following the intervention, the differences between the subject group, which received treatment, and the counterfactual, which received no treatment, should be attributable to the intervention. There are two caveats to this. First, it is always possible that unobserved factors (or variables) may contribute to or account for the change. Second, it is not always possible to find

exact counterfactual matches. In the case of Macedonia, there is sufficient heterogeneity among municipalities – which may be expected to have an influence on MCCS outcomes – that exact counterfactual matches are not possible. (See section 1.2.5 below for a detailed description of the selection of MCCS and counterfactual municipalities.)

### **1.2.2.3 DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES RESEARCH METHOD**

The impact evaluation uses a difference-in-differences research method with panel data (see below). The difference-in-differences method involves a treatment group and a comparison (counterfactual) group from which data is collected at two points in time. The first “difference” in this method is the difference between before the intervention (the baseline) and after the intervention (the endline). The second “difference” is between areas with and without the intervention. For the chosen indicators, once the difference between the two points in time has been subtracted, the remaining differences between the two groups will reflect the impact of the project, (assuming that bias and external influences have been properly controlled for). The differences in the mean outcomes will be measured, and their significance tested using a t-test or similar tests.

### **1.2.3 BASELINE AND ENDLINE SURVEYS (QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DATA)**

As described above, the evaluation uses a mixed methods approach that collects data at two points in time: baseline and endline. The baseline research was conducted around the time the MCCS activities began in the municipalities in June 2013. The endline research is expected to be conducted in June 2015, two years after the baseline research. Baseline and endline research include questionnaires administered to randomly (at the baseline) selected households, as well as semi-structured in-depth interviews with a variety of stakeholders. Focus groups will also be conducted as part of the endline research.

### **1.2.4 PANEL DATA APPROACH**

This impact evaluation is structured as a panel study in which the same individuals (respondents) are asked the same questions at two points in time (in this case at baseline and endline). Following the same respondents over time helps to improve the statistical power of the data and strengthens the conclusions that can be drawn from the evaluation. Each respondent was interviewed during the baseline data collection, before key aspects of the MCCS had been implemented; they will be interviewed again at the endline and asked the same questions. Some new questions will be added for the endline survey to cover specific activities supported by the pilot in each MCCS municipality. The panel approach allows the IE to track any changes in individual responses.

During the baseline data collection, enumerators interviewed the respondents chosen from the randomly selected households and collected information that allowed them to identify and locate the same respondents for re-interview during the endline data collection. Several measures were taken to maximize the probability that the original respondents can be re-interviewed at endline. Addresses were noted, and phone or email contact information collected to facilitate follow-up with respondents in case they move to another location.

Because of confidentiality concerns, information identifying respondents for purposes of the follow-up interview at the endline was stored securely and separately from the information associated with individual responses to the survey questions. In this way, both anonymity and confidentiality were protected during use of the data set. Codes were used to link the identifying information to the IE survey questions and responses. dTS follows Institutional Review Board (IRB) guidance on confidentiality.

## 1.2.5 SELECTION OF MCCS AND COUNTERFACTUAL MUNICIPALITIES

To establish a credible counterfactual and to create the basis for generalizing results, it is important to avoid selection bias as much as possible. While program designers may have an understandable tendency to select treatment areas (in this case municipalities) that seem to have the highest probability of success – to maximize the learning opportunity – it is highly desirable to randomly select the treatment and counterfactual areas. However, in the case of this IE, random selection was not possible because the MCCS design required that municipalities express an interest in participating in the pilot. Furthermore, given the small number of municipalities, comparability across two pools of municipalities was deemed more important. To reduce the risk of selection bias – in this case reducing the risk that only the “best” municipalities were chosen for the pilot, thus leaving the remaining pool of municipalities for the counterfactual already different from the pilot group – MKM and dTS worked together to create comparable sets of pilot and counterfactual municipalities.

Municipalities were selected for participation in the MCCS (and, concurrently, in the counterfactual group) in a two-stage process described in detail below. MKM and the Mission collaborated closely with dTS to create the sets of pilot and counterfactual municipalities that would function well for both the success of MCCS and for an effective IE that could allow for some generalization of results. The importance of the MKM and Mission collaboration in this aspect of the IE cannot be overstated – it was a vital foundation for the success of the IE.

### *STAGE 1: SELECTION OF ELIGIBLE CSO/MUNICIPALITY PAIRS*

In the first stage of the selection process, MKM sent out a request for CSOs and municipalities to express interest in participating in the MCCS. Each CSO applied jointly with a municipality. The applications were ranked as eligible for participation according to selection criteria established by MKM.

The following selection criteria were developed by MKM to short-list proposals from CSOs and municipalities. In order to be short-listed, the CSO/municipality pairs were expected to meet all of the criteria.

To be short-listed, the **CSO** must

- i be legally registered for at least 1 year
- ii have access to premises and necessary equipment for managing daily activities and actions
- iii have staff, members, or activists that can be mobilized for implementation of local actions
- iv be able to clearly demonstrate a history of implementing partnership projects, proved by at least one partnership activity implemented in the past year
- v have participated in development of local sustainable development plans, for example LEAP, Local Agenda 21, etc.
- vi propose an Experienced Local Coordinator within the CSO with at least two years of relevant experience in project management and implementation

To be short-listed, the **municipality** must

- i be located in a climate change vulnerable region or have been impacted by climate change in the past
- ii have some experience in implementation of participatory processes (such as Local Agenda 21, LEAP, Local Economic Development planning, etc.)
- iii be open and willing to cooperate with the civil sector and local businesses and ready to invest in protection of the environment and promotion of sustainable development
- iv demonstrate willingness to actively participate in the project activities (by participating in the application with the CSO)

- v indicate willingness to earmark funds for implementation of municipal-level pilots
- vi be located outside of major urban centers

However, the number of municipalities that were short-listed was less than the required 16 (eight for the M CCS group and eight for the counterfactual group). Therefore, four of the municipalities that had not initially provided sufficient information on their applications to be short-listed, but that were subsequently determined to meet most of the other criteria, were put back into the group of eligible municipalities. An additional set of applicant municipalities that met fewer criteria were dropped from consideration altogether.

#### *STAGE 2: SELECTION OF TREATMENT AND COUNTERFACTUAL GROUPS*

In the second stage of the selection process, from the list of eligible CSO/municipality pairs, eight were selected for participation in the pilot and eight were selected as the counterfactual group. The assignment of a CSO/municipality pair to one group or the other was based on the requirement to create two groups that were broadly similar across a range of key indicators (i.e., characteristics that pertain to the theories of change intrinsic to the M CCS project). These key characteristics included climate zone, ethnic mix, municipality size, population size, proportion of the population living in the municipal center,<sup>45</sup> level of municipal government experience with similar projects or work, and interest and willingness of a CSO and municipal government to dedicate resources to work on climate change. Note that the importance of this last key characteristic necessitated choosing counterfactuals from among the CSO/municipality pairs that had applied to participate in the M CCS.<sup>46</sup>

Ideally, it would have been useful to match municipalities that were highly similar across key characteristics and then to randomly assign one member of each match to the M CCS group and one to the counterfactual group. However, because the municipalities were so diverse (in terms of key characteristics) it was not possible to create matched pairs with all of the municipalities. The IE team chose instead to obtain a similar distribution of key characteristics pooled within both the M CCS and counterfactual groups.

The processes and considerations used by the dTS IE team to create the treatment and counterfactual groups from the pool of eligible applicants were as follows:

- i The IE team reviewed all available information that dTS and MKM collected on the key characteristics (listed above) for the 16 municipalities that were deemed eligible to participate.
- ii The IE team looked at municipalities that participated, currently participate, or were about to participate in the Community Forum Program (a Swiss-funded project undertaking similar participatory community strategic planning activities). The presence of the Community Forum Program in a municipality could be a confounding factor for the impact of the M CCS project. The project and counterfactual groups have a similar mix of municipalities that have participated in the Community Forum Program (six in the M CCS group and five in the counterfactual) and have not participated (two in the M CCS group and three in the counterfactual).
- iii The IE team ensured the project and counterfactual groups had roughly equal representation of Macedonians and Albanians in the population (around 60% Macedonian and 30% Albanian in both

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<sup>45</sup> In this document, "municipal center" refers to the population center that is the seat of government administration for the municipality.

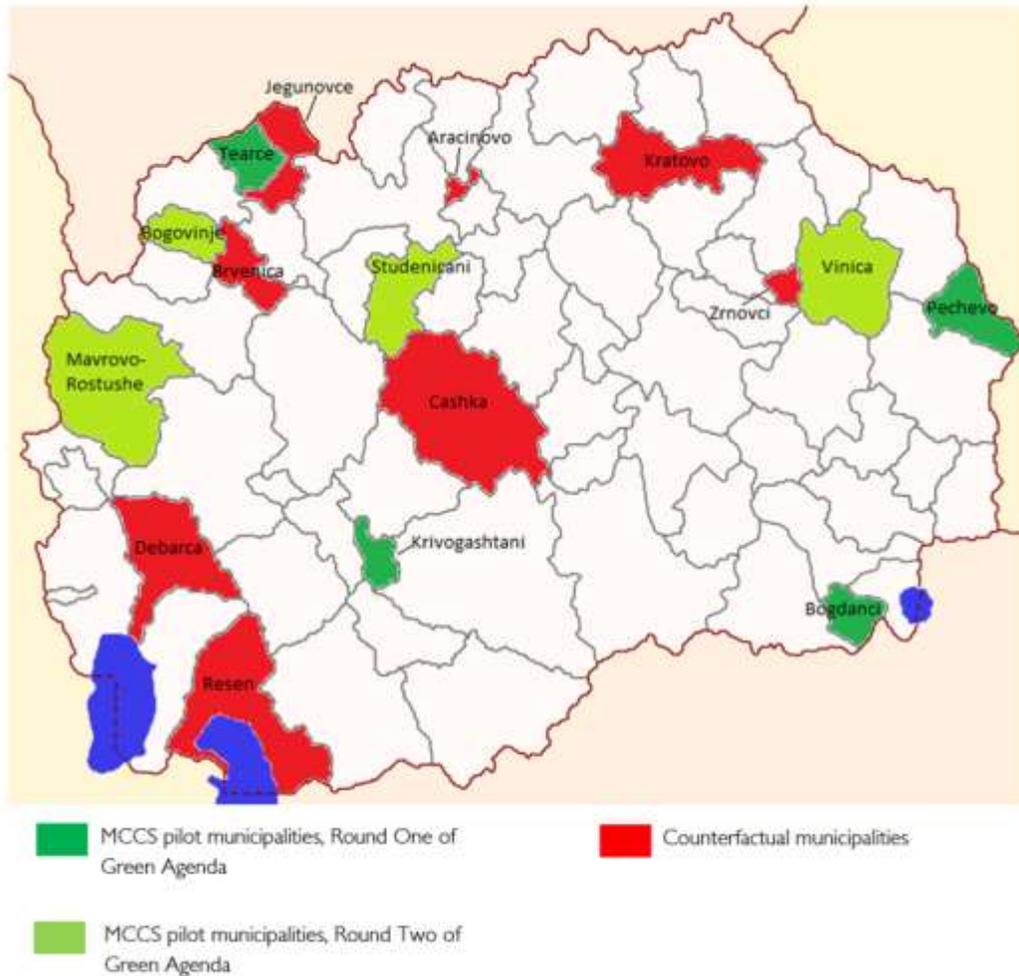
<sup>46</sup> Given the M CCS design and objectives, including municipalities where the municipal government was not interested in working on climate change issues would have created an insurmountable bias in the data and undermined comparison of changes among municipalities.

groups). Both groups include municipalities with high percentages of Macedonians and municipalities with high percentages of Albanians.

- iv The IE team considered the climate change zone and made sure each group had a comparable mix of continental, alpine, sub-Mediterranean and mixed climates.
- v The team balanced the percentage of the population in the municipal center (seat of government administration for the municipality) along with the population density.
- vi The IE team ensured there was a similar number of municipalities with Energy Efficiency Plans in each group (three in the MCCA group and three in the counterfactual).
- vii For points ii-vi above, when the IE team found a set of municipalities that were sufficiently comparable across the key characteristics, the implementing partner used a randomization system to assign one to the pilot areas and the other to the counterfactual areas.

For the purposes of discussing the baseline data collection findings, the findings are discussed by “pilot areas” and “counterfactual areas,” rather than as “groups.” The MCCA intervention is not designed to focus on particular groups of people, nor on a contiguous geographic area (outside of a single municipality), so the sets of pilot and counterfactual municipalities are referred to throughout the baseline report as “pilot areas” and “counterfactual areas.” See Figure I.1 below for a map of Macedonia showing the MCCA pilot municipalities and impact evaluation counterfactual municipalities.

FIGURE I.1. MAP OF MACEDONIA: MCCS PILOT IMPLEMENTATION<sup>47</sup> AND IMPACT EVALUATION COUNTERFACTUAL MUNICIPALITIES



### 1.3 BASELINE DATA COLLECTION METHODS

This section describes the baseline data collection process including: measures used, data sources (including existing performance data), collection methods, schedule, and analysis plan. Tables I.1 and I.2 provide a summary of the measures and baseline data collection methods and sources used to develop the baseline for the MCCS evaluation questions.

<sup>47</sup> Note: Two additional municipalities will be selected through a competitive process as part of the MCCS pilot extension. Due to the inclusion of two additional municipalities after the baseline data collection took place, these municipalities will not be examined through the impact evaluation.

TABLE 52.1: MCCS EVALUATION QUESTIONS, MEASURES, AND BASELINE DATA SOURCES

<b>RESEARCH QUESTIONS:</b> <i>What is the impact of MCCS activities on citizens, municipal government representatives, and CSO's:</i>	<b>Measures</b>	<b>Baseline Data Sources</b>
1. Awareness of climate change?	Change in awareness and understanding of the concept of climate change  Change in level of understanding of the causes and potential effects of global climate change  Change in level of awareness and understanding of possible actions that can be taken to address global climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household (HH) survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• National democracy and governance (DG) survey</li> </ul>
2. Awareness of local impacts of climate change?	Change in awareness and understanding of the potential effects of climate change in the municipality  Change in level of awareness and understanding of possible actions that can be taken by individuals or within the municipality to address local climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> </ul>
3. Attitudes toward climate change?	Change in perceptions of the causes and potential effects of climate change  Change in perception of positive or negative effects of climate change on individuals/municipality/world  Change in perceptions of the ability to take action to address climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• National DG survey</li> </ul>
4. Actions that improve adaptation to climate change?	Change in type and level actions taken to adapt to potential climate change at the individual level and at the municipal level (for example, changed farming techniques or improved irrigation)  Number of municipal climate change adaptation strategies adopted and activities implemented as a result of the MCCS  Change in municipal budget allocated to climate change related issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• Municipal records</li> <li>• MCCS monitoring/performance data</li> </ul>
5. Actions that decrease GHG emissions?	Change in number and types of actions taken to decrease GHG emissions at the individual level and at the municipal level (for example, using more efficient energy sources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• Municipal records</li> <li>• MCCS monitoring/performance data</li> </ul>
6. Attitudes toward civic activism?	Change in perceptions of CSO responsiveness and efficacy in the municipality  Change in perceptions of municipal government responsiveness efficacy in the municipality  Change in level of citizen trust in local and national institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• National DG survey</li> </ul>

RESEARCH QUESTIONS: <i>What is the impact of MCCA activities on citizens, municipal government representatives, and CSOs?</i>	Measures	Baseline Data Sources
7. Levels of civic activism?	Change in participation in public events or activities (generally and specifically related to climate change)  Change in participation in or support for CSO activities  Change in level of citizen motivation to engage in activities with civil society organizations/ municipal government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• Municipal records</li> <li>• MCCA monitoring/ performance data</li> </ul>
8. Attitudes toward engagement with each other?	Change in perceptions of collaboration between the municipal government, CSOs, and citizens to act on citizen priorities (generally and specifically related to climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> </ul>
9. Levels of engagement with each other?	Change in level of citizen motivation to engage in activities with civil society organizations/ municipal government  Documented collaboration between citizens, CSOs, and municipal governments in developing municipal strategies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> <li>• Municipal records</li> <li>• MCCA monitoring/ performance data</li> </ul>
10. Attitudes toward social cohesion?	Change in perception of municipal government treatment of citizens from different ethnic groups  Change in perception of collaboration between different ethnic groups within the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> </ul>
11. Levels of social cohesion?	Change in level of comfort working with people from other ethnic groups to solve local issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH survey</li> <li>• In-depth/key informant interviews</li> </ul>

TABLE 1.2: MCCS IMPACT EVALUATION BASELINE DATA COLLECTION METHODS, SOURCES, AND SAMPLE SIZE

Baseline Data Collection Method	Baseline Data Sources	Method Type	Sample Size
Statistically representative sampling of households in the MCCS pilot and counterfactual municipalities using a quantitative survey instrument	Household survey	Quantitative and Qualitative	1,800
Semi-structured qualitative, in-depth key informant interviews with municipal administration, CSO and MKM staff, and other key stakeholders	Key informant interviews	Qualitative	73
Desk review of all relevant and available municipal records	Municipal records	Quantitative and Qualitative	16
Review of relevant and available MKM project monitoring/ performance documentation	MKM project monitoring/ performance documents	Quantitative and Qualitative	N/A
Desk review of USAID/Macedonia DG national household survey data	USAID/Macedonia DG National household survey data from 2012, 2013, 2014	Quantitative	Collected through USAID/Macedonia

### 1.3.1 STAKEHOLDERS INTERVIEWED

The stakeholders interviewed to address the evaluation questions for the MCCS IE baseline were identified in collaboration with USAID/Macedonia and MKM. The stakeholder groups are listed below.

- Municipal administration representatives: the municipal staff people responsible for environmental or climate change related activities and for citizen engagement activities
- Civil society organization representatives
  - for the CSOs participating in MCCS, the president/director, project managers, and other staff and/or key volunteers involved in MCCS activities
  - for CSOs in the counterfactual municipalities, representatives from CSOs doing work on issues related to the environment, civic activism, and/or municipal government engagement
- Household members: randomly selected adults (18 years of age or older)
- Municipal-level key informants: household survey respondents selected based on criteria related to type of involvement in and level to which informed about community issues
- Project implementers: MKM director and MCCS implementing staff
- Other key informants with relevant expertise in or information on climate change in Macedonia, municipal funding streams, etc.

### 1.3.2 DATA, COLLECTION METHODS, AND INSTRUMENTS

Data for the baseline came from 4 types of sources: 1) existing performance information; 2) administrative data; 3) household surveys (quantitative and qualitative data); 4) and qualitative interviews. This section includes information on collection methods, data collection instruments, sampling methods and selection criteria, and a brief analysis plan for use of the data.

Data collection instruments were reviewed and approved by MaGill, an independent IRB. All data from household surveys and from key informant interviews will be transferred to USAID as per agreed-upon protocols.

#### *1.3.2.1 EXISTING PERFORMANCE INFORMATION*

MCCS performance information was consulted as background for the evaluation design. Other project documents were consulted as well. As this report is a baseline, performance information is not explicitly referred to in this report.

#### *1.3.2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE/INSTITUTIONAL DATA*

The baseline is informed by data collected by the implementing partner as part of the application process for CSOs and municipalities to be accepted as project participants. At the endline stage, administrative information on the municipalities will be collected from a variety of sources. This will include accessing published government sources and requesting information from staff of the MCCS and counterfactual municipalities.

#### *1.3.2.3 QUANTITATIVE DATA*

**Data sources.** Household survey respondents are members of households chosen by the methods described in the sampling section below.

**Data collection methods.** Enumerators hired and managed by a local data collection firm used the procedures outlined in the sampling section below to identify respondents and secure their agreement to be interviewed and provide responses to the questionnaire.

**Data collection instruments.** The baseline household questionnaire contained questions to elicit both quantitative and qualitative information from respondents. The questionnaire was designed to provide information that addresses the evaluation questions specified in section 1.2 above. The types of questions included the following: 1) questions to which respondents choose among responses provided **or** provide an “other” response (quantitative questions); 2) questions to which respondents choose among specified levels of agreement or disagreement with a statement or concept (quantitative Likert scales); and 3) open ended questions to which respondents provide the response (qualitative questions). The questions for the household survey were developed by dTS and reviewed by USAID and MKM staff (see Appendix II.A for the full household questionnaire).

To provide an opportunity to compare some aspects of data from IE respondents to the wider population of Macedonia, the questionnaire included selected questions from the annual democracy and governance survey that is funded each year by the Mission.<sup>48</sup> This allows for comparison not only between treatment and counterfactual municipalities, but also with the entire country.

An outline of the key topics covered in the household questionnaire is presented below (listed in the order in which the questions were asked in the survey):

- Attitudes toward civil society
- Levels of civil society engagement

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<sup>48</sup> It should be noted that, while the dTS team and some USAID staff felt that the wording of some of the democracy and governance questions was not optimal for this IE, the wording was retained to maximize the ability to draw conclusions about the comparability of the IE sample population and Macedonians in general.

- Perceptions of social cohesion in the municipality
- Attitudes toward the municipal government
- Levels of engagement with the municipal government
- Awareness and knowledge of climate change
- Attitudes toward climate change
- Actions taken to increase resilience to climate change (individual and municipality level)
- Actions taken to decrease GHG emissions (individual and municipality level)
- Demographic indicators

**Sampling.** A number of factors were taken into account in determining the appropriate sample size for this evaluation. These include 1) expected size of the effect from the intervention; 2) clustering of effects on individuals by municipality; 3) heterogeneity of outcomes from differential impacts on population groups; and 4) the limited number of municipalities participating in the MCCA pilot. While all municipality residents will potentially be exposed to the MCCA public awareness raising campaign, relatively few are expected to participate directly in the Green Agenda (GA) activities. Given this, combined with a small number of municipal-level primary sampling units, the statistical power for the survey was not expected to be high across most indicators of interest.

For many of the outcome measures, it is reasonable to suggest that program impacts may vary by observable characteristics. For example, impacts may vary by gender, ethnicity, education, distance from the municipal center (seat of government administration for municipality), or level of involvement in community matters. The impact evaluation will attempt to examine whether MCCA effects differ by individual and household characteristics (such as those mentioned above), given modest statistical power. The analysis will also examine how effects vary by subgroups defined by local characteristics. Given the expected effect size and the number of analyses desired by key characteristics, a relatively large sample size would have been needed, but the size of the sample was adjusted downward to keep costs reasonable. dTS suggested that the analysis focus more on categorical indicators, which are more likely to show measurable intervention effects (larger estimated effect size) across subgroups.

**Sample size.** A key driver of overall sample size was the number of primary sampling units, in this case municipalities, of which there were only 16 and which were not possible to match into equivalent pairs. For greater power, the evaluation uses a panel data approach in which respondents surveyed at baseline will be re-interviewed during the endline research in 2015; the panel approach allows for a more efficient difference-in-differences analysis. Sample size calculations account for all the factors noted above, given a two-stage selection process that at the household level did include random selection. An endline sample size for the overall household survey was determined to be a total of 1,200 households across 16 municipalities: about half from the eight MCCA municipalities and about half from the eight counterfactual municipalities.

Researchers need to assume some attrition of respondents between the baseline and the endline surveys, especially given significant out-migration in some of the areas surveyed. Some of the individuals surveyed may 1) have moved away from the selected municipalities (and thus are no longer appropriate respondents); 2) have died; or 3) refuse to participate in the endline research. Therefore, the baseline sample size must be larger than the size of the sample needed at the endline to allow for appropriate

statistical analysis and drawing conclusions from the data. For this IE it was hypothesized that there would be a respondent attrition rate of approximately 25 percent. Thus, the final sample size for the baseline survey was calculated to be 1,800 respondents.

**Sampling method.** The population for the sample was *all households located within the towns and villages of the selected MCCS and counterfactual municipalities*. For the purposes of the baseline household survey, the municipalities were treated as the primary sampling units, and the households were treated as the secondary sampling units. The design of a representative sample that would reflect the views and opinions of the citizens in the MCCS and counterfactual municipalities required both assurance of representation of household characteristics of interest (start locations) and random selection of individual households based on those start locations.

### **Selection of population start locations**

Selection of the communities to be included required assuring that there would be proportional representation of respondents with key characteristics, such as ethnicity. Drawing the household sample also included using stratified random sampling taken from two strata – the municipal center (seat of government administration for the municipality) and the more distant villages in the municipalities.

MCCS causal logic postulates that households engaged in agriculture might find climate change to be more relevant to their daily lives than do households not similarly engaged. Note that household location is not being used as a proxy for engagement in agriculture. Instead, the household questionnaire specifically asks about dependence on agriculture for household income. Since there is a high likelihood that households in more rural areas might be engaged in agriculture, this was deemed important, and the sample was designed to assure adequate representation of households in rural areas. Similarly, households in the municipal population center might be expected to have greater opportunities to participate in or otherwise be exposed to Green Agenda activities than people farther from the municipal centers. This is considered important given that easy access to the municipal center could play a significant role in citizen engagement. This was also taken into account in selecting the communities from which to draw the samples.

Note that using probability-proportional-to-size sampling at the municipal level, whereby larger samples are taken from municipalities with larger populations was considered. The advantage of this approach is that accuracy would potentially be improved through the sample reflecting the greater influence of larger municipalities on the outcome. However, the disadvantage was that the size of the sample taken in smaller municipalities would have fallen significantly and made analysis of subgroups in these municipalities infeasible. Therefore, a modified version of this procedure was used: a sample size of 126 was used in municipalities with populations larger than 10,000 and a sample size of 90 was used in municipalities with populations smaller than 10,000. This increased the remaining pool for smaller strata. Table I.3 contains the number of baseline survey respondents by pilot and counterfactual municipality.

TABLE 1.3: BASELINE SURVEY RESPONDENTS BY MUNICIPALITY

Pilot		Counterfactual	
Respondents' Municipality of Residence	(n=864)	Respondents' Municipality of Residence	(n=936)
Vinica	14.6% (126)	Debarca	9.6% (90)
Mavrovo and Rostuse	10.4% (90)	Kratovo	13.5% (126)
Bogovinje	14.6% (126)	Zrnovci	9.6% (90)
Krivogastani	10.4% (90)	Brvenica	13.5% (126)
Tearce	14.6% (126)	Aracinovo	13.5% (126)
Bogdanci	10.4% (90)	Jegunovce	13.5% (126)
Pehcevo	10.4% (90)	Caska	13.5% (126)
Studenicani	14.6% (126)	Resen	13.5% (126)

### Selection of households and household members

For the baseline, households within each selected community were selected using a standard procedure. After communities were chosen, random starting points were selected within the communities and recorded. From the starting points, the enumerators followed a standard protocol of skip patterns for choosing households to visit. In the smaller villages, enumerators selected every third house for interviews; in the larger population centers enumerators used a wider skip pattern. Enumerators expended considerable effort to locate and secure permission to conduct the baseline household survey. Not being available at the time the enumerator first made contact did not constitute being “unavailable” for the interview. The local data collection firm had specific protocols for following up with baseline respondents, including phone calls to arrange meetings at a time and place convenient to the respondent.

Household survey respondents were chosen randomly within each household in the following way: the adult (18 years of age or older) whose birthday came first after the date of the survey was selected for the interview. If the randomly selected household member was not present, the interviewer was to schedule a time to return to complete the interview. When necessary, enumerators revisited the household a maximum of three times in order to complete the questionnaire. If the survey was not completed or was interrupted for some reason, the enumerator returned to complete it at a time convenient for the respondent.

#### 1.3.2.4 SEMI-STRUCTURED KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

The purpose of the baseline qualitative data collection was to collect information specific to municipal government and CSO capacity and actions. Qualitative data collection also covered information on factors outside the realm of MCCS activities that may have influence on the implementation or effects of MCCS in

each municipality. For municipality and CSO representatives, the aim is both to better understand their respective institutions and to collect information from them as key informants.

**Data sources.** Key informants include 1) representatives of municipal governments who have some responsibility for work related to climate change and citizen participation; 2) staff and active volunteers from civil society organizations that participate in MCCA (in the MCCA municipalities) or (in the counterfactual municipalities) have objectives or activities related to climate change and/or citizen participation; 3) citizens who are active in their municipalities; and 4) other individuals who are seen to be critical for understanding the impacts of MCCA. Both men and women were interviewed, and efforts were made to identify a diverse set of informants who could provide perspectives on the characteristics identified as relevant to MCCA theories of change (e.g., people of different ethnic groups, people living in municipal centers, people in rural areas, etc.).

**Data collection methods.** Qualitative data was collected through semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 60 key informants from CSO and municipal government staff. An additional 16 key informants were selected for semi-structured, in-depth interviews based on their answers to select questions from the household survey that revealed a relatively high level of awareness of and engagement with municipal government and civil society in their municipalities.

**Data collection instruments.** For the baseline, key informant interviews were conducted using semi-structured interview guides. These guides included some selected quantitative questions from the household questionnaires (chiefly focusing on climate change and demographics). The qualitative instruments used for interviewing the three categories of respondents are outlined below (see Appendix II.B-II.D for the full semi-structured interview guides):

- Levels of community engagement with CSOs and the municipal government (generally, and related to climate change activities specifically)
- Perceptions of social cohesion in the municipality
- Levels of collaboration between municipal government, CSOs, and citizens (generally, and related to climate change activities specifically)
- Awareness and knowledge of climate change
- Attitudes toward climate change
- Actions taken to address climate change (at the CSO and municipal level)

#### *1.3.2.5 NATIONAL DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE SURVEY*

USAID/Macedonia has annually undertaken a national Democracy and Governance (DG) survey. The information gathered in the DG survey has some overlap with the type of information that was needed for responding to the MCCA evaluation questions. The MCCA household survey instrument was designed to include many of the questions on civic activism, engagement, and social cohesion from the DG survey. Note that, in order to preserve the ability to compare the results from this impact evaluation with the results of the national DG survey, many questions were taken word for word from the DG survey. The language in the DG survey has been kept constant over time to allow for comparison of DG results over time. This has meant that some questions which were awkwardly worded or less precisely worded than desired have had to be retained in the DG instrument – and the sometimes sub-optimal language was likewise retained for use in the impact evaluation questionnaire as well to preserve comparability of responses. Data from the

national survey from 2012 were used to compare national-level data with the municipal-level data gathered in the pilot and counterfactual municipalities. Because this survey was conducted by USAID under a separate mechanism and only the data from the survey was used, methods related to the DG survey are not discussed here.

### 1.3.3 DATA ANALYSIS PLAN

For the baseline, the quantitative and qualitative data were analyzed in tandem, with results found in each type of data informing the interpretation of the other. Statistical tests were run on data collected to address all 11 evaluation questions. At the baseline stage, qualitative data has been used to provide background for interpreting quantitative data, and illustrative qualitative information is integrated with the findings. Use of qualitative data will be much more central to the endline analysis, and it will form the core of the mini case studies that will be conducted on selected municipal-level pilot projects supported by MCCA.

#### 1.3.3.1 QUANTITATIVE DATA

**Data cleaning and processing.** dTS worked with the local data collection firm to clean and code the household questionnaire baseline data. The data were entered using a double-blind entry method through which all fields were entered twice – once each into two separate data files – and the two files compared to identify and correct any errors in data entry. Software compatible with both SPSS and STATA was used. Data coding and cleaning (identifying errors and inconsistencies and correcting, eliminating or isolating them) was done by the local firm before the data was sent to dTS. dTS reviewed the data, conducted additional cleaning and coding, and generated new variables for analysis.

To ensure respondent anonymity, data from the baseline household survey questionnaires were entered into two separate databases. First, each paper questionnaire was assigned an individual ID code. Next, the personal information of respondents – information that will be used to locate them for the endline data collection – was entered into a database along with the ID code. Finally, the substantive content of the questionnaires was entered into a separate database that will be used for data analysis and report writing. Both of these databases are securely stored.

**Baseline analysis.** The baseline analysis tasks for the quantitative data consist of producing descriptive statistics, including frequency tables for household survey data, and running a number of statistical tests to compare the responses from pilot and counterfactual areas. The primary task of the analysis at the baseline for this impact evaluation is to provide information on whether the treatment and counterfactual groups are sufficiently similar on key characteristics to provide the basis for a sound difference-in-differences analysis at the endline. Essentially then, tests were run to test the null hypothesis that the two samples came from different populations.

Each municipality has its own suite of internal characteristics that will interact with MCCA implementation in different ways (different CSOs lead MCCA activities in different municipalities, each municipal government has its own history and patterns of interactions with its citizens, municipalities are located in a variety of agro-ecological zones, etc.). Therefore, for the purposes of the baseline household survey data analysis, each municipality was treated as a cluster (a primary sampling unit). For the household survey data analysis, statistical significance tests that use clustering were run - that is, the tests that were run controlled for potential clustering of responses by municipality in order to control for similarities of responses explained by similarities within municipalities but different *across* municipalities. Because the standard errors are large when controlling for similarities within municipalities given the small number of municipalities involved, the quantitative data on each evaluation question were also run without controlling for clustering to explore areas of possible difference to track or control for at the endline. Endline analysis potentially can take into

account demographic and other factors that may control for underlying observable differences between pilot and counterfactual areas.

**Statistical tests.** STATA software was used to perform the statistical tests. The statistical tests varied depending on the nature of the data collected for each survey question. The tests were run two ways: 1) with clustering by municipality (the primary sampling unit) and 2) without clustering by municipality (no primary sampling units identified).

- P-values for the test used are reported in the Findings section. For the purposes of this baseline, p-values of greater than or equal to 0.05 are considered to indicate a statistically significant difference. Significance levels of 1% or less are flagged with a “\*\*\*” notation, and significance levels between 5% and 1% are flagged with “\*\*”.
- Tests of independent means for numerical and binary data
  - The independent samples t-test (referred to hereafter as a “t-test”) was used for numerical and binary data to determine whether any difference between the means of the responses from the two samples were statistically significant. P-values for the t-test are reported in the tables in the Findings section and in Appendix IV.
  - Linear regression was used to produce the p-values reported when the data was analyzed as clustered survey data in STATA.
- Non-parametric tests for ordinal data: The majority of the household survey questions contained Likert scales, which produced ordinal data.
  - The Mann-Whitney U test,<sup>49</sup> a nonparametric test of difference between two populations for ordinal data, was used without assuming outcomes were clustered by municipality to determine whether the patterns of responses differed between the pilot and counterfactual areas.
  - The Somers’ D test, a nonparametric test of differences similar to the Mann-Whitney U test and appropriate for data when outcomes are assumed to be clustered, was run on the ordinal clustered survey data.
- Tests of categorical data: The Pearson’s chi-square test was used to test whether there is a difference in observed frequencies and expected frequencies and, therefore, whether the two samples being tested are from the same population. In this case, Pearson’s chi-square was used to test whether the patterns of categorical responses given by respondents in the pilot and counterfactual areas were statistically significantly different.

**Gender.** Because the focus of the baseline data analysis is the comparability of the pilot and counterfactual areas as a foundation for determining change attributable to the MCCS pilot at the endline, the baseline data analysis did not go into depth in disaggregation of data by gender. Gender will, however, be a focus of data analysis at the endline. Substantial attention will be given to any differential impacts on women and men, and women’s experience with the Green Agenda will be described.

For the baseline report, household survey questions related to gender were reported on separately and specifically. Key indicators for the 11 evaluation questions were analyzed by gender, and any statistically

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<sup>49</sup> The Mann-Whitney U test is also known as Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney rank sum tests, the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test, and the Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test.

significant differences in responses given by men and women are described within the sub-sections on those key indicators. For ease of reference, the results of the analysis of the key indicators by gender are also summarized in the gender sub-section under Demographics (see report sub-section 4.1.4.3).

### **1.3.3.2 QUALITATIVE DATA**

Data from semi-structured interviews along with the qualitative responses from the household survey were coded and analyzed. Analysis focused on improving understanding of the quantitative data and providing illustrative examples of respondent experiences related to MCCS and its objectives. The semi-structured interviews provided information that especially contributes to addressing the evaluation questions related to social cohesion in the municipality as well as to CSO, municipal government, and citizen engagement and collaboration.

## **1.4 DATA QUALITY**

Overall, the data obtained during the baseline data collection is of high quality.

Key steps taken by the dTS IE team to ensure data quality included hiring an experienced local research firm (see report section 3.1 Evaluation Team); pre-testing and piloting survey instruments; training and close supervision of enumerators; rigorous control of household survey completion; data entry controls; qualitative data recording, summarizing and transcribing; and use of mixed methods. These steps are described below.

***Pre-testing and pilot testing of survey instruments.*** Both quantitative and qualitative survey instruments underwent cognitive testing and field testing to eliminate possible measurement errors or other weaknesses. Adjustments were made at both testing stages to ensure that questions were appropriate for the respondents, that the wording of questions was correctly understood by respondents, and that the questions elicited the types of responses expected. For instance, ambiguous questions were rephrased; formatting improved; additional codes for possible responses provided; and nonresponses, missing data, and “not applicable” codings properly set out using a dedicated coding scheme. USAID and MKM staff reviewed and provided input and concurrence with the draft and final instruments.

***Training and close supervision of enumerators.*** All supervisors and enumerators received standard training on the use of the survey instruments as well as follow-up training as needed. Enumerators were accompanied by the dTS IE team or data collection firm staff during their first days of work to make sure they understood and applied the sampling methodology correctly, engaged targeted respondents effectively, and asked the survey questions and recorded the responses accurately. The data collection field supervisors provided ongoing oversight and support throughout the data collection process.

***Rigorous controls of household survey completion.*** Quality checks during the fieldwork were given high priority. Field supervisors from the data collection firm checked to see that sampling procedures were followed and read the completed questionnaires to ensure all questions were answered. Field supervisors conducted one of several types of quality checks with more than half of respondents to verify that the interviews took place; they also cross-checked a sample of responses. If needed, additional training was provided to enumerators.

***Data entry controls.*** Double-blind data entry was used to provide an efficient means of accurate data entry. Spot-checking and data cleaning procedures assured that the data were ready for analysis. dTS selected a sample of paper questionnaires to compare to the electronic data to check for any unanticipated data entry

issues. dTS also conducted data cleaning and conducted recoding to assure that the data were ready for analysis.

**Qualitative data recording, summarizing, and transcribing.** All qualitative interviews were recorded and summarized and reviewed and analyzed by the local data collection firm and local evaluation specialist. Selected interviews were fully transcribed and translated into English.

**Use of mixed methods.** As discussed above, the validity of findings is strengthened by the use of a mixed methods approach. Qualitative methods were used to inform the design of the quantitative data collection instruments. Iterative and linked analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data enhanced the interpretation of both types of data.

## 1.5 STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF EVALUATION METHODS

The complex nature of the MCCA pilot creates a series of challenges for evaluation design. The impact evaluation was designed to maximize capture of both the range of MCCA impacts and the explanatory power of the information obtained. The evaluation design considers and addresses several limitations related to statistical analysis and attribution. These challenges and how they were and will be addressed are described below in detail.

**Complexity and the limitations of statistical analysis.** For an impact evaluation to be credible and useful it must take into account activity objectives, learning objectives, and activity design and implementation. Like many climate change activities, MCCA is complex. It incorporates multiple objectives relating to democracy and governance on the one hand and climate change adaptation and mitigation on the other; it has multiple stakeholders; it is implemented in different municipalities and regions by different implementing partners; it engages and affects three distinct stakeholder categories – municipal administrations, CSOs and citizens; it includes a wide range of interventions; municipal pilot types will differ in each municipality, according to priorities defined through Green Agenda interventions; and the populations and conditions in the municipalities are diverse. Being a pilot, MCCA is relatively small, covering (for the purposes of this evaluation) only 8 municipalities.<sup>50</sup> In 2013, MCCA was granted additional funds to extend the pilot with the addition of new activities in four of the municipalities where work began initially, including two new additional municipalities in the GA implementation, and extending the length of the activity through September 2016. With the extension, MCCA will also provide full GA implementation in the four municipalities that were included in the capacity building activities during the first year of the project.

The design of the IE took all of these factors into account, and the methodologies and protocols selected were those considered most appropriate to address the challenges. The evaluation design was as robust as resources allowed, and the key objective of determining whether (and which) changes are attributable to the MCCA activity can be achieved.

**Availability of census data for the sampling frame.** As with any research, the availability of quality data to design the sampling frame is an important factor. The Government of Macedonia has not undertaken a national census since 2002. There is anecdotal evidence that in the time since the last national census there have been demographic shifts and that several municipalities among those in this study have experienced large de-populations. The dTS IE team used a variety of data sources and methods to supplement the

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<sup>50</sup> The extension granted in December 2013 allowed for adding two additional municipalities – for a total of 10 municipalities participating in MCCA. As discussed above, these two were not part of MCCA when the baseline was done and therefore are not part of the impact evaluation.

census data from 2002 and limit the constraint that lack of good census data had on gathering an effective representative sample for the purposes of the impact evaluation.

**Multiple methods for securing a gender balanced sample.** The data collection firm faced challenges in securing a 50% share of women respondents. The sampling plan included randomization of respondents at the household level by selecting as the respondent the adult (over age 18) household member with the birthday that came soonest after the date of the interview.<sup>51</sup> The IE team and the local data collection firm were all aware that there was the potential for a high refusal rate for women identified as potential respondents. This refusal included situations such as a woman declining to be interviewed, the woman's household members declining to allow the randomly chosen woman to be interviewed, and the household members declining to say that a woman would have the next birthday.

As part of the preparation for fieldwork, the IE team met with the local data collection firm, reviewing its protocols and techniques for securing agreement from women to be interviewed. The firm had experience interviewing women from all ethnic groups, women in rural and urban areas, women from different economic strata and sectors, etc. The IE team worked with them to make some refinements and improvements appropriate to the target population for this baseline, and the enumerator training included techniques for encouraging women to be interviewed. During the first two weeks of survey implementation, IE team members accompanied a sample of enumerators, observing their interactions with potential and actual respondents. During the first week of the data collection, the refusal rate for women was higher than expected. Based on observations of enumerators, the IE team provided guidelines for additional training for enumerators, and the data collection firm provided that additional training (which covered subjects beyond gender as well). Early refusal rates were highest from Albanian households, so the IE team worked with the data collection firm to test various protocols to improve Albanian women's response rates. It was already known that, in some sampling areas, it was not seen as acceptable for a woman enumerator to go from house to house alone, so several enumerator teams made up of a man and a woman had been fielded. Feedback from respondents (and potential respondents who declined to be interviewed) that it could be seen as problematic to have a woman going from house to house accompanied by a man to whom she was not married, led to the assignment of married couples to work as enumerator pairs in some communities. While some less-experienced enumerators were employed at the start of the survey implementation, in most cases, the data collection firm employed experienced enumerators who were from the municipality in which they were conducting interviews. These enumerators worked together to generate options and best practices for securing women respondents, including such things as drinking tea with family members before making a second request to interview a woman, holding interviews in public areas of the respondent's home or yard, having children be present when women were interviewed, and allowing men to be present when women were interviewed (while the latter is not ideal, it was deemed acceptable if necessary). To improve response rates, the data collection firm increased its use of more seasoned enumerators and provided additional support to (or replaced) enumerators whose response rates for women were particularly low.

While the response rate for women improved over time, the lower response rates for women from the first weeks of the survey implementation affected the overall ratio. The final set of respondents does include a disproportionately high percentage of male respondents: 56% of respondents are men and 44% of respondents are women. The proportion of male and female respondents in the pilot and counterfactual

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<sup>51</sup> Sampling methods such as setting a quota for women and men respondents and seeking to alternate male and female respondents were considered, but rejected as interfering with the random selection of households (the secondary sampling unit).

areas is equivalent. The proportion of Albanian women respondents and Macedonian and other non-Albanian women respondents is also equivalent: 44.1% and 43.6% respectively.

At the endline, the IE team will work closely with the local data collection firm to further increase women's response rates. Since the sample size includes expectation of respondent attrition, there is still an opportunity to achieve a more balanced ratio of respondents for the endline.

**Attribution.** The fundamental question of any impact evaluation is what observed changes can be attributed to the effects of the intervention being evaluated. For the MCCS pilot, this means accounting for all the factors that may have influenced the outcomes of interest during implementation of the pilot. Factors range from characteristics intrinsic to the municipalities, to national-level climate change initiatives, to spillover effects from neighboring municipalities, from other activities, or from national factors. These factors can stimulate, override, or dampen MCCS impacts. Attribution will be assessed through the use of a counterfactuals and through both using statistical methods and through qualitative methods where stakeholders are asked directly to estimate whether, how, and by how much the intervention led to specific types of changes, with follow-up control questions to test the reliability of their answers. The difference-in-differences research method will be used to help account for these factors.

### 1. Heterogeneity of municipalities and small sample size

Perhaps the most critical limitation to evaluating the MCCS using impact evaluation methods is the small sample size at the level of the primary sampling unit. MCCS is a pilot operating in a diverse environment, with interventions in only 8 municipalities – all of which applied to take part in MCCS. These circumstances did not allow for full randomization of treatment and counterfactual municipalities. Macedonia's municipalities are complex social, environmental and political entities, which made reliance on randomization for attributing change highly problematic. The process of selecting MCCS and counterfactual municipalities (described in section 1.2.5) was designed to create two groups of municipalities that would be as similar as possible across key characteristics. Qualitative data was collected at the baseline and will be collected at the endline to complement the quantitative data and improve overall analysis of the differences between the two groups of municipalities as well as within individual municipalities.

### 2. Appropriateness for statistical measurement

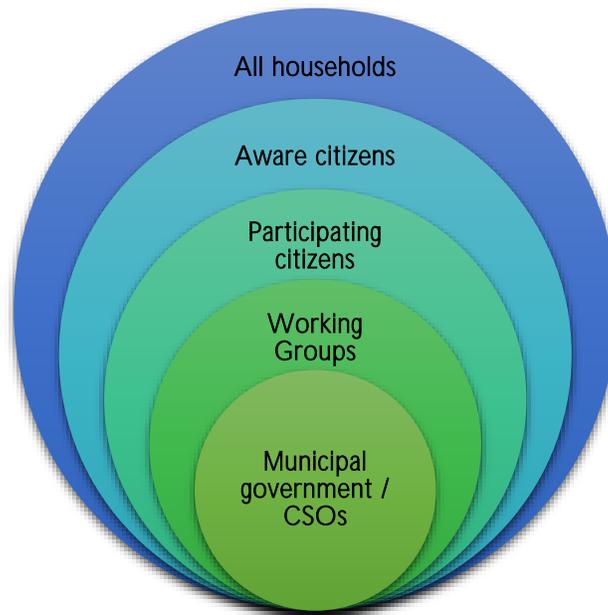
Among the intermediate results (IRs), not all lend themselves to statistical impact evaluation. This is in part because the desired impacts in areas such as "improved democratic processes" are multi-faceted, complex, interactive stakeholder relationships and involve partial and changing levels of engagement. Typical impact evaluations (in health and education, for example) examine a fairly direct link between the treatment and outcome. An individual or household receives a specific good or service, once or repeatedly, and then the change in expected outcomes is estimated. In the case of MCCS, the treatment is much less direct and the outcome more diffuse and intangible. Qualitative instruments was used in the baseline and will be used in the endline to complement and triangulate the quantitative research.

### 3. Different actors are engaged at different levels

In Figure I.2 below the size of the circles represents the number of individuals from different stakeholder categories expected to be affected by the MCCS pilot. The smaller circles represent engagement by fewer people, and the larger circles represent engagement by more people. At the same time, the level of engagement of people in the stakeholder groups in the inner circles is expected to be higher and the

level of engagement of people in the stakeholder groups in the outer circles is expected to be lower. Different means will be needed to capture the experiences of stakeholders in the inner-most and outer-most circles. For instance, if 50 citizens are engaged in working groups, out of a population of 20,000, a household survey will not capture this. Likewise, a survey would not do a precise job of capturing increases in engagement in some other types of MCCA activities. Therefore, during the endline research, individuals known to have participated in key MCCA activities will be identified and interviewed using qualitative instruments (and aspects of quantitative instruments). This information will be used to complement and triangulate the quantitative research. In addition, survey instruments are carefully designed to maximize capture of the expected impacts.

FIGURE I.2. STRATA OF ENGAGEMENT OF DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDER GROUPS IN MCCA



#### 4. Counterfactuals

The counterfactual municipalities, a key part of the impact evaluation for the MCCA pilot, are difficult to evaluate when measuring the quality of civic engagement. For example, while in-depth qualitative interviews will be conducted with key informants who have participated in core MCCA activities (such as working groups) in the MCCA municipalities, it is difficult to find analogous key informants in the counterfactual municipalities. To address the potential analytical gap, advice will be sought from key actors in counterfactual municipalities on who appropriate key informants might be.

#### 5. Heterogeneity of interventions

While all participating municipalities will receive a core set of interventions, the content of specific interventions will be tailored to local needs in each MCCA municipality. At the time of the baseline data collection, the specific needs and priorities of municipalities – and therefore the specific content of interventions and public awareness raising campaigns – were not yet known. To accommodate this, the survey instruments were designed to cast a wide net to capture a variety of potential interventions and impacts. This necessitated using more questions and a longer questionnaire than would have been the case in other circumstances. In contrast, when the endline data collection takes place, the specific

interventions and their content in each municipality will be known and the survey instruments will be adjusted to account for this.

#### 6. Confounding variables

Confounding variables could bias the estimates if, in some municipalities, other activities related to climate change awareness or civic engagement are implemented during the MCCS period of performance. Currently, there are two key interventions to keep in mind for the democracy/ governance aspects of the IE. First, the Community Forum program, funded by Swiss Development Corporation (SDC), encourages community participation. The program has been carried out in two phases, the first involving 3 municipalities, the second covering 25. Five of the MCCS municipalities and six of the counterfactual municipalities had participated or, at the time of the baseline, were participating in this program.<sup>52</sup> Second, Civica Mobilitas (also SDC funded) provides institutional support to CSOs.<sup>53</sup> The most important potentially confounding climate change activity is the USAID-funded Adaptation to Climate Change in Agriculture activity, which is operating in the MCCS municipality of Bogdanci. Information has been collected on these intervention activities to help understand and adjust for their influence on the activities carried out by the MCCS pilot.

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<sup>52</sup> See [http://www.swiss-cooperation.admin.ch/macedonia/en/Home/Facilitating\\_Decentralisation/Community\\_Forum\\_Programme\\_Phase\\_2](http://www.swiss-cooperation.admin.ch/macedonia/en/Home/Facilitating_Decentralisation/Community_Forum_Programme_Phase_2)

<sup>53</sup> See <http://www.civicamobilitas.org.mk/en/>

## APPENDIX II: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS<sup>54</sup>

Appendix II.A: Baseline Household Questionnaire

Appendix II.B: Local Key Informant Semi-Structured Interview Guide

Appendix II.C: CSO Staff Semi-Structured Interview Guide

Appendix II.D: Municipal Government Staff Semi-Structured Interview Guide

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<sup>54</sup> This appendix satisfied the GCC M&E contractual requirement for documentation of tools/methods used for estimation/calculation of global climate change outcomes.

## APPENDIX II.A: BASELINE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Municipality	Town/village	Date
Start of the interview (Time)	End of the interview (Time)	Duration (in minutes)

Interviewer Code number \_\_\_\_\_ Interview Code number \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number of the household \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer Code number \_\_\_\_\_

Good afternoon, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I work as a pollster for the Rating Agency for Research from Skopje. For the needs of the American organizations dTS and USAID we are conducting a survey on the opinions and perspectives of Macedonian citizens regarding civil society, local government, climate change, and your participation in civic activities. Please note that the survey is not for political purposes and does not contain questions about your political affiliation.

You were randomly selected as part of the sample for our country. Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary. You may refuse to answer any question, and you may choose to end the survey at any time. Your data will be kept secure, and all your answers are confidential. The duration of the survey will be approximately 35 minutes. This survey will be conducted again in 2015, therefore we will ask for your name and contact information so you may be contacted again in two years.

We will keep your name and contact information completely separate from the information that you provide today. It will only be used to contact you again in 2 years. Your name and any other information that could be used to identify you will not be linked with anything that you say. Personnel associated with this study from the following organizations may examine the records from this study: dTS and Rating Agency for Research. The entire survey process is supervised by McGill Institutional Review Board. Your study records will be kept as confidential as possible under law.

If you agree to participate in this research study, your honest answers will assist USAID to better tailor its programs to the needs of citizens in Macedonia and around the world and will enable a better understanding of how people approach some of the important issues facing the world today.

		Yes	No
<b>1</b>	<b>Do you understand participation is voluntary?</b>	1	2
<b>2</b>	<b>Do you have any questions?</b>	1	2
<b>3</b>	<b>If YES, have these been satisfactorily answered</b>	1	2
<b>4</b>	<b>Will you participate in this study?</b>	1	2

Interviewer Code number \_\_\_\_\_

Interview Code number \_\_\_\_\_

### CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

#### 1. Which of the following statements best describes you?

1. I keep myself informed about local (municipal-level) issues most of the time, whether or not something important is happening
2. I keep myself informed about local issues only when something important is happening
3. I never follow local issues
22. Don't know (do not read out)
777. Refuse to answer (do not read out)

#### 2. Have you engaged in activities to address a social or community problem during the last 12 months? (e.g., discussed with others how to solve a local problem, participated in a protest, filed a complaint, etc.)

1. Yes
2. No
777. Refuse to answer (do not read out)

#### 3. Which of the following statements best describes your knowledge about non-governmental organizations or citizens associations in your community?

1. I am very well informed
2. I am somewhat informed
3. I am not very informed
4. I am not informed at all
777. No answer (do not read out) \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. According to you, what is the motivation (the principal reason) that citizens in Macedonia become members of citizens associations (NGO)?

1. In order to realize the program goals of CSO/NGO (personal convictions)
2. In order to solve a concrete problem or need
3. Because of their self interest
4. In order to influence national or local policies
5. In order to improve their knowledge
6. In order to be social
7. In order to help other people
8. Because they have a considerable amount of free time
9. Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_
22. Don't know (do not read out)
777. Refuse to answer (do not read out)

#### 5. To what degree are you motivated to engage in activities of citizens associations on issues you consider to be of social importance?

1. I'm not motivated (On Q.06 mark directly 99 and go to Q.07)
2. I'm not motivated enough (On Q.06 mark directly 99 and go to Q.07)
3. I am somewhat motivated
4. I am fully motivated
22. Don't know (do not read out)
777. No answer (do not read out)

**6. What is the main reason you are motivated to engage in CSO/ NGO activities? (If one is motivated, on Q.07 mark directly 99 and go to Q.08-Q.15)!!!**

1. In order to realize the program goals of the CSO/NGO (personal convictions)
2. In order to solve a concrete problem or need
3. Because of my self interest
4. In order to influence national or local policies
5. In order to improve my knowledge
6. In order to be social
7. In order to help other people
8. Because I have a considerable amount of free time
9. Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_
22. Don't know
777. Refuse to answer (do not read out)
99. I am not motivated (do not read out)

**7. (Ask only if the respondent is not motivated) What is the main reason you are not motivated to engage in CSO/NGO activities?**

1. I do not believe that anything will be changed at all
2. I know that they will not hear me out
3. It would be a waste of time that does not have any results
4. Personal indifference
5. It is not my business
6. I am afraid of the consequences
7. I don't have time
8. I do not have any specific reason (do not read out)
9. Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_
22. Don't know (do not read out)
777. Refuse to answer (do not read out)
99. I am motivated

**08-15. Please indicate whether you have personally supported or participated in CSO/NGO activities in the last 12 months, in any of the following ways:**

	<b>FORMS OF SUPPORT</b>	Yes	No	Refuse to answer
<b>8</b>	Attended an event or activity by NGOs	1	2	777
<b>9</b>	Participated in their activities as a citizen volunteer	1	2	777
<b>10</b>	Participated in online activities/initiatives	1	2	777
<b>11</b>	Participated in advocacy or oversight activities	1	2	777
<b>12</b>	Donated money	1	2	777
<b>13</b>	Donated goods (clothes, books, food etc)	1	2	777
<b>14</b>	Provided my professional services (doctor, lawyer, journalist, etc.) free of charge	1	2	777
<b>15</b>	Other, please specify _____	1	2	777

**16. Over the last year, has your motivation to engage in CSO/NGOs activities increased, decreased, or stayed the same?**

1. Increased
2. Decreased
3. Stayed the same (On Q.17 mark 99 and go to Q.18-Q.20)
777. Refuse to answer (do not read out)

**17. Please explain why your motivation to engage in NGOs activities increased or decreased.**

- 
99. Stayed the same  
 98. Refuse to answer/N.A (do not read out)

**18-20. To what extent do you agree with the following positions?**

	POSITIONS	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	I neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	N.A
18	CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are actively encouraging citizens to propose solutions to local problems and engage in the work of the local government.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888
19	CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are open to hearing ideas and priorities from people	1	2	3	4	5	22	888
20	CSOs/NGOs from our municipality act on citizen priorities.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888

**SOCIAL COHESION**

**21-23. To what extent do you agree with the following positions?**

	POSITIONS	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	I neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	N.A
21	My municipality is a place where people get along well together.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888
22	People from opposing political parties in my municipality collaborate well together on local issues that impact us all.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888
23	People from all ethnic groups in my municipality collaborate well together on local issues that impact us all.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888

**24. How comfortable are you working with people of other ethnic groups to solve a local issue?**

- 1. Very uncomfortable
- 2. Uncomfortable
- 3. Comfortable
- 4. Very comfortable
- 777. Refused / N.A (do not read out)

**25. Are all citizens treated equally by the municipal government?**

- 1. Yes, they are definitely treated equally (On Q.26-27 mark 99 and go on Q.28)
- 2. In general they are treated equally
- 3. More or less
- 4. In general they are not treated equally
- 5. They are not treated equally at all
- 22. Don't know (On Q.26-27 mark 99 and go on Q.28)
- 777. Refuse to answer/No answer (do not read out)

**26-27. What are the main reasons for unequal treatment? (2 answers)**

- 1. Economic, social
- 2. Ethnic
- 3. Religious
- 4. Political
- 5. Gender
- 6. Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. Don't know (do not read out)
- 777. Refuse to answer (do not read out)
- 99. Equally treated

**Awareness of Climate Change**

**28. Have you heard of climate change before today?**

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (SKIP Q 29-Q 97 and go on Q.98! ASK ALL THE QUESTIONS TILL THE END OF THE SURVEY EXCEPT QUESTIONS 113-125, 134-136 AND 143-148)
- 777. No answer/Refused

**29. On a scale of 1 to 10, how concerned are you about climate change? (1 is not at all concerned and 10 is extremely concerned).**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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- 777. Refused (do not read out)
- 999. Haven't heard of climate change

**30. Now think of the main problems people face in your municipality. When you compare climate change to those problems, on a scale 1 to 10, how important is climate change? (1 is not at all concerned and 10 is extremely concerned).**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

777. Refused (do not read out)

999. Haven't heard of climate change

**31. Do you think climate change is happening?**

1. Yes

2. No (On Q.32 and Q.33 mark 99 and go on Q. 34)

22. Don't know (do not read out)

888. N.A (do not read out)

999. Haven't heard of climate change

**32. Do you think climate change is caused mostly by:**

1. Human activities

2. Natural changes in the environment

3. Caused by both human activities and natural changes

4. Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

22. Don't know (do not read out)

777. Refuse to answer/No answer (do not read out)

99. Climate change is not happening

999. Haven't heard of climate change

**33. In your opinion, what are the main things that cause climate change?**

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9. Don't know (do not read out)

10. N.A (do not read out)

99. Climate change is not happening (do not read out)

999. Haven't heard of climate change

**34. How much attention do you pay to information about climate change?**

1. None

2. A little

3. Some

4. A lot

5. Have no access to information of this kind

777. No answer (do not read out)

999. Haven't heard of climate change

**35-38. What sources have been the most useful to you for information about climate change or how to address it? (ONE TO FOUR ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**

1. Television
2. Radio
3. Internet / webpages
4. Social media (e.g., Facebook)
5. Daily newspapers
6. Weekly newspapers
7. Magazines
8. Social campaigns
9. Friends/classmates/colleagues
10. Outdoor advertisements (billboards, posters)
11. Parents/siblings/children (family)
12. Printed information fliers
13. Local CSOs/organizations
14. Public meetings
15. Mayor or municipal council
16. Books
17. Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_
18. None (do not read out)
19. I'm not informed about climate change (do not read out)
777. Refused (do not read out)
999. Haven't heard of climate change

**39-42. How well informed do you feel you are about the following issues related to climate change?**

		Not at all informed	Not very well informed	Fairly well informed	Very well informed	N.A	Haven't heard of climate change
<b>39</b>	The different causes of climate change	1	2	3	4	888	999
<b>40</b>	The possible global consequences of climate change	1	2	3	4	888	999
<b>41</b>	The consequences in my municipality of climate change	1	2	3	4	888	999
<b>42</b>	Ways in which we can reduce climate change	1	2	3	4	888	999

**43. What are the main effects that you think climate change will have on the world?**

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98. No effects
99. Don't know (do not read out)
100. N.A (do not read out)
999. Haven't heard of climate change

**44. What are the main effects that you think climate change will have in the area of your municipality?**

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- 98. No effects
- 99. Don't know (do not read out)
- 100. N.A (do not read out)
- 999. Haven't heard of climate change

**45. When do you think climate change will start to substantially affect people in Macedonia?**

- 1. People are being affected now
- 2. In 10 years
- 3. In 25 years
- 4. In 50 years
- 5. In 100 years
- 6. Never
- 22. Don't know (do not read out)
- 777. Refused (do not read out)
- 999. Haven't heard of climate change

**46. Do you think climate change will affect you or your family in some way?**

- 1. Definitely yes
- 2. Probably yes
- 3. Maybe yes maybe no
- 4. Probably no
- 5. Definitely no
- 22. Don't know (do not read out)
- 888. N.A. (do not read out)
- 999. Haven't heard of climate change

## Attitudes toward Climate Change

**47-53. Do you think climate change will have positive or negative effects in the future on the following:**

		Very negative	Some-what negative	Neither positive nor negative	Some-what positive	Very positive	Positive for some & Negative for others	I don't know	N.A	Haven't heard of climate change
47	Ecology-Animals and plants	1	2	3	4	5	6	22	888	999
48	People in Macedonia	1	2	3	4	5	6	22	888	999
49	People in other parts of the world	1	2	3	4	5	6	22	888	999
50	You	1	2	3	4	5	6	22	888	999
51	Your children (the next generation of your family)	1	2	3	4	5	6	22	888	999
52	Your livelihood, job or income	1	2	3	4	5	6	22	888	999
53	The economy in Macedonia	1	2	3	4	5	6	22	888	999

**54-65. How much each of the following is affected or caused by climate change?**

		Not at all	A little	Some	A great deal	I don't know	N.A	Haven't heard of climate change
54	Timing or intensity of rain	1	2	3	4	22	888	999
55	Floods	1	2	3	4	22	888	999
56	Droughts	1	2	3	4	22	888	999
57	Agricultural growing seasons	1	2	3	4	22	888	999
58	Summer temperatures	1	2	3	4	22	888	999
59	Winter temperatures	1	2	3	4	22	888	999
60	Food prices	1	2	3	4	22	888	999
61	Air quality	1	2	3	4	22	888	999
62	Water quality	1	2	3	4	22	888	999
63	Crop damage caused by insects or diseases	1	2	3	4	22	888	999
64	Changes in the local economy	1	2	3	4	22	888	999
65	Forest fires	1	2	3	4	22	888	999

**66-70. Please state your level of agreement with the following statements:**

	Statements	Strongly disagree	Some-what disagree	I neither agree nor disagree	Some-what agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	N.A	Haven't heard of climate change
<b>66</b>	The actions of a single individual can make a difference in climate change.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999
<b>67</b>	Protecting the environment improves economic growth and provides new jobs.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999
<b>68</b>	The government should provide incentives for people to look after the environment.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999
<b>69</b>	Activities to reduce climate change are not of great interest to my family.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999
<b>70</b>	Dealing with climate change should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999

**71. How important is it, in your view, to take collective action to reduce any negative impacts arising from climate change?**

1. Definitely important
2. Rather important
3. Neither important neither unimportant
4. Rather unimportant
5. Definitely unimportant
22. Don't know (do not read out)
888. N.A (do not read out)
999. Haven't heard of climate change

**Actions to mitigate effects (preparedness) and increase resilience (adaptation) by government, individuals, civil society**

**72. What are some ways that you can reduce the causes or negative consequences of climate change in your home, work or community?**

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9. There is nothing I can do (do not read out)
98. I don't know of a single way (do not read out)
99. I don't think that anything should be done (do not read out)
100. N.A (do not read out)
999. Haven't heard of climate change

**73. What are some ways that the government or private sector can reduce the causes or consequences of climate change?**

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- 9. There is nothing the Government can do (do not read out)
- 98. I don't know of a single way (do not read out)
- 99. I don't think that anything should be done (do not read out)
- 100. N.A (do not read out)
- 999. Haven't heard of climate change

**74. In the past 12 months have you seen any billboards, posters or fliers about how to address the causes or consequences of climate change in your municipality?**

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 888. N.A (do not read out)
- 999. Haven't heard of climate change

**75. What public events or activities (such as community meetings, etc.) related to climate change have you participated in during the past 12 months?**

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- 9. Haven't participated
- 99. Refuse to answer/No answer (do not read out)
- 999. Haven't heard of climate change

**76-89. I will read you a list of actions that you might have taken in the last 12 months. Please tell if by taking some of these actions you were motivated to reduce the causes and consequences of climate change?** (Read this list out to respondents – check all that apply)! (If haven't undertaken any of this activity on Q.76-88, on Q89 mark directly 99 and go to Q.90)

	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	Yes, climate change was the motivation	Yes, but climate change was not motivation	No, haven't taken such action	Refused	Haven't heard of climate change
<b>76</b>	Used energy efficient light bulbs	1	2	3	777	999
<b>77</b>	Used less energy in other ways	1	2	3	777	999
<b>78</b>	Installed solar panels	1	2	3	777	999
<b>79</b>	Recycled	1	2	3	777	999
<b>80</b>	Changed farming techniques or types of crops grown	1	2	3	777	999
<b>81</b>	Conserved water/improved irrigation systems	1	2	3	777	999
<b>82</b>	Contact local government about climate change issues	1	2	3	777	999
<b>83</b>	Contact national government about climate change issues	1	2	3	777	999
<b>84</b>	Contact private companies about climate change issues	1	2	3	777	999
<b>85</b>	Support/volunteer for an NGO working on environmental or climate change issues	1	2	3	777	999
<b>86</b>	Take part in a campaign about a climate change issue	1	2	3	777	999
<b>87</b>	Make other people aware about climate change	1	2	3	777	999
<b>88</b>	Other, please specify _____	1	2	3	777	999

**89. (Ask only those who have undertaken activities) What prompted you to take those actions/make those preparations?**

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9. Haven't done any action or preparation motivated by climate change (do not read out)

99. Don't know

100. Refuse to answer (do not read out)

101. Motivation from economic and financial reasons

999. Haven't heard of climate change

**90. Please complete this sentence:** While all scientists do not agree on the expected impacts of climate change, most agree that in the next 100 years, the average temperature of the earth will rise by about \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.

222. Don't know

777. Refuse to answer (do not read out)

999. Haven't heard of climate change

**91. Are you aware of any actions undertaken in the area of your municipality over the last year that were related to climate change?**

1. Yes

2. No (On Q.92 mark 99 and go to Q.93-94)

999. Haven't heard of climate change

**92. If yes, what actions were taken?**

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9. Is not aware for such activities (do not read out)

99. Is aware, but can't remember (do not read out)

100. Refuse to answer (do not read out)

999. Haven't heard of climate change

**93-94. Who do you think should have the main responsibility for tackling climate change? (one or two answers)**

1. International organizations

2. National government

3. Municipal government

4. Business and industry

5. Environmental organizations

6. Civil society

7. Individuals

8. Everyone (On Q. 95 mark 13)

9. Nothing can be done (On Q. 95 mark 13)

10. Other, specify

11. No second answer

22. Don't know (do not read out)

777. Refuse to answer (do not read out)

999. Haven't heard of climate change

**95. To deal with the problem of climate change, do you think the national government is doing:**

1. Too much

2. About the right amount

3. Not enough

22. Don't know (do not read out)

888. N.A (do not read out)

999. Haven't heard of climate change

**96. To deal with the problem of climate change, do you think your municipal government is doing:**

1. Too much
2. About the right amount
3. Not enough
22. Don't know (do not read out)
888. N.A (do not read out)
999. Haven't heard of climate change

**97. What actions do you think your municipality can take to help reduce pace of climate change or help people adapt to the impacts of climate change?**

- 
- \_\_\_\_\_9.
- Don't know (do not read out)
99. The municipality is not able to take any action to address climate change (do not read out)
100. Refuse to answer (do not read out)
999. Haven't heard of climate change

## **ENGAGEMENT WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**98. How important is it for you to be able to influence decisions in your community/municipality?**

1. Very important
2. Somewhat important
3. Little importance
4. No importance
777. No answer (do not read out)

**99-125. To what extent did you take any of the following activities (to engage the municipal government to solve a local issue in the last 12 months)?** (If the answer is 9 for all of the questions, on Q.112-125 mark 99 and go to Q.126)

To what extent did you take any of the following activities (to engage the municipal government to solve a local issue in the last 12 months)?					112. On what issue or issues did you take action?	To what extent did you take any of the following activities (to address a climate change issue) in the last 12 months?				
	Activities	Yes, often	Yes, rarely	Haven't done this			Yes	No	Haven't done this at all	Haven't heard of climate change
99	I expressed my opinion at a meeting in the community council	1	2	3		113	1	2	99	999
100	I have personally contacted a friend employed at the municipal government to solve a local issue (not for personal reasons)	1	2	3	—	114	1	2	99	999
101	I contacted the mayor and/or the counselors	1	2	3	—	115	1	2	99	999
102	I sent a letter or email to the municipality	1	2	3	—	116	1	2	99	999
103	I signed a petition, an application, an appeal, or a complaint to the community authorities	1	2	3	—	117	1	2	99	999
104	I participated in a citizen meeting or an initiative	1	2	3	—	118	1	2	99	999
105	I protested	1	2	3	—	119	1	2	99	999
106	I joined an organization to solve a local issue	1	2	3	—	120	1	2	99	999
107	I asked a political party to be an intermediary to help solve an issue	1	2	3	—	121	1	2	99	999
108	I asked an NGO to be an intermediary to help solve an issue	1	2	3	—	122	1	2	99	999
109	I asked church/mosque leaders to be an intermediary to help solve an issue	1	2	3	9. I have not taken any action	123	1	2	99	999
110	I associated in a group to pursue my interest	1	2	3	99. Refuse to answer	124	1	2	99	999
111	Other, please specify _____	1	2	3		125	1	2	99	999

**126. What is the main reason you did not take action to engage the municipal government to solve a local issue?** (If action was taken mark here directly 99 and skip to Q.127)

1. I do not believe that anything will be changed at all
2. I know that they will not hear me out
3. That is a waste of time with no result
4. Personal indifference
5. It is not my business
6. I fear the consequences
7. I did not have any specific reason (do not read out)
8. Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_
22. Don't know (do not read out)
777. Refuse to answer (do not read out)
99. Taken a concrete action

**127. Overall, has your level of engagement with the municipal government increased, decreased or stayed the same over the past two years?**

1. Increased,
2. Decreased
3. Stayed the same (On Q.128 mark 99 and go on Q.129-136)
777. Refuse to answer (do not read out)

**128. Why has your level of engagement increased (or decreased)?**

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99. Stayed the same (do not read out)
100. Refuse to answer (do not read out)

**129-137. To what extent do you agree with the following positions?**

	<b>POSITIONS</b>	Strongly disagree	Some-what disagree	I neither agree nor disagree	Some-what agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	N.A	
<b>129</b>	Municipal government actively encourages citizens to propose solutions on local problems and engage in its work.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	Haven't heard of climate change
<b>130</b>	Municipal government is open to hearing ideas and priorities from people	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	
<b>131</b>	Municipal government responds to requests from people	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	
<b>132</b>	Municipal government acts on citizen priorities.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	
<b>133</b>	Women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men can.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	
<b>134</b>	Our municipal government is <b>willing</b> to take meaningful action to address climate change.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999
<b>135</b>	Our municipal government <b>is able</b> to take meaningful action to address climate change.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999
<b>136</b>	People from different groups in my municipality can collaborate well together to increase resilience to negative effects of climate change.	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999

**137-142. To which degree do you trust the following institutions, based on the last 12 months?**

	<b>INSTITUTIONS</b>	I have no trust at all	I have little trust	I neither trust nor distrust them	In general I trust them	I fully trust them	Don't know	N.A
<b>137</b>	Government of the Republic of Macedonia	1	2	3	4	5	22	888
<b>138</b>	Public Enterprises	1	2	3	4	5	22	888
<b>139</b>	Private Enterprises	1	2	3	4	5	22	888
<b>140</b>	Bodies of Municipal Administration (mayor and municipal council)	1	2	3	4	5	22	888
<b>141</b>	Civic Associations (NGOs)	1	2	3	4	5	22	888
<b>142</b>	Media	1	2	3	4	5	22	888

**143-148. To which degree do you trust the following institutions to be able to address climate change causes and impacts? (Do not ask respondents who have not heard of climate change)**

	<b>INSTITUTIONS</b>	I have no trust at all	I have little trust	I neither trust nor distrust them	In general I trust them	I fully trust them	Don't know	N.A	Haven't heard of climate change
<b>143</b>	Government of the Republic of Macedonia	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999
<b>144</b>	Public Enterprises	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999
<b>145</b>	Private Enterprises	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999
<b>146</b>	Bodies of Local Administration (mayor and municipal council)	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999
<b>147</b>	Civic Associations (NGOs)	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999
<b>148</b>	Media	1	2	3	4	5	22	888	999

**149. How much have you and your family been affected by extreme weather event(s) or natural disaster(s) in the last 10 years? (such as flood, drought, forest fire, extreme storm or extreme temperatures) Please consider both financial and health impacts.**

1. A great deal
  2. A moderate amount
  3. Only a little
  4. Not at all
777. Refuse to answer (do not read out)

## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Agricultural Dependence

**150. What share of your annual income comes from your own agricultural production?**

\_\_\_\_\_ (in percentage)

101. Don't know (do not read out)

102. I don't have income from agriculture

777. Refused

888. N.A (do not read out)

**151. What share of your annual food consumption comes from your own agricultural production?**

\_\_\_\_\_ (in percentage)

101. Don't know (do not read out)

102. My food consumption does not come from agriculture production

777. Refused

888. N.A (do not read out)

### General Demographics

**152. Sex**

1. Male
2. Female

**153. Age**

\_\_\_\_\_

**154. Nationality**

1. Macedonian
2. Albanian
3. Serbian
4. Turkish
5. Vlach
6. Roma
7. Bosnian
8. Other

**155. Marital status**

1. Married (or lives with a partner)
2. Unmarried
3. Widower, widow
4. Divorced, separated

**156. Do you have children?**

1. Yes
2. No

**157. Do you have grandchildren?**

1. Yes
2. No

**158. Education**

1. No education or less than primary
2. Primary
3. Secondary (or 3-year secondary)
4. University
5. Master or PhD

**159. Working status – primary work activity**

1. Worker in private sector
2. Worker in a public enterprise
3. Unemployed
4. Farmer
5. Student
6. Housewife
7. Private, owner, entrepreneur
8. Retired
9. Other

**160. Working status – secondary work activity**

1. Worker in private sector
2. Worker in a public enterprise
3. Unemployed
4. Farmer
5. Student
6. Housewife
7. Private, owner, entrepreneur
8. Retired
9. Other
99. Does not have secondary activity

**161. What is the average monthly income for your household?**

1. Up to 10000 MKD
2. 10 000 - 18 000 MKD
3. 18 000 - 25 000 MKD
4. 25 000 - 40 000 MKD
5. Above 40 000 MKD
777. Refuse (do not read out)

**162. Municipality**

1. Vinica
2. Mavrovo and Rostuse
3. Bogovinje
4. Krivogastani
5. Tearce
6. Bogdanci
7. Pehcevo
8. Studenicani
9. Debarca
10. Kratovo
11. Zrnovci
12. Brvenica
13. Aracinovo
14. Jegunovce
15. Caska
16. Resen

**163. Home is in \_\_\_\_\_**

1. Town (Urban)
2. Main village in rural municipality
3. Village in rural or urban municipality

**164. Starting point**  

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## APPENDIX II.B: LOCAL KEY INFORMANT SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

Interviewer Code number \_\_\_\_\_

Interview Code number \_\_\_\_\_

Municipality	Town/village	Date
Start of the Interview (Time)	End of the Interview (Time)	Duration (in minutes)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number of the household \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer Code number \_\_\_\_\_

Good afternoon, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I work as a pollster for the Rating Agency for Research from Skopje. For the needs of the American organizations dTS and USAID we are conducting a survey on the opinions and perspectives of Macedonian citizens regarding civil society, local government, climate change, and your participation in civic activities. Please note that the survey is not for political purposes and does not contain questions about your political affiliation.

You were recommended as a person who can provide a unique and important perspective. Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary. You may refuse to answer any question, and you may choose to end the survey at any time. Your data will be kept secure, and all your answers are confidential. The duration of the survey will be approximately 35 minutes. This survey will be conducted again in 2015, therefore we will ask for your name and contact information so you may be contacted again in two years.

We will keep your name and contact information completely separate from the information that you provide today. It will only be used to contact you again in 2 years. Your name and any other information that could be used to identify you will not be linked with anything that you say. Personnel associated with this study from the following organizations may examine the records from this study: dTS and Rating Agency for Research. The entire survey process is supervised by McGill Institutional Review Board. Your study records will be kept as confidential as possible under law.

If you agree to participate in this research study, your honest answers will assist USAID to better tailor its programs to the needs of citizens in Macedonia and around the world and will enable a better understanding of how people approach some of the important issues facing the world today.

		Yes	No
<b>1</b>	<b>Do you understand participation is voluntary?</b>	1	2
<b>2</b>	<b>Do you have any questions?</b>	1	2
<b>3</b>	<b>If YES, have these been satisfactorily answered</b>	1	2
<b>4</b>	<b>Will you participate in this study?</b>	1	2

## Local Key Informant Semi-Structured Interview Questions

Name and Surname of the Interviewee:	
Phone number (mobile preferred):	
Primary Occupation:	
Municipality:	
Gender:	Male <span style="margin-left: 100px;">Female</span>
Education Level: (primary, secondary, university, postgraduate)	
Age:	
Ethnic Group:	

Main Questions	Additional Questions
<b>Participation of Local Stakeholders</b>	
<p>1. Can you tell us a little bit about collaboration between community members or different groups in your municipality?</p>	<p>a. Do you think different groups (political, ethnic or other) seem to get along well and work well together?</p> <p><b>b. What do you think accounts for how well they do (or do not) work well together?</b></p> <p>c. Have you noticed any differences in the level of cooperation in the last year?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What differences?</li> <li>• Why do you think things were different?</li> </ul> <p>d. Do you think different groups (political, ethnic or other) seem to work better together around certain kinds of issues?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which issues?</li> </ul> <p>e. Are there any issues that different groups seem unable to work together on?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What issues are they?</li> </ul>
<p>2. Citizen Activism-Municipality: How would you rate the general level of citizen participation regarding issues of concern to the municipal government? (at public hearings, surveys, debates)</p> <p>Would you say that citizens are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- highly engaged</li> <li>- moderately engaged</li> <li>- barely engaged</li> <li>- not engaged at all</li> </ul>	<p>a. Can you explain your choice about citizen engagement with the municipal government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What factors seem to influence the level of citizen engagement with the municipal government?</li> <li>• What seems to motivate people to engage with the municipal government?</li> </ul> <p><b>b. How would you describe the interactions between citizens and the municipal government?</b></p> <p>c. On what issues have you seen the most citizen engagement with the municipal government in the last year?</p> <p>d. What kind of activities has the municipal government initiated/conducted in the last year to engage citizens?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How effective were they?</li> </ul> <p>e. How does the municipal government get input from local stakeholders on municipal priorities or decisions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the challenges involved in getting input from citizens?</li> </ul> <p>f. Do you think anything is different when working on issues related to climate change?</p> <p>g. How responsive do you think the municipal government is to citizen requests?</p> <p><b>h. What do you think are the municipal government's strengths and weaknesses regarding involving citizens in decision-making?</b></p>

<p>3. Citizen Activism-CSOs: How would you rate the general level of citizen participation in local civil society organizations? (members, attend events, etc.) Would you say that citizens are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- highly engaged</li> <li>- moderately engaged</li> <li>- barely engaged</li> <li>- not engaged at all</li> </ul>	<p>a. Can you explain your choice about citizen engagement with CSOs? <b>b. How would you would describe citizen interactions with CSOs?</b> c. Is it easy for CSOs to attract citizens to engage in your municipality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What factors influence the level of citizen engagement with CSOs?</li> <li>• What motivates people to engage with CSOs?</li> <li>• What kind of challenges or obstacles are there?</li> <li>• Do you think anything is different when working on issues related to climate change?</li> </ul> <p>d. On what issues have you seen the most citizen engagement with CSOs in the last year? e. What kind of activities have CSOs initiated/conducted in the last year to engage citizens in your municipality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How effective were they?</li> </ul>
<p>4. On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is not cooperative and 5 is highly cooperative: How would you characterize the relationship between the municipal government and CSOs?</p>	<p>a. What goes well? b. What is challenging? <b>c. What are the main factors which contribute to the level of cooperation?</b></p>
<p>TREATMENT MUNICIPALITIES ONLY 5. Are you familiar with ****treatment CSO XX*** operating in this municipality?</p>	<p>a. Tell us a little bit about the work that they do b. Is CSO XX able to attract citizens to engage in your municipality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around what issues?</li> <li>• What kind of activities has CSO XX done in the last year to engage citizens?</li> <li>• How effective were they?</li> </ul> <p><b>c. What do you think are local CSOs strengths and weaknesses regarding involving citizens?</b> d. What are some of the challenges you think CSO XX faces in interacting with citizens?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the municipal government?</li> </ul> <p><b>e. How does their relationship with the municipal government seem?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On a scale of 1-5 (where 1 is not cooperative and 5 is highly cooperative): How would you characterize the relationship between the municipal government and CSOs?</li> <li>• What goes well?</li> <li>• What is challenging?</li> <li>• <b>What are the main factors which contribute to the level of cooperation?</b></li> </ul>
<p>Questions about Climate Change/ Actions Addressing Climate Change</p>	
<p>15. Can you tell us about any public information or events related to climate change you have seen, heard about, or participated in the last year?</p>	<p>a. How did people in the municipality react to the events/information?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was there a particularly positive or negative response?</li> <li>• Why do you think it was so positive/negative?</li> </ul> <p>b. Did you think the events/information were useful to citizens?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why or why not?</li> </ul>

*Note that the questions in **bold** are key questions. Please make sure that the respondent replies to them.*

## APPENDIX II.C: CSO STAFF SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

Interviewer Code number \_\_\_\_\_

Interview Code number \_\_\_\_\_

Municipality	Town/village	Date
Start of the Interview (Time)	End of the Interview (Time)	Duration (in minutes)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number of the household \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer Code number \_\_\_\_\_

Good afternoon, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I work as a pollster for the Rating Agency for Research from Skopje. For the needs of the American organizations dTS and USAID we are conducting a survey on the opinions and perspectives of Macedonian citizens regarding civil society, local government, climate change, and your participation in civic activities. Please note that the survey is not for political purposes and does not contain questions about your political affiliation.

You were recommended as a person who can provide a unique and important perspective. Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary. You may refuse to answer any question, and you may choose to end the survey at any time. Your data will be kept secure, and all your answers are confidential. The duration of the survey will be approximately 35 minutes. This survey will be conducted again in 2015, therefore we will ask for your name and contact information so you may be contacted again in two years.

We will keep your name and contact information completely separate from the information that you provide today. It will only be used to contact you again in 2 years. Your name and any other information that could be used to identify you will not be linked with anything that you say. Personnel associated with this study from the following organizations may examine the records from this study: dTS and Rating Agency for Research. The entire survey process is supervised by MaGill Institutional Review Board. Your study records will be kept as confidential as possible under law.

If you agree to participate in this research study, your honest answers will assist USAID to better tailor its programs to the needs of citizens in Macedonia and around the world and will enable a better understanding of how people approach some of the important issues facing the world today.

		Yes	No
1	<b>Do you understand participation is voluntary?</b>	1	2
2	<b>Do you have any questions?</b>	1	2
3	<b>If YES, have these been satisfactorily answered</b>	1	2
4	<b>Will you participate in this study?</b>	1	2

### CSO Staff Key Informant Semi-Structured Interview Questions

Name and Surname of the Interviewee:	
Phone number (mobile preferred)	
Position of the Interviewee in the organization:	
CSO Name	
Gender:	Male <span style="margin-left: 150px;">Female</span>
Education Level: (primary, secondary, university, postgraduate)	
Age:	
Ethnic Group:	

<b>General Context Questions</b>
1. Can you confirm your position in the organization? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are you paid or volunteer?</li> <li>• Full or part time??</li> </ul>
2. What is your type of engagement with the CSO? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• project-based and receiving honorarium</li> <li>• employed with fringe benefits</li> </ul>
3. What is the number of employed staff currently regardless whether they are engaged project-based or full-time employee? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• And the number of volunteers?</li> </ul>
4. Where is your CSO based? [Asked only if CSO is not in the treatment/control municipality] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where does the president/director live?</li> <li>• How many of your organization’s paid staff live in *** municipality?</li> <li>• How many committed volunteers do you have in this municipality?</li> <li>• How long has the organization been working in this municipality?</li> <li>• What kinds of projects has your CSO done in this municipality in the last 3 years?</li> </ul>
5. What are the main themes that your organization works on?
6. What externally funded projects or programs are implemented in your municipality in which CSOs or the local government actively participates? (community forums, climate change and agriculture, other programs)

<b>Main Questions</b>	<b>Additional Questions</b>
<b>Participation of Local Stakeholders</b>	
7. Can you describe what kind of people seem to be most active in the work that you do and the activities you sponsor?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do participants tend to be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Older or younger?</li> <li>○ Men or women?</li> <li>○ People from the municipal center/large towns/small villages?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Only for municipalities with mixed ethnicities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What percentage of the staff and main volunteers in your CSO are from the following ethnic groups? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Macedonian _____</li> <li>▪ Albanian _____</li> <li>▪ Others (specify) _____</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What percentage of the people who participate in your CSOs activities are from the following ethnic groups? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Macedonian _____</li> <li>▪ Albanian _____</li> <li>▪ Others (specify) _____</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ [If predominantly one ethnicity] – What are the challenges to having a more mixed group of participants?</li> <li>• What seems to motivate citizens to get involved? (personal motivation, activists or CSOs organizing events)</li> <li>• What have you done differently in the last year to engage citizens?</li> </ul>
<p>8. Can you tell us a little bit about collaboration between community members or different groups in your municipality?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do different groups (political, ethnic or other) seem to get along well and work well together? Have you noticed any differences in the last year? What differences? Why do you think things were different?</li> <li>• Are there issues that different groups seem to cooperate more on? What issues?</li> </ul>
<p>9. How would you rate the general level of citizen participation in regarding issues of concern to the municipal government? (at public hearings, surveys, debates)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- highly engaged</li> <li>- moderately engaged</li> <li>- barely engaged</li> <li>- not engaged at all</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you explain your choice about citizen engagement?</li> <li>• What kind of activities has the municipality done in the last year to engage citizens?</li> <li>• How effective were they?</li> <li>• How does the municipality get input from local stakeholders on their priorities or municipal decisions?</li> <li>• Is the municipality following the required procedures for getting citizen input? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Is there any organization or group trying to motivate the municipality to comply? If so, who?</li> <li>○ What is the municipality doing well – and what should it do better?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Is it easy to attract citizens to engage in CSOs activities in your municipality?</b></li> <li>• What factors seem to influence the level of citizen engagement?</li> <li>• On what issues have you seen the most citizen engagement in the last year?</li> <li>• How do you think citizens would describe their interactions with the municipality?</li> <li>• What is the level of citizen engagement in the decisions the municipality makes? How responsive is the municipality to citizen requests? How many people need to be very interested in something for the municipality to consider making a change?</li> <li>• What do you think are the municipality’s strengths and weaknesses regarding involving citizens in decision-making?</li> </ul>

<p>8. How would you characterize the relationship between the municipal government and CSOs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is not cooperative and 5 is highly cooperative; In your opinion, do all CSOs receive equal treatment by the municipality? If not, what is the reason? What about your CSO? Have you been treated equally in the past two years?</li> <li>• What goes well, what is challenging?</li> <li>• What are the main factors which contribute to the cooperativeness level you have described?</li> <li>• How often have you met with people in the municipal government in the past [12] months?</li> <li>• Whom from the municipality did you meet with?</li> <li>• What are the three main things that you met with municipal representatives about?</li> <li>• Did any of your meetings in the last 12 months concern climate change issues? What types of climate change issues? Can you give examples of climate change issues discussed during meetings?</li> <li>• What other types of contact (phone calls, e-mails) you have with the municipality? How frequent are these types of contact?</li> <li>• How has the municipal's relationship with CSOs changed in the last year – if at all?</li> <li>• How about your CSO? Have you initiated any discussion related to CC so far? What was the response of the municipality? Can you provide an example of an issue related to CC initiated by your CSO?</li> <li>• Have there been changes in the dynamic of collaboration with the municipal administration in the past XX months/years?</li> <li>• Does your CSO receive any support (financial or in kind) from the municipality?</li> </ul>
<p>9. How do you get input from local stakeholders on their priorities or on decisions the municipality is making?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is it easy to get the input or there are obstacles that should be overcome?</li> <li>• What are the challenges involved in getting input from citizens?</li> <li>• Do you think anything is different when working on issues related to climate change?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Introductory Questions about Climate Change</b></p>	
<p>10. What are the main effects you think climate change will have in the area of your municipality?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are some of the ways that you personally can reduce the causes or negative consequences of climate change in your home, work, municipality?</li> <li>• What are some ways that the government or private sector can reduce the causes or consequences of climate change?</li> <li>• What actions can your municipality take to help reduce climate change or help people adapt to its impacts?</li> <li>• What other organizations in your municipality are working on issues related to climate change?</li> </ul>

<p>11. What has your CSO done regarding climate change in the last several years?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What kind of activities did you conduct or sponsor?</li> <li>• Any information campaigns for the citizens?</li> <li>• Training or learning events?</li> <li>• Some public meetings maybe?</li> </ul> <p>List from above: Types of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) advisory services</li> <li>b) awareness raising campaigns</li> <li>c) campaigning / protesting / direct action</li> <li>d) clean-ups / camps</li> <li>e) community organising / community planning (Local Agenda 21, LEAP)</li> <li>f) conferences / meetings education</li> <li>g) environmental impact assessment (e.g. EIA, SEA)</li> <li>h) environmental management</li> <li>i) fieldwork</li> <li>j) information dissemination</li> <li>k) legal advocacy</li> <li>l) lobbying</li> <li>m) media / press monitoring / measuring (technical)</li> <li>n) negotiation facilitation / dialogue facilitation</li> <li>o) networking</li> <li>p) policy implementation</li> <li>q) public meetings</li> <li>r) public participation (volunteering)</li> <li>s) publishing research</li> <li>t) social marketing</li> <li>u) training / capacity building</li> <li>v) watchdog (scrutinising public/private activity)</li> </ul>
<b>Actions Addressing Climate Change</b>	
<p>12. Has your CSO worked on development of any plans or projects which address climate change in the past year?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you briefly describe the plans or projects? What kind of plans or projects were they? For local economic development? For the environment? For energy efficiency? Some others?</li> <li>• Where did the idea and support for this come from? (Internal/mayor/staff; CSO, citizen request, outside organization, etc.)</li> <li>• Do you work jointly with the municipality on issues related to slowing the pace of climate change or increasing people’s ability to adapt to climate change? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If yes, please describe the nature of your collaboration and give examples of your collaboration with the municipality</li> <li>○ For how long have you been collaborating?</li> <li>○ Have there been changes in the dynamic of collaboration with the municipality in the past year? The last 2 years?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Did the municipality work with other CSOs (besides yours) on climate change issues? Which ones? Was your CSO also involved or not?</li> </ul>

<p>13. Besides the work done by your organization, what public events on climate change have been held in the last year in your municipality?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What public information on climate change has been provided to people in your municipality in the last year?</li> </ul>
<p>14. Has your organization received funding or technical assistance or other support from another organization for work on issues related to climate change?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ From whom?</li> <li>○ What kind of support was it?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Awareness, attitudes about climate change</b></p>	
<p>15. How would you assess the level of your staff and most active volunteers' awareness about addressing climate change at the local level?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does staff know about the causes for climate change?</li> <li>• How about the potential local consequences?</li> <li>• Is staff aware what can be done to reduce the pace of climate change? Or how they can help citizens to adapt and/or reduce their risks from climate change?</li> </ul>
<p>16. How would you assess your staff's attitudes toward climate change? On a scale of 1-10 how concerned is the municipal staff about climate change?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How about you personally? On a scale 1-10 how concerned are you about climate change?</li> <li>• <b>Now think of the main problems people face in your municipality. When you compare climate change to those problems, on a scale 1 to 10, how important is climate change? (1 is least important and 10 is most important).</b></li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When you think about all issues your municipality has to deal with related to climate change, on a scale 1-10, how much of a priority does your municipal government give to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ reducing contributions to climate change?</li> <li>○ Increasing people's ability to adapt to climate change/reducing the possible impacts of climate change?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>17. Has your CSO collaborated with other CSOs on work on climate change?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Were they CSOs in the municipality or outside the municipality?</li> <li>• Does your CSO belong to an umbrella association or coalition that is concerned with environmental issues? For how long?</li> <li>• Do you belong to an umbrella association or coalition that is concerned with climate change adaptation and mitigation issues? For how long?</li> <li>• What is the level of concern among local businesses on issues relating to climate change adaptation and mitigation?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Social Cohesion</b></p>	
<p>19. Has the number of local CSOs changed in the last few years?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there more or fewer now?</li> <li>• Why do you think that is?</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX II.D: MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT STAFF SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

Interviewer Code number \_\_\_\_\_

Interview Code number \_\_\_\_\_

Municipality	Town/village	Date
Start of the Interview (Time)	End of the Interview (Time)	Duration (in minutes)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number of the household \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer Code number \_\_\_\_\_

Good afternoon, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I work as a pollster for the Rating Agency for Research from Skopje. For the needs of the American organizations dTS and USAID we are conducting a survey on the opinions and perspectives of Macedonian citizens regarding civil society, local government, climate change, and your participation in civic activities. Please note that the survey is not for political purposes and does not contain questions about your political affiliation.

You were recommended as a person who can provide a unique and important perspective. Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary. You may refuse to answer any question, and you may choose to end the survey at any time. Your data will be kept secure, and all your answers are confidential. The duration of the survey will be approximately 35 minutes. This survey will be conducted again in 2015, therefore we will ask for your name and contact information so you may be contacted again in two years.

We will keep your name and contact information completely separate from the information that you provide today. It will only be used to contact you again in 2 years. Your name and any other information that could be used to identify you will not be linked with anything that you say. Personnel associated with this study from the following organizations may examine the records from this study: dTS and Rating Agency for Research. The entire survey process is supervised by McGill Institutional Review Board. Your study records will be kept as confidential as possible under law.

If you agree to participate in this research study, your honest answers will assist USAID to better tailor its programs to the needs of citizens in Macedonia and around the world and will enable a better understanding of how people approach some of the important issues facing the world today.

		Yes	No
<b>1</b>	<b>Do you understand participation is voluntary?</b>	1	2
<b>2</b>	<b>Do you have any questions?</b>	1	2
<b>3</b>	<b>If YES, have these been satisfactorily answered</b>	1	2
<b>4</b>	<b>Will you participate in this study?</b>	1	2

### Municipal Staff Key Informant Semi-Structured Interview Questions

Name and Surname of the Interviewee:	
Job Position of the Interviewee:	
Department/Sector/Unit:	
Gender:	Male <span style="margin-left: 150px;">Female</span>
Education Level: (primary, secondary, university, postgraduate)	
Age:	
Ethnic Group:	
Number of employees in the municipality	
Number of employees in the Environment Department	
Number of employees in the Local Economic Development Department	

<b>General Context Questions</b>
1. Can you confirm your position in the municipality? You are civil servant [elected official], correct?
2. You mentioned in which department you work. Are there other departments/sector/units that also deal with issues related to climate change in the municipality?
3. [if civil servant] For how long have you been working with the municipality? [if elected official] How many terms have you served as elected official in the municipality?
4. How long has the current Mayor been in office?
5. What NGOs in your municipality are working on climate change issues?
6. What externally funded projects or programs are implemented in your municipality in which the local government actively participates? (community forums, climate change and agriculture, other programs)

<b>Main Questions</b>	<b>Additional Questions</b>
<b>Participation of Local Stakeholders</b>	
7. How do you get input from the local stakeholders on their priorities on or decisions the municipality is making?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is it easy to get the input or there are obstacles that should be overcome?</li> <li>• What are the challenges involved in getting input from citizens?</li> <li>• How you incorporate input received from the local stakeholders in the adopted local policies/documents?</li> <li>• How do you incorporate input from citizens in your work?</li> <li>• Do you do anything different when working on things related to climate change?</li> </ul>
8. How would you characterize the relationship between the municipality and CSOs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What goes well, what is challenging? How would you characterize the relationship between the municipality and CSOs? (On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is not cooperative and 5 is highly cooperative). What are the main factors which contribute to the cooperativeness level you have described?</li> <li>• How often have you met with local CSOs in the past [6] months?</li> <li>• Which CSOs did you meet with? What are the three main things that CSOs want to meet you with you about?</li> <li>• Did any of your meetings in the last 6 months concern climate change issues? What types of climate change issues?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you give examples of climate change issues discussed during meetings?</li> <li>• What other types of contact (phone calls, e-mails) you have with CSOs? How frequent are these types of contact?</li> <li>• How has the municipal’s relationship with CSOs changed in the last year – if at all?</li> </ul>
<p>9. How would you rate the general level of citizen participation regarding issues of concern to the municipality? (at public hearings, surveys, debates)</p> <p>- highly engaged - moderately engaged - barely engaged - not engaged at all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you explain your choice about citizen engagement?</li> <li>• What kind of activities have you done in the last year to engage citizens? What is your experience in getting citizens to engage in activities in your municipality?</li> <li>• What factors seem to influence the level of engagement?</li> <li>• On what issues have you seen the most citizen engagement in the last year?</li> <li>• How do you think citizens would describe their interactions with the municipality?</li> <li>• What is the level of citizen engagement in the decisions the municipality makes? How responsive is the municipality to citizen requests? How many people need to be very interested in something for the municipality to consider making a change?</li> <li>• What do you think are the municipality’s strengths and weaknesses regarding involving citizens in decision-making?</li> </ul>
<p>10. Do citizen often approach the municipality to request that it engage on activities, or does the municipality usually reach out to citizens asking for support?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What have you done differently in the last year to engage citizens? Is that more or less than you have done in the past?</li> <li>• What seems to motivate citizens to get involved? (personal motivation, activists or CSOs organizing events)</li> <li>• How has municipal’s relationship with citizens changed in the last year – if at all?</li> <li>• Do citizens volunteer? Who is more likely to volunteer: younger or older citizens?</li> </ul>
<b>Introductory Questions about Climate Change</b>	
<p>11. What has your municipality done regarding climate change in the last several years?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What kind of activities were conducted or sponsored by the municipality?</li> <li>• Any information campaigns for the citizens?</li> <li>• Maybe training for the municipal staff or the citizens?</li> <li>• Some public meetings maybe?</li> </ul>
<b>Actions Addressing Climate Change</b>	
<p>12. Does your municipality currently have any policies, strategies, regulations, plans, activities or budget items related to climate change?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When were they adopted? Are they implemented?</li> <li>• (if adopted and implemented) What does the new legislation cover?</li> <li>• Where did the idea and support for this come from? (Internal/mayor/staff; CSO, citizen request, outside organization, etc.)</li> <li>• Did you have help from another organization to do this? If so, which one?</li> <li>• What has been the effect of the legislation so far?</li> </ul>

<p>13. Now, let's focus on the activities of the municipality in the last 12 months. Has your municipality worked on development of any plans which address climate change in the past year?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you briefly describe the plans? What kind of plans were they? For local economic development? For the environment? Some others?</li> <li>• Where did the idea and support for this come from? (Internal/mayor/staff; CSO, citizen request, outside organization, etc.)</li> <li>• What motivated the municipal government to work on this?</li> <li>• Have you participated in the development of the documents you just mentioned? Can you describe the process of developing the documents? How useful was the process?</li> </ul>
<p>14. Again, in the past 12 months has your municipality implemented any projects to address climate change? (through adaptation or mitigation measures)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you briefly describe the projects? What issues were addressed with the projects? Can you be specific about the end results/goals of the implemented projects? What they were/are trying to achieve/change?</li> <li>• Where did the idea and support for this come from? (Internal/mayor/staff; CSO, citizen request, outside organization, etc.)</li> </ul>
<p>15. Has the municipality earmarked budget or other resources to address climate change issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What was the planned amount of the municipal budget for climate change?</li> <li>• How much was spent from the planned budget?</li> <li>• Can you tell me what the % of the total annual municipal budget is allocated for activities related to climate change?</li> <li>• What would you say are the most important influences/factors in deciding on priorities for municipal actions and spending?</li> <li>• Any other resources aside from the municipal budget secured for addressing climate changes?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Awareness, attitudes about climate change</b></p>	
<p>16. In the last year, has your municipality organized learning events regarding climate change, such as staff training?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How many training events? On what topics? Were these training isolated activities, or part of some project?</li> <li>• How did your municipality decide about the training topics?</li> </ul>
<p>17. How would you assess the level of your staff's awareness about addressing climate change at the local level?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is staff knowledgeable about adaptation measures?</li> <li>• Does staff know about the causes for climate change? How about the potential local consequences?</li> <li>• Is staff aware what can be done to reduce the pace of climate change? Or how they can help citizens to adapt and/or reduce their risks from climate change?</li> </ul>
<p>18. How would you assess your staff's attitudes toward climate change? On a scale of 1-10 how concerned is the municipal staff about climate change?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How about you personally? On a scale 1-10 how concerned are you about climate change?</li> <li>• When you think about all issues your municipality has to deal with related to climate change, on a scale 1-10, how much of a priority does your municipal government give to reducing contributions to climate change? Increasing people's ability to adapt to climate change/reducing the possible impacts of climate change?</li> </ul>

<p>19. Has your municipality shared information with other stakeholders (interest groups, CSOs, businesses and citizens in general) about climate change?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you name the stakeholders?</li> <li>• What mechanisms are used by your municipality to share the information?</li> <li>• What is driving your municipality to share information with other stakeholders about climate change?</li> <li>• Through what communication channels does the municipality reach out to local stakeholders ?(interest groups, CSOs, businesses and citizens in general)</li> <li>• What kind of outreach/promotional materials are you using? Any use of local media outlets?</li> <li>• Do you have examples of direct contact with the stakeholders?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Collaboration with decision-makers on different levels on issues related to climate change</b></p>	
<p>22. Is municipality aware of other municipalities that have similar concerns related to climate change?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the municipality regularly communicate with other (neighboring) municipalities on climate change issues?</li> <li>• Does municipality consult with other municipalities on measure/actions to address climate change? How often do you consult with them?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Social Cohesion</b></p>	
<p>22. Can you tell us a little bit about collaboration between community members or different groups in your municipality?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do different groups (political, ethnic or other) seem to get along well and work well together? Have you noticed any differences in the last year? What differences? Why do you think things were different?</li> <li>• Are there issues that different groups seem to cooperate more on? What issues?</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Mission and Implementing Partner Staff Contacted or Interviewed:

Name	Position	Organization
Connolly, Jennifer	Supervisory Program Officer	USAID/Macedonia
Stievater, Michael	Democracy and Local Governance Office Director	USAID/Macedonia
Joe Lessard	Economic Growth Office Director	USAID/Macedonia
Matt Hutcherson	Economic Growth Officer	USAID/Macedonia
Slavkoski, Igor	Team Leader	Milieukontakt Macedonia
Ognjanovski, Vladimir	Deputy Team Leader	Milieukontakt Macedonia
Markovska, Maja	Program Assistant	Milieukontakt Macedonia
Georgiev, Stole	Green Agenda Coordinator	Milieukontakt Macedonia
Zernovski, Denis	M&E Coordinator	Milieukontakt Macedonia
Donner, Jerphaas	M&E Consultant	Milieukontakt
Dimovski, Metodija	Climate Change Expert	Consultant, Milieukontakt Macedonia

Documents reviewed:

- MCCA pilot background documents
- MCCA pilot activity reports
- CSO-municipality applications to be a part of the MCCA pilot activity
- MKM's MCCA monitoring and evaluation plan and other M&E documents
- Reports on climate change in Macedonia

## APPENDIX IV: BASELINE SURVEY QUANTITATIVE TABLES

This appendix contains basic frequencies and statistical tests comparing the pilot and counterfactual areas for the quantitative questions from the household survey instrument. The data tables are presented in the order in which the questions appear in the household questionnaire (see Appendix II.A). The question number from the household questionnaire are included either 1) in the table title or 2) in the cases where data from multiple questions are presented together, in the first column, of the table.

### Q1. Which of the following statements best describes you?

Which of the following statements best describes you?	Percentage Who Feel ___ is the Statement that Best Describes Them				
	Pilot (n=861)	Counterfactual (n=926)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
I keep myself informed about local (municipal-level) issues most of the time, whether or not something important is happening	20.4% (176)	20.3% (188)	0.942	0.000**	0.205
I keep myself informed about local issues only when something important is happening	46.3% (399)	57.0% (528)	0.000		
I never follow local issues	33.2% (286)	22.7% (210)	0.000		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

### Q2. Have you engaged in activities to address a social or community problem during the last 12 months? (e.g., discussed with others how to solve a local problem, participated in a protest, filed a complaint, etc.)

Response	Percentage Who Answered ___ to Having Engaged in Activities to Address a Social or Community Problem during the Last 12 Months			
	Pilot (n=863)	Counterfactual (n=934)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Yes	10.4% (90)	13.4% (125)	0.054	0.310
No	89.6% (773)	86.6% (809)		

Q3. Which of the following statements best describes your knowledge of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or citizens associations in your community?

Statement	Percentage Who Feel ___ Best Describes Their Knowledge of NGOs or Citizens Associations in Their Community				
	Pilot (n=862)	Counterfactual (n=934)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
I am very well informed	3.2% (28)	3.6% (34)	N/A	0.015*	0.498
I am somewhat informed	25.3% (218)	26.9% (251)	0.446		
I am not very informed	24.2% (209)	29.4% (275)	0.013		
I am not informed at all	47.2% (407)	40.0% (374)	0.002		

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

Q4. According to you, what is the motivation (the principal reason) that citizens in Macedonia become members of citizens associations (NGOs)?

Reasons for becoming a member of citizens associations (NGOs)	Percentage who feel ___ is the main reason for citizens in Macedonia to become members of citizens associations (NGOs)			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=934)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
In order to realize the program goals of the NGO	5.3% (46)	7.3% (68)	0.000**	0.451
In order to solve a concrete problem or need	16.3% (141)	21.1% (197)		
Because of their self-interest	34.0% (294)	38.8% (362)		
In order to influence national or local politics	7.4% (64)	5.2% (49)		
In order to improve my knowledge	6.3% (54)	3.4% (32)		
In order to be social	4.7% (41)	3.2% (30)		
In order to help other people	13.1% (113)	9.0% (84)		
Because I have a considerable amount of free time	4.1% (35)	3.1% (29)		
Other	1.2% (10)	0.7% (7)		
Don't know	7.6% (66)	8.1% (76)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Q5. To what degree are you motivated to engage in activities of citizens associations on issues you consider to be of social importance?

Response	Percentage Who Feel ___ Best Describes Their Motivation to Engage in Activities of Citizens Associations on Issues They Consider to be of Social Importance				
	Pilot (n=856)	Counterfactual (n=925)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
I'm not motivated	52.5% (449)	46.2% (427)	0.008	0.019*	0.292
I'm not motivated enough	14.8% (127)	17.7% (164)	0.099		
I am somewhat motivated	25.7% (220)	28.1% (260)	0.253		
I am fully motivated	7.0% (60)	8.0% (74)	0.429		

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

Q6. What is the main reason you are motivated to engage in NGO activities?

Reasons for being motivated to engage in NGO activities	Percentage who feel ___ is the main reason they are motivated to engage in NGO activities			
	Pilot (n=281)	Counterfactual (n=333)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
In order to realize the program goals of the NGO	5.0% (14)	6.3% (21)	0.014*	0.148
In order to solve a concrete problem or need	38.8% (109)	47.7% (159)		
Because of my self-interest	5.3% (15)	10.2% (34)		
In order to influence national or local politics	5.3% (15)	4.2% (14)		
In order to improve my knowledge	11.7% (33)	9.9% (33)		
In order to be social	8.9% (25)	3.6% (12)		
In order to help other people	22.4% (63)	16.2% (54)		
Because I have a considerable amount of free time	1.8% (5)	1.2% (4)		
Other	0.7% (2)	0.6% (2)		

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

Q7. What is the main reason you are not motivated to engage in NGO activities?

Reasons for not being motivated to engage in NGO activities	Percentage who feel ___ is the main reason they are not motivated to engage in NGO activities			
	Pilot (n=569)	Counterfactual (n=584)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
I do not believe anything will be changed	14.1% (80)	16.8% (98)	0.304	0.840
I know that they will not hear me out	5.4% (31)	4.6% (27)		
It would be a waste of time that does not have any results	10.2% (58)	7.4% (43)		
Personal indifference	20.7% (118)	19.2% (112)		
It is not my business	21.8% (124)	20.9% (122)		
I am afraid of the consequences	0.7% (4)	0.3% (2)		
I don't have time	18.1% (103)	21.1% (123)		
I do not have any specific reason	1.9% (11)	3.4% (20)		
Other	7.0% (40)	6.3% (37)		

Q8-Q15. Please indicate whether you have personally supported or participated in NGO activities in the last 12 months, in any of the following ways:

Form of support	Group	Percentage who have ___ to support or participate in NGO activities in the last 12 months			
		Yes	No	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Q8. Attended an event or activity by NGOs	Pilot (n=863)	6.1% (53)	93.9% (810)	0.082	0.373
	Counterfactual (n=931)	8.3% (77)	91.7% (854)		
Q9. Participated in their activities as a citizen volunteer	Pilot (n=863)	3.4% (29)	96.6% (834)	0.004**	0.084
	Counterfactual (n=931)	6.3% (59)	93.7% (872)		
Q10. Participated in online activities/initiatives	Pilot (n=863)	2.2% (19)	97.8% (844)	0.054	0.228
	Counterfactual (n=932)	3.8% (35)	96.2% (897)		
Q11. Participated in advocacy or oversight activities	Pilot (n=863)	1.6% (14)	98.4% (849)	0.265	0.353
	Counterfactual (n=932)	2.4% (22)	97.6% (910)		
Q12. Donated money	Pilot (n=863)	6.4% (55)	93.6% (808)	0.891	0.958
	Counterfactual (n=933)	6.2% (58)	93.8% (875)		
Q13. Donated goods (clothes, books, food, etc.)	Pilot (n=863)	10.0% (86)	90.0% (777)	0.184	0.648
	Counterfactual (n=931)	8.2% (76)	91.8% (855)		
Q14. Provided my professional services (doctor, lawyer, journalist, etc.) free of charge	Pilot (n=863)	4.4% (38)	95.6% (825)	0.494	0.737
	Counterfactual (n=930)	3.8% (35)	96.2% (895)		
Q15. Other, please specify: _____	Pilot (n=862)	0.2% (2)	99.8% (860)	0.699	0.719
	Counterfactual (n=910)	0.3% (3)	99.7% (907)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

**Q16. OVER THE LAST YEAR, HAS YOUR MOTIVATION TO ENGAGE IN NGOS ACTIVITIES INCREASED, DECREASED, OR STAYED THE SAME?**

Change in Motivation	Percentage Whose Motivation to Engage in CSO/NGO Activities __ over the last year. (Q16)				
	Pilot (n=853)	Counterfactual (n=919)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
Increased	4.5% (38)	4.8% (44)	0.739	0.745	0.805
Stayed the same	92.6% (790)	92.8% (853)	0.869		
Decreased	2.9% (25)	2.4% (22)	N/A		

**Q18-Q20. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?**

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?	Area	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Q18. CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are actively encouraging citizens to propose solutions to local problems and engage in the work of the municipal government.	Pilot (n=859)	11.2% (96)	12.8% (110)	28.6% (246)	28.1% (241)	4.8% (41)	14.6% (125)	0.001**	0.400
	Counterfactual (n=930)	15.2% (141)	16.8% (156)	22.6% (210)	22.4% (208)	5.4% (50)	17.7% (165)		
Q19. CSOs/NGOs from our municipality are open to hearing ideas and priorities from people.	Pilot (n=860)	10.8% (93)	14.5% (125)	28.4% (244)	25.0% (215)	6.4% (55)	14.9% (128)	0.000**	0.233
	Counterfactual (n=932)	14.1% (131)	18.8% (175)	25.9% (241)	20.6% (192)	4.7% (44)	16.0% (149)		
Q20. CSOs/NGOs from our municipality act on citizen priorities.	Pilot (n=861)	10.9% (94)	14.5% (125)	29.6% (255)	24.2% (208)	6.4% (55)	14.4% (124)	0.000**	0.191
	Counterfactual (n=932)	15.6% (145)	18.3% (171)	25.4% (237)	19.4% (181)	4.3% (40)	17.0% (158)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups statistically significant at the 99% confidence level  
 Note: The Mann-Whitney U and Somers' D tests do not include the "Don't know" responses.

Q21-Q23. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

Statement	Group	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Q21. My municipality is a place where people get along well together.	Pilot (n=863)	10.2% (88)	16.2% (140)	16.3% (141)	40.0% (345)	16.2% (140)	1.0% (9)	0.519	0.856
	Counter-factual (n=935)	13.4% (125)	11.7% (109)	12.7% (119)	46.2% (432)	15.4% (144)	0.6% (6)		
Q22. People from opposing political parties in my municipality collaborate well together on local issues that impact us all.	Pilot (n=861)	17.8% (153)	26.7% (230)	22.2% (191)	24.9% (214)	5.7% (49)	2.8% (24)	0.021*	0.716
	Counter-factual (n=927)	21.1% (196)	17.4% (161)	21.4% (198)	27.3% (253)	7.6% (70)	5.3% (49)		
Q23. People from all ethnic groups in my municipality collaborate well together on local issues that impact us all.	Pilot (n=861)	5.8% (50)	12.0% (103)	22.6% (195)	37.2% (320)	17.0% (146)	5.5% (47)	0.469	0.894
	Counter-factual (n=926)	10.0% (93)	9.1% (84)	19.3% (179)	42.3% (392)	14.4% (133)	4.9% (45)		

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

Q24. How comfortable are you working with people of other ethnic groups to solve a local issue?

Level of comfort in working with people of other ethnic groups to solve a local issue	Percentage Who Feel ____			
	Pilot (n=859)	Counterfactual (n=922)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Very uncomfortable	0.6% (5)	1.7% (16)	0.162	0.678
Uncomfortable	1.2% (10)	0.1% (1)		
Comfortable	17.5% (150)	20.1% (185)		
Very comfortable	80.8% (694)	78.1% (720)		

Q25. Are all citizens treated equally by the municipal government?

Response	Percentage Who Responded ____				
	Pilot (n=862)	Counterfactual (n=933)	P-Value t-test (non- clustered)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non- clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Yes, they are definitely treated equally	28.2% (243)	21.4% (200)	0.001	0.045*	0.494
In general they are treated equally	17.5% (151)	17.6% (165)	0.933		
More or less	13.5% (116)	16.2% (151)	0.105		
In general they are not treated equally	24.0% (207)	20.8% (194)	0.102		
They are not treated equally at all	12.4% (107)	16.8% (157)	0.008		
Don't know	4.4% (38)	7.1% (66)	0.016		

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

Q26-Q27. What are the main reasons for unequal treatment? [of citizens by the municipal government]

Reasons for unequal treatment	Percentage Who Feel ___ Is a Main Reason for Unequal Treatment			
	Pilot (n=564)	Counterfactual (n=664)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Economic, Social	42.9% (242)	41.6% (276)	0.636	0.674
Ethnic	6.4% (36)	7.8% (52)	0.327	0.510
Religious	5.0% (28)	3.2% (21)	N/A <sup>55</sup>	N/A
Political	64.0% (361)	61.1% (406)	0.302	0.657
Gender	1.6% (9)	1.1% (7)	N/A	N/A
Other	0.9% (5)	1.4% (9)	N/A	N/A
Don't Know	9.8% (55)	14.0% (93)	0.022*	0.847

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

Notes:

- More than one response option was possible, so columns may add up to more than 100 percent.
- The clustered chi2 test run on the full set of first responses each respondent gave is insignificant [Pearson's chi-square test (clustered); p=0.775]
- The clustered chi2 test run on the full set of second responses each respondent gave is insignificant [Pearson's chi-square test (clustered); p=0.804].

Q28. Have you heard of climate change before today?

Response	Percentage Who Answered ___ to Having Heard of Climate Change Before That Day.			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Yes	73.3% (633)	76.2% (713)	0.156	0.834
No	26.7% (231)	23.8% (223)		

<sup>55</sup> Not appropriate (N/A): Following a standard heuristic, tests of statistical significance were not run on binary questions that had fewer than 30 responses from either the pilot or counterfactual area.

Q29a. On a scale of 1 to 10, how concerned are you about climate change? (1 is not at all concerned and 10 is extremely concerned)

Response	Percentage who said ___ was their level of concern about climate change.	
	Pilot (n=632)	Counterfactual (n=713)
1	1.9% (12)	1.7% (12)
2	0.5% (3)	0.8% (6)
3	1.1% (7)	1.5% (11)
4	3.6% (23)	2.8% (20)
5	16.3% (103)	16.1% (115)
6	13.8% (87)	16.7% (119)
7	14.9% (94)	21.6% (154)
8	16.5% (104)	13.0% (93)
9	7.1% (45)	5.9% (42)
10	24.4% (154)	19.8% (141)

Q29b. On a scale of 1 to 10, how concerned are you about climate change? (1 is not at all concerned and 10 is extremely concerned)

Level of concern about climate change on a scale of 1 to 10	Pilot (n=632)	Counterfactual (n=713)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Mean response	7.3	7.1	0.057	0.487

Q30a. Now think of the main problems people face in your municipality. When you compare climate change to those problems, on a scale of 1 to 10, how important is climate change? (1 is not at all concerned and 10 is extremely concerned)

Response	Percentage who said __ was their level of concern about climate change relative to other problems in their municipality.	
	Pilot (n=629)	Counterfactual (n=713)
1	2.2% (14)	1.8% (13)
2	0.5% (3)	0.8% (6)
3	2.7% (17)	2.8% (20)
4	5.1% (32)	4.3% (31)
5	18.9% (119)	17.8% (127)
6	14.1% (89)	16.3% (116)
7	14.8% (93)	18.0% (128)
8	14.0% (88)	14.4% (103)
9	5.1% (32)	5.2% (37)
10	22.6% (142)	18.5% (132)

Q30b. Now think of the main problems people face in your municipality. When you compare climate change to those problems, on a scale of 1 to 10, how important is climate change? (1 is not at all concerned and 10 is extremely concerned)

Level of concern about climate change on a scale of 1 to 10, relative to other problems	Pilot (n=629)	Counterfactual (n=713)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Mean response	7.0	6.9	0.453	0.799

Q31. Do you think climate change is happening?

Response	Percentage Who Answered __ to Whether They Think Climate Change is Happening				
	Pilot (n=633)	Counterfactual (n=713)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
Yes	98.6% (624)	97.1% (692)	0.059	0.165	0.343
No	1.1% (7)	2.4% (17)	N/A		
Don't know	0.3% (2)	0.6% (4)	N/A		

Q32. Do you think climate change is caused mostly by:

Causes of Climate Change	Percentage Who Answered __ to What They Think Climate Change is Mostly Caused By (Q32)			
	Pilot (n=633)	Counterfactual (n=713)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
Human activities	32.7% (207)	38.7% (276)	0.066	0.495
Natural changes in the environment	20.1% (127)	17.4% (124)		
Both human activities and natural changes	45.2% (286)	40.3% (287)		
Other	0.5% (3)	0.8% (6)		
Don't know	0.5% (3)	0.4% (3)		
Climate change is not happening	1.1% (7)	2.4% (17)		

Q34. How much attention do you pay to information on climate change?

Response	Percentage Who Stated They Pay ___ Attention to Information on Climate Change				
	Pilot (n=626)	Counterfactual (n=709)	P-Value t-test (non- clustered)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
A lot	14.9% (93)	13.0% (92)	0.321	0.009**	0.258
Some	63.1% (395)	58.1% (412)	0.063		
A little	18.7% (117)	24.8% (176)	0.007		
None	3.2% (20)	3.9% (28)	N/A		
Have no access to information of this kind	0.2% (1)	0.1% (1)	N/A		

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Q35-Q38. What sources have been the most useful to you for information about climate change or how to address it?

Most useful sources	Percentage Who Feel ___ has been the Most Useful Source for Information about Climate Change or How to Address it	
	Pilot (n=632)	Counterfactual (n=713)
Television	94.3% (596)	92.6% (660)
Radio	15.0% (95)	21.2% (151)
Internet / webpages	53.2% (336)	49.4% (352)
Social media (e.g., Facebook)	16.3% (103)	12.9% (92)
Daily newspapers	25.2% (159)	20.9% (149)
Weekly newspapers	4.1% (26)	4.1% (29)
Magazines	8.1% (51)	5.8% (41)
Social campaigns	5.9% (37)	1.5% (11)
Friends/classmates/colleagues	11.6% (73)	8.4% (60)
Outdoor advertisements (billboards, posters)	4.1% (26)	2.9% (21)
Parents/siblings/children (family)	4.7% (30)	3.2% (23)
Printed information fliers	4.4% (28)	1.8% (13)
Local CSOs/organizations	4.0% (25)	0.4% (3)
Public meetings	10.0% (63)	1.5% (11)
Mayor or municipal council	3.6% (23)	0.3% (2)
Books	2.8% (18)	2.0% (14)
I'm not informed about climate change	0.2% (1)	0.3% (2)

Note: More than one response option was possible, so columns may add up to more than 100 percent.

Q39-Q42. How well informed do you feel you are about the following issues related to climate change?

Issues Related to Climate Change	Group	Not at all informed	Not very well informed	Fairly well informed	Very well informed	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Q39. The different causes of climate change	Pilot (n=630)	5.4% (34)	48.4% (305)	44.0% (277)	2.2% (14)	0.015*	0.326
	Counterfactual (n=708)	6.9% (49)	39.3% (278)	50.0% (354)	3.8% (27)		
Q40. The possible global consequences of climate change	Pilot (n=632)	6.8% (43)	39.6% (250)	48.6% (307)	5.1% (32)	0.002**	0.162
	Counterfactual (n=709)	6.8% (48)	30.0% (213)	57.1% (405)	6.1% (43)		
Q41. The consequences of climate change in my municipality	Pilot (n=632)	10.4% (66)	45.4% (287)	40.3% (255)	3.8% (24)	0.000**	0.103
	Counterfactual (n=707)	8.5% (60)	35.6% (252)	51.1% (361)	4.8% (34)		
Q42. Ways in which we can reduce climate change	Pilot (n=630)	13.5% (85)	51.7% (326)	30.6% (193)	4.1% (26)	0.121	0.575
	Counterfactual (n=705)	13.3% (94)	46.0% (324)	38.0% (268)	2.7% (19)		

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Q45. When do you think climate change will start to substantially affect people in Macedonia?

Perceived time when people will be affected by climate change	Percentage Who Think ___ is When Climate Change Will Substantially Affect People in Macedonia				
	Pilot (n=633)	Counterfactual (n=713)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Now	70.0% (443)	58.3% (416)	0.000	0.000**	0.012*
10 years	16.4% (104)	24.0% (171)	0.001		
25 years	6.0% (38)	7.2% (51)	0.397		
50 years	2.2% (14)	4.6% (33)	N/A		
100 years	0.9% (6)	1.1% (8)	N/A		
Never	0.8% (5)	0.8% (6)	N/A		
Don't Know	3.6% (23)	3.9% (28)	N/A		

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Q46. Do you think climate change will affect you or your family in some way?

Response	Percentage Who Think Climate Change Will Affect Them or Their Family in Some Way				
	Pilot (n=632)	Counterfactual (n=713)	P-Value (t-test)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Definitely yes	57.3% (362)	60.4% (431)	0.238	0.365	0.712
Probably yes	37.0% (234)	33.2% (237)	0.147		
Maybe yes, maybe no	2.4% (15)	2.2% (16)	0.875		
Probably no	1.4% (9)	2.0% (14)	0.447		
Definitely no	0.5% (3)	1.0% (7)	0.280		
Don't Know	1.4% (9)	1.1% (8)	0.621		

Q47-Q53. Do you think climate change will have positive or negative effects in the future on:

Sector	Group	Very negative	Somewhat negative	Neither positive nor negative	Somewhat positive	Very positive	Positive for some and negative for others	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Q47. Ecology-Animals and plants	Pilot (n=633)	34.6% (219)	56.2% (356)	3.9% (25)	2.2% (14)	1.1% (7)	1.7 (11)	0.2% (1)	0.000**	0.199
	Counterfactual (n=712)	46.2% (329)	45.4% (323)	3.9% (28)	1.0% (7)	0.1% (1)	2.8% (20)	0.6% (4)		
Q48. People in Macedonia	Pilot (n=633)	27.5% (174)	56.7% (359)	10.0% (63)	2.4% (15)	0.8% (5)	2.1% (13)	0.6% (4)	0.000**	0.301
	Counterfactual (n=712)	37.1% (264)	48.3% (344)	10.4% (74)	0.7% (5)	0.1% (1)	2.2% (16)	1.1% (8)		
Q49. People in other parts of the world	Pilot (n=630)	28.7% (181)	53.0% (334)	10.5% (66)	1.6% (10)	0.6% (4)	3.2% (20)	2.4% (15)	0.000**	0.154
	Counterfactual (n=712)	39.6% (282)	43.0% (306)	7.7% (55)	0.4% (3)	0.3% (2)	6.3% (45)	2.7% (19)		
Q50. You (Respondent)	Pilot (n=633)	27.8% (176)	56.9% (360)	11.2% (71)	2.5% (16)	0.5% (3)	0.0% (0)	1.1% (7)	0.063	0.584
	Counterfactual (n=712)	33.8% (241)	49.9% (355)	13.3% (95)	1.0% (7)	0.3% (2)	0.7% (5)	1.0% (7)		
Q51. Your children (Next generation of family)	Pilot (n=632)	31.3% (198)	53.0% (335)	11.9% (75)	2.1% (13)	0.5% (3)	0.0% (0)	1.3% (8)	0.049*	0.580
	Counterfactual (n=710)	35.5% (252)	49.7% (353)	11.1% (79)	0.7% (5)	0.3% (2)	1.1% (8)	1.5% (11)		
Q52. Your livelihood, job, or income	Pilot (n=632)	21.0% (133)	49.1% (310)	24.1% (152)	1.9% (12)	1.3% (8)	0.0% (0)	2.7% (17)	0.001**	0.236
	Counterfactual (n=711)	29.8% (212)	42.3% (301)	22.6% (161)	0.7% (5)	0.6% (4)	1.3% (9)	2.7% (19)		
Q53. The Macedonia economy	Pilot (n=633)	22.0% (139)	53.1% (336)	19.3% (122)	2.5% (16)	0.6% (4)	0.0% (0)	2.5% (16)	0.000**	0.150
	Counterfactual (n=711)	33.5% (238)	44.4% (316)	15.2% (108)	0.6% (4)	0.4% (3)	1.5% (11)	4.4% (31)		

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Note: The Mann-Whitney U tests and Clustered Somers' D tests were run only on the series of responses ranging from "very negative" to "very positive." Possible responses "positive for some and negative for others," and "I don't know" were not included in the calculations.

Q54-Q65: To what extent does climate change cause or affect each of the following events?

Event	Group	Some or A great deal	A little or Not at all	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Q54. Timing or intensity of rain	Pilot (n=633)	87.7% (555)	11.3% (72)	0.001**	0.256
	Counterfactual (n=713)	79.8% (569)	19.5% (139)		
Q55. Floods	Pilot (n=632)	88.8% (561)	10.9% (69)	0.179	0.674
	Counterfactual (n=713)	84.3% (601)	15.0% (107)		
Q56. Droughts	Pilot (n=633)	93.2% (590)	6.6% (42)	0.007**	0.523
	Counterfactual (n=713)	91.2% (654)	7.6% (54)		
Q57. Agricultural growing seasons	Pilot (n=633)	86.4% (547)	13.1% (83)	0.156	0.690
	Counterfactual (n=713)	80.5% (574)	17.5% (125)		
Q58. Summer temperatures	Pilot (n=633)	94.0% (595)	5.7% (36)	0.016*	0.529
	Counterfactual (n=713)	92.7% (661)	6.8% (48)		
Q59. Winter temperatures	Pilot (n=633)	90.8% (575)	8.8% (56)	0.000**	0.269
	Counterfactual (n=713)	90.5% (645)	8.8% (63)		
Q60. Food prices	Pilot (n=633)	87.2% (552)	12.2% (77)	0.001**	0.496
	Counterfactual (n=713)	85.0% (606)	13.5% (96)		
Q61. Air quality	Pilot (n=633)	82.0% (519)	16.8% (106)	0.164	0.764
	Counterfactual (n=713)	81.2% (579)	17.5% (125)		
Q62. Water quality	Pilot (n=633)	81.6% (517)	17.6% (111)	0.005**	0.563
	Counterfactual (n=713)	83.9% (598)	15.2% (108)		

Event	Group	Some or A great deal	A little or Not at all	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Q63. Crop damage caused by insects or diseases	Pilot (n=633)	82.4% (522)	16.7% (106)	0.173	0.747
	Counterfactual (n=713)	80.1% (571)	16.4% (117)		
Q64. Changes in the local economy	Pilot (n=633)	73.8% (467)	23.8% (151)	0.001**	0.360
	Counterfactual (n=711)	74.7% (531)	20.5% (146)		
Q65. Forest fires	Pilot (n=633)	81.1% (513)	18.8% (119)	0.021*	0.574
	Counterfactual (n=713)	75.5% (538)	23.4% (167)		

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Q66-Q70. Please state your level of agreement with the following statements:

Statement	Group	Strongly disagree	Some-what disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Some-what agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Q66. The actions of a single individual can make a difference in climate change	Pilot (n=633)	23.7% (150)	27.5% (174)	20.4% (129)	23.1% (146)	3.6% (23)	1.7% (11)	0.021*	0.386
	Counter-factual (n=713)	30.9% (220)	24.0% (171)	17.4% (124)	17.1% (122)	6.3% (45)	4.3% (31)		
Q67. Protecting the environment improves economic growth and provides new jobs	Pilot (n=633)	3.6% (23)	11.4% (72)	19.4% (123)	48.8% (309)	15.2% (96)	1.6% (10)	0.879	0.967
	Counter-factual (n=713)	4.9% (35)	9.0% (64)	23.8% (170)	37.9% (270)	18.9% (135)	5.5% (39)		
Q68. The government should provide incentives for people to look after the environment	Pilot (n=633)	0.9% (6)	4.1% (26)	5.7% (36)	42.0% (266)	46.8% (296)	0.5% (3)	0.065	0.362
	Counter-factual (n=710)	1.5% (11)	2.5% (18)	5.4% (38)	37.2% (264)	51.0% (362)	2.4% (17)		
Q69. Activities to reduce climate change are not of great interest to my family	Pilot (n=633)	19.1% (121)	33.3% (211)	21.5% (136)	17.7% (112)	5.8% (37)	2.5% (16)	0.000**	0.148
	Counter-factual (n=712)	35.0% (249)	21.1% (150)	22.9% (163)	12.6% (90)	4.2% (30)	4.2% (30)		
Q70. Dealing with climate change should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs	Pilot (n=632)	4.0% (25)	12.2% (77)	27.7% (175)	37.8% (239)	15.8% (100)	2.5% (16)	0.055	0.478
	Counter-factual (n=712)	8.4% (60)	12.1% (86)	29.5% (210)	26.4% (188)	18.8% (134)	4.8% (34)		

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Q71. How important is it, in your view, to take collective action to reduce any negative impacts arising from climate change?

Level of Importance	Percentage Who Think Taking Collective Action Is Important to Reduce Negative Impacts of Climate Change				
	Pilot (n=633)	Counterfactual (n=712)	P-Value (t-test)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Definitely important	64.8% (410)	56.2% (400)	0.001	0.000**	0.061
Rather important	31.6% (200)	32.3% (230)	0.781		
Neither important nor unimportant	2.5% (16)	8.0% (57)	N/A		
Rather unimportant	0.6% (4)	1.8% (13)	N/A		
Definitely unimportant	0.0% (0)	0.8% (6)	N/A		
Don't Know	0.5% (3)	0.8% (6)	N/A		

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Q74. In the past 12 months, have you seen any billboards, posters or fliers about how to address the causes or consequences of climate change in your municipality?

Response	Percentage Who Answered ___ to Having Seen Billboards, Posters or Fliers about how to Address the Causes or Consequences of Climate Change in their Municipality			
	Pilot (n=631)	Counterfactual (n=709)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Yes	9.8% (62)	3.5% (25)	0.000**	0.024*
No	90.2% (569)	96.5% (684)		

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Q76-Q88. I will read you a list of actions that you may have taken in the last 12 months. Please state if when taking some of these actions you were motivated to reduce the causes and consequences of climate change?

Actions	Group	No, haven't taken such action	Yes, climate change was the motivation	Yes, but climate change was not the motivation	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
Q76. Used energy efficient light bulbs	Pilot (n=632)	59.5% (376)	4.6% (29)	35.9% (227)	0.030*	0.593
	Counterfactual (n=710)	66.5% (472)	3.7% (26)	29.9% (212)		
Q77. Used less energy in other ways	Pilot (n=630)	59.4% (374)	5.2% (33)	35.4% (223)	0.000**	0.390
	Counterfactual (n=710)	49.3% (350)	4.1% (29)	46.6% (331)		
Q78. Installed solar panels	Pilot (n=631)	93.5% (590)	1.3% (8)	5.2% (33)	0.081	0.447
	Counterfactual (n=711)	95.4% (678)	0.3% (2)	4.4% (31)		
Q79. Recycled	Pilot (n=630)	92.9% (585)	2.7% (17)	4.4% (28)	0.008**	0.452
	Counterfactual (n=711)	88.9% (632)	6.2% (44)	4.9% (35)		
Q80. Changed farming techniques or types of crops grown	Pilot (n=631)	91.3% (576)	2.1% (13)	6.7% (42)	0.104	0.328
	Counterfactual (n=710)	93.5% (664)	2.4% (17)	4.1% (29)		
Q81. Conserved water/improved irrigation systems	Pilot (n=633)	78.7% (498)	5.7% (36)	15.6% (99)	0.000**	0.376
	Counterfactual (n=711)	69.1% (491)	5.8% (41)	25.2% (179)		
Q82. Contact municipal government about climate change issues	Pilot (n=631)	97.0% (612)	1.9% (12)	1.1% (7)	0.157	0.151
	Counterfactual (n=710)	98.2% (697)	1.5% (11)	0.3% (2)		
Q83. Contact national government about climate change issues	Pilot (n=631)	99.4% (627)	0.3% (2)	0.3% (2)	0.790	0.738
	Counterfactual (n=709)	99.2% (703)	0.6% (4)	0.3% (2)		
Q84. Contact private companies about climate change issues	Pilot (n=632)	98.4% (622)	0.8% (5)	0.8% (5)	0.203	0.173
	Counterfactual (n=710)	99.0% (703)	0.8% (6)	0.1% (1)		
Q85. Support/volunteer for an NGO working	Pilot (n=632)	97.6% (617)	1.3% (8)	1.1% (7)	0.312	0.241

Actions	Group	No, haven't taken such action	Yes, climate change was the motivation	Yes, but climate change was not the motivation	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
on environmental or climate change issues	Counterfactual (n=709)	98.7% (700)	0.7% (5)	0.6% (4)		
Q86. Take part in a campaign about a climate change issue	Pilot (n=633)	97.5% (617)	1.6% (10)	0.9% (6)	0.230	0.234
	Counterfactual (n=709)	98.7% (700)	0.8% (6)	0.4% (3)		
Q87. Make other people aware about climate change	Pilot (n=632)	93.2% (589)	4.4% (28)	2.4% (15)	0.127	0.410
	Counterfactual (n=710)	94.1% (668)	4.9% (35)	1.0% (7)		
Q88. Other, please specify: _____	Pilot (n=633)	99.2% (628)	0.2% (1)	0.6% (4)	0.207	0.195
	Counterfactual (n=686)	99.9% (685)	0.0% (0)	0.1% (1)		

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Q90. While all scientists do not agree on the expected impacts of climate change, most agree that in the next 100 years, the average temperature of the earth will rise by about \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.

Average Temperature Rise in Celsius	Degrees Celsius by which the Average Temperature of the Earth Will Rise in the Next 100 Years.			
	Pilot (n=633)	Counterfactual (n=708)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Mean Value	53.5	49.4	0.371	0.759

Q91. Are you aware of any actions undertaken in the area of your municipality over the last year that were related to climate change?

Response	Percentage Who Answered ___ to Being Aware of Any Actions Undertaken in Their Municipality over the Last Year that Were Related to Climate Change			
	Pilot (n=633)	Counterfactual (n=713)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Yes	8.4% (53)	6.6% (47)	0.214	0.597
No	91.6% (580)	93.4% (666)		

Q93-Q94. Who do you think should have the main responsibility for tackling climate change?

Main responsibility for dealing with climate change lies with:	Percentage Who Think Dealing with Climate is Mainly the Responsibility of _____		
	Pilot (n=624)	Counterfactual (n=695)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)
International organizations	26.6% (166)	32.7% (227)	0.016*
National government	37.8% (236)	38.3% (266)	0.866
Municipal government	10.7% (67)	10.1% (70)	0.693
Business and industry	12.3% (77)	12.4% (86)	0.985
Environmental organizations	17.3% (108)	13.2% (92)	0.040*
Civil society	9.8% (61)	4.5% (31)	0.000**
Individuals	3.4% (21)	3.2% (22)	N/A
Everyone	27.1% (169)	25.0% (174)	0.398
Nothing can be done	1.9% (12)	1.6% (11)	N/A
Other	0.3% (2)	1.0% (7)	N/A

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Notes:

- Respondents gave one or two answers, so columns may add up to more than 100 percent.
- The clustered chi2 test run on the responses to Q93 is insignificant [Pearson's chi-square test (clustered); p=0.793].
- The clustered chi2 test run on the responses to Q94 is insignificant [Pearson's chi-square test (clustered); p=0.504].

Q95. To deal with the problem of climate change, do you think the national government is doing:

Response	Percentage Who Think that the National Government is Doing ____ about Problem of Climate Change.				
	Pilot (n=632)	Counterfactual (n=711)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Too much	2.1% (13)	0.8% (6)	N/A	0.542	0.876
About the right amount	34.3% (217)	32.8% (233)	0.545		
Not enough	59.7% (377)	58.1% (413)	0.561		
Don't Know	4.0% (25)	8.3% (59)	N/A		

Q96. To deal with the problem of climate change, do you think your municipal government is doing:

Response	Percentage Who think that the Municipal Government Is Doing _____ about Problem of Climate Change				
	Pilot (n=632)	Counterfactual (n=710)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Too much	0.9% (6)	0.7% (5)	0.619	0.292	0.767
About the right amount	30.2% (191)	27.0% (192)	0.198		
Not enough	63.4% (401)	64.1% (455)	0.809		
Don't Know	5.4% (34)	8.2% (58)	0.044		

Q98. How important is for you to be able to influence decisions in your community/municipality?

Statement	Percentage Who Feel It Is __ To Be Able to Influence Decisions in their Community/Municipality (Q98)				
	Pilot (n=857)	Counterfactual (n=915)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Very important	30.7% (263)	29.4% (269)	0.554	0.432	0.870
Somewhat important	34.3% (294)	37.3% (341)	0.194		
Of little importance	17.0% (146)	21.2% (194)	0.026*		
Not important	18.0% (154)	12.1% (111)	0.001**		

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Q99-Q111. To what extent did you take any of the following activities to engage the municipal government to solve a local issue in the last 12 months?

Q113-Q125. To what extent did you take any of the following activities to address a climate change issue in the last 12 months?

To what extent did you take any of the following activities to engage the municipal government to solve a local issue in the last 12 months? (Q99-Q111)				To what extent did you take any of the following activities to address a climate change issue in the last 12 months? (Q113-Q125)	
Actions	Group	Yes, often	Yes, rarely	Group	Yes, To address a climate change issue
Q99. I expressed my opinion at a meeting in the community council	Pilot (n=864)	1.3% (11)	3.6% (31)	Pilot (n=633)	0.9% (6)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	2.2% (21)	4.1% (38)	Counterfactual (n=713)	2.7% (19)
Q100. I have personally contacted a friend employed at the municipal government to solve a local issue (not for personal reasons)	Pilot (n=864)	2.1% (18)	9.1% (79)	Pilot (n=633)	2.8% (18)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	3.2% (30)	4.7% (44)	Counterfactual (n=713)	2.5% (18)
Q101. I contacted the mayor and/or the counselors	Pilot (n=864)	2.1% (18)	7.5% (65)	Pilot (n=633)	2.2% (14)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	3.0% (28)	6.6% (62)	Counterfactual (n=713)	2.9% (21)
Q102. I sent a letter or email to the municipality	Pilot (n=864)	0.2% (2)	1.3% (11)	Pilot (n=633)	0% (0)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	0.4% (4)	1.9% (18)	Counterfactual (n=713)	0.3% (2)
Q103. I signed a petition, an application, an appeal, or a complaint to the community authorities	Pilot (n=864)	0.1% (1)	2.9% (16)	Pilot (n=633)	0.3% (2)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	0.7% (7)	1.8% (17)	Counterfactual (n=713)	0.4% (3)
Q104. I participated in a citizen meeting or an initiative	Pilot (n=864)	2.0% (17)	4.2% (36)	Pilot (n=633)	2.1% (13)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	2.8% (26)	4.4% (41)	Counterfactual (n=713)	2.5% (18)
Q105. I protested	Pilot (n=864)	0.7% (6)	0.6% (6)	Pilot (n=633)	0.5% (3)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	1.4% (12)	1.6% (15)	Counterfactual (n=713)	1.0% (7)

To what extent did you take any of the following activities to engage the municipal government to solve a local issue in the last 12 months? (Q99-Q111)				To what extent did you take any of the following activities to address a climate change issue in the last 12 months? (Q113-Q125)	
Actions	Group	Yes, often	Yes, rarely	Group	Yes, To address a climate change issue
Q106. I joined an organization to solve a local issue	Pilot (n=864)	1.6% (14)	2.3% (20)	Pilot (n=633)	1.4% (9)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	1.2% (11)	3.7% (35)	Counterfactual (n=713)	1.7% (12)
Q107. I asked a political party to be an intermediary to help solve a political issue	Pilot (n=864)	0.7% (6)	2.9% (25)	Pilot (n=633)	0.3% (2)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	1.9% (18)	2.9% (27)	Counterfactual (n=713)	1.1% (8)
Q108. I asked an NGO to be an intermediary to help solve a political issue	Pilot (n=864)	0.3% (3)	1.0% (9)	Pilot (n=633)	0.8% (5)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	0.9% (8)	1.5% (14)	Counterfactual (n=713)	0.6% (4)
Q109. I asked a church/mosque party to be an intermediary to help solve a political issue	Pilot (n=864)	0.3% (3)	0.8% (7)	Pilot (n=633)	0.6% (4)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	0.6% (6)	0.6% (6)	Counterfactual (n=713)	0.1% (1)
Q110. I associated in a group to pursue my interest	Pilot (n=864)	0.5% (4)	2.0% (17)	Pilot (n=633)	1.3% (8)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	2.7% (25)	3.3% (31)	Counterfactual (n=713)	1.8% (13)
Q111. Other, please specify: _____	Pilot (n=864)	0.0% (0)	0.1% (1)	Pilot (n=633)	0.2% (1)
	Counterfactual (n=936)	0.2% (2)	0.1% (1)	Counterfactual (n=713)	0.0% (0)

Q126. What is the main reason you did not take action to engage the municipal government to solve a local issue?

Reasons for not taking action to engage the municipal government to solve a local issue	Percentage who feel ___ is the main reason for not taking action to engage the municipal government to solve a local issue			
	Pilot (n=703)	Counterfactual (n=753)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
I do not believe anything will be changed	20.9% (147)	24.7% (186)	0.118	0.743
I know that they will not hear me out	10.5% (74)	10.8% (81)		
It would be a waste of time that does not have any results	9.2% (65)	8.5% (64)		
Personal indifference	21.6% (152)	18.9% (142)		
It is not my business	27.3% (192)	22.7% (171)		
I am afraid of the consequences	1.0% (7)	1.3% (10)		
I do not have any specific reason	5.1% (36)	7.0% (53)		
Other	4.3% (30)	6.1% (46)		

Q127. Overall, has your level of engagement with the municipal government increased, decreased or stayed the same over the past two years?

Change in level of engagement	Percentage Whose Level of Engagement with the Municipal Government ___ over the Past Two Years (Q127)				
	Pilot (n=855)	Counterfactual (n=916)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
Increased	3.4% (29)	4.9% (45)	N/A	0.114	0.231
Stayed the same	93.2% (797)	92.8% (850)	0.728		
Decreased	3.4% (29)	2.3% (21)	N/A		

Q129-Q132. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?	Areas	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Q129. Municipal government actively encourages citizens to propose solutions on local problems and engage in its work.	Pilot (n=829)	10.6% (88)	19.3% (160)	21.5% (178)	37.2% (308)	6.3% (52)	5.2% (43)	0.000**	0.152
	Counter-factual (n=932)	19.6% (183)	18.2% (170)	24.7% (230)	26.3% (245)	6.0% (56)	5.2% (48)		
Q130. Municipal government is open to hearing ideas and priorities from people.	Pilot (n=829)	8.9% (74)	19.3% (160)	23.2% (192)	33.9% (281)	10.1% (84)	4.6% (38)	0.000**	0.187
	Counter-factual (n=932)	17.6% (164)	16.5% (154)	26.4% (246)	28.1% (262)	6.2% (58)	5.2% (48)		
Q131. Municipal government responds to requests from people.	Pilot (n=829)	8.7% (72)	17.7% (147)	25.8% (214)	30.6% (254)	11.9% (99)	5.2% (43)	0.000**	0.093
	Counter-factual (n=930)	19.1% (178)	17.2% (160)	27.1% (252)	24.8% (231)	6.3% (59)	5.4% (50)		
Q132. Municipal government acts on citizen priorities.	Pilot (n=829)	8.1% (67)	20.6% (171)	27.7% (230)	28.6% (237)	10.7% (89)	4.2% (35)	0.000**	0.126
	Counter-factual (n=929)	19.8% (184)	18.9% (176)	25.1% (233)	25.4% (236)	5.4% (50)	5.4% (50)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups statistically significant at the 99% confidence level  
 Note: The Mann-Whitney U and Somers' D tests do not include the "Don't know" responses.

Q133. To what extent do you agree with the following statement?

To what extent do you agree with the following statement?	Area	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Q133. Women can influence municipal government priorities as much as men can.	Pilot (n=829)	10.1% (84)	9.8% (81)	14.7% (122)	25.7% (213)	37.3% (309)	2.4% (20)	0.001**	0.579
	Counter-factual (n=934)	12.8% (120)	11.0% (103)	13.5% (126)	30.1% (281)	28.6% (267)	4.0% (37)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups statistically significant at the 99% confidence level  
 Note: The Mann-Whitney U and Somers' D tests do not include the "Don't know" responses.

Q134-Q135. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?	Area	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Q134. Our municipal government is <b>willing</b> to take meaningful action to address climate change.	Pilot (n=631)	9.8% (62)	18.5% (117)	24.2% (153)	32.6% (206)	6.5% (41)	8.2% (52)	0.000**	0.226
	Counter-factual (n=710)	15.1% (107)	20.3% (144)	25.1% (178)	20.0% (142)	6.5% (46)	13.1% (93)		
Q135. Our municipal government is <b>able</b> to take meaningful action to address climate change.	Pilot (n=631)	9.0% (57)	19.8% (125)	23.9% (151)	32.6% (206)	8.9% (56)	5.7% (36)	0.000**	0.191
	Counter-factual (n=710)	18.6% (132)	18.9% (134)	24.4% (173)	24.8% (176)	5.4% (38)	8.0% (57)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual groups statistically significant at the 99% confidence level  
 Note: The Mann-Whitney U and Somers' D tests do not include the "Don't know" responses.

Q136. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

Statement	Group	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Q136. People from different groups in my municipality can collaborate well together to increase resilience to negative effects of climate change.	Pilot (n=631)	5.9% (37)	11.4% (72)	21.4% (135)	45.2% (285)	11.9% (75)	4.3% (27)	0.963	0.991
	Counter-factual (n=710)	8.0% (57)	10.4% (74)	22.8% (162)	37.9% (269)	16.2% (115)	4.6% (33)		

Q137-Q142. To what degree do you trust the following institutions, based on the last 12 months?

Institutions	Group	I have no trust at all	I have no trust	Neither trust nor distrust	I trust them	I fully trust them	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Q137. Government of the Republic of Macedonia	Pilot (n=853)	25.0% (213)	16.1% (137)	19.1% (163)	24.2% (206)	14.4% (123)	1.3% (11)	0.022*	0.722
	Counterfactual (n=896)	22.5% (202)	10.2% (91)	19.1% (171)	34.3% (307)	11.6% (104)	2.3% (21)		
Q138. Public Enterprises	Pilot (n=855)	23.0% (197)	20.8% (178)	23.9% (204)	24.0% (205)	5.8% (50)	2.5% (21)	0.417	0.885
	Counterfactual (n=906)	22.1% (200)	17.7% (160)	26.9% (244)	26.4% (239)	4.2% (38)	2.8% (25)		
Q139. Private Enterprises	Pilot (n=854)	21.1% (180)	19.8% (169)	30.3% (259)	22.2% (190)	4.4% (38)	2.1% (18)	0.222	0.803
	Counterfactual (n=906)	22.2% (201)	16.1% (146)	28.4% (257)	26.3% (238)	4.7% (43)	2.3% (21)		
Q140. Bodies of Municipal Administration (Mayor and Municipal Council)	Pilot (n=855)	11.3% (97)	12.4% (106)	26.4% (226)	30.4% (260)	18.4% (157)	1.1% (9)	0.000**	0.135
	Counterfactual (n=904)	21.7% (196)	12.9% (117)	24.6% (222)	28.4% (257)	10.1% (91)	2.3% (21)		
Q141. Civic Associations (CSOs/NGOs)	Pilot (n=854)	13.5% (115)	14.4% (123)	30.9% (264)	27.2% (232)	6.2% (53)	7.8% (67)	0.507	0.889
	Counterfactual (n=906)	15.0% (136)	12.4% (112)	28.7% (260)	27.9% (253)	7.6% (69)	8.4% (76)		
Q142. Media	Pilot (n=855)	19.3% (165)	15.3% (131)	32.3% (276)	24.9% (213)	6.8% (58)	1.4% (12)	0.511	0.883
	Counterfactual (n=906)	20.1% (182)	14.8% (134)	27.2% (246)	27.7% (251)	7.4% (67)	2.9% (26)		

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Note: The Mann-Whitney U and Somers' D tests do not include the "Don't know" responses.

Q143-Q148. To what degree do you trust the following institutions to be able to address climate change causes and impacts?

Institutions	Group	I have no trust at all	I have no trust	Neither trust nor distrust	I trust them	I fully trust them	Don't know	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Q143. Government of the Republic of Macedonia	Pilot (n=630)	13.8% (87)	18.7% (118)	18.3% (115)	32.1% (202)	15.1% (95)	2.1% (13)	0.070	0.702
	Counterfactual (n=691)	13.5% (93)	12.3% (85)	16.9% (117)	40.1% (277)	13.5% (93)	3.8% (26)		
Q144. Public Enterprises	Pilot (n=629)	13.2% (83)	20.7% (130)	25.3% (159)	30.0% (189)	8.3% (52)	2.5% (16)	0.486	0.862
	Counterfactual (n=694)	17.9% (124)	16.0% (111)	23.3% (162)	32.9% (228)	6.1% (42)	3.9% (27)		
Q145. Private Enterprises	Pilot (n=629)	12.6% (79)	22.1% (139)	33.1% (208)	24.6% (155)	5.2% (33)	2.4% (15)	0.835	0.947
	Counterfactual (n=694)	18.7% (130)	16.4% (114)	25.5% (177)	29.7% (206)	5.5% (38)	4.2% (29)		
Q146. Bodies of Municipal Administration (Mayor and Municipal Council)	Pilot (n=629)	10.0% (63)	15.6% (98)	24.8% (156)	32.1% (202)	15.9% (100)	1.6% (10)	0.005**	0.500
	Counterfactual (n=692)	14.9% (103)	14.0% (97)	24.1% (167)	32.5% (225)	9.5% (66)	4.9% (34)		
Q147. Civic Associations (CSOs/NGOs)	Pilot (n=629)	8.7% (55)	13.2% (83)	32.3% (203)	31.2% (196)	9.2% (58)	5.4% (34)	0.822	0.930
	Counterfactual (n=693)	11.5% (80)	11.4% (79)	27.8% (193)	33.5% (232)	7.8% (54)	7.9% (55)		
Q148. Media	Pilot (n=629)	9.1% (57)	16.2% (102)	30.8% (194)	31.2% (196)	10.3% (65)	2.4% (15)	0.073	0.373
	Counterfactual (n=693)	15.6% (108)	14.7% (102)	24.8% (172)	31.9% (221)	8.4% (58)	4.6% (32)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level  
 Note: The Mann-Whitney U and Somers' D tests do not include the "Don't know" responses.

Q149. How much have you and your family been affected by extreme weather events or natural disasters in the last 10 years? Please consider both financial and health impacts.

Level of impact of extreme weather events/ natural disasters on respondent and respondent's family	Reported Impact of Extreme Weather Events/ Natural Disasters in Last 10 Years on Respondent and Respondent's Family (Percent)				
	Pilot (n=861)	Counterfactual (n=925)	P-Value (t-test)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
A great deal	11.7% (101)	10.6% (98)	0.446	0.000**	0.248
A moderate amount	27.3% (235)	41.3% (382)	0.000		
Only a little	21.3% (183)	23.2% (215)	0.313		
Not at all	39.7% (342)	24.9% (230)	0.000		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Q150. What share of your annual income comes from your own agricultural production?

Response	Share of Annual Income from Own Agricultural Production			
	Pilot (n=239)	Counterfactual (n=391)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Share of Annual Income from Own Agricultural Production	40.9%	31.5%	0.000**	0.311

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Q151. What share of your annual food consumption comes from your own agricultural production?

Response	Share of Annual Food Consumption from Own Agricultural Production			
	Pilot (n=412)	Counterfactual (n=593)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Share of Annual Food Consumption from Own Agricultural Production	31.4%	32.9%	0.364	0.756

Q152. Are you male or female?

Response	Percentage Who Answered ___.			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Male	55.6% (480)	55.9% (523)	0.891	0.960
Female	44.4% (384)	44.1% (413)		

Q153. What is your age?

Mean Age of the Population	Age of the Population			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Mean Age	43	42	0.238	0.492

Q153. What is your age?

Age Group	Age of Respondents According to Age Groups (Q153)			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
18-19	4.1% (35)	3.5% (33)	0.209	0.489
20-29	21.9% (189)	24.1% (226)		
30-39	17.8% (154)	19.1% (179)		
40-49	19.3% (167)	19.4% (182)		
50-59	18.9% (163)	17.3% (162)		
60-69	13.2% (114)	11.5% (108)		
70-79	4.3% (37)	3.6% (34)		
80+	0.6% (5)	1.3% (12)		

Q154. What is your nationality?

Response	Percentage Who Answered __ .			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value Pearson's chi- square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi- square test (clustered)
Macedonian	51.4% (444)	69.3% (649)	0.000**	0.371
Albanian	38.5% (333)	28.8% (270)		
Serbian	0.2% (2)	0.3% (3)		
Turkish	6.1% (53)	0.9% (8)		
Vlach	0.2% (2)	0.0% (0)		
Roma	0.9% (8)	0.1% (1)		
Bosnian	0.9% (8)	0.2% (2)		
Other	1.6% (14)	0.3% (3)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Q154a. What is your nationality?

Nationality	Nationality of Respondents – Macedonians + Non-Albanians, and Albanians (Q154)			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Macedonian + all other non-Albanians	61.5% (531)	71.2% (666)	0.000**	0.538
Albanian	38.5% (333)	28.8% (270)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Q155. What is your marital status?

Response	Percentage Who Answered __.			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value Pearson's chi- square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi- square test (clustered)
Married (or live with a partner)	73.1% (632)	68.9% (645)	0.089	0.454
Unmarried	21.9% (189)	26.6% (249)		
Widower, widow	4.5% (39)	3.7% (35)		
Divorced, separated	0.5% (4)	0.7% (7)		

Q156-Q157. Do you have children and grandchildren?

Response	Percentage Who Have __.			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Q156. Children	74.3% (642)	68.9% (645)	0.011*	0.246
Q157. Grandchildren	30.8% (266)	27.2% (255)	0.098	0.294

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

Q158. What is your level of education?

Response	Percentage Who Answered __.			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
No education or less than primary	5.2% (45)	5.0% (47)	0.039*	0.627
Primary	33.2% (287)	27.2% (255)		
Secondary (or 3-year secondary)	44.2% (382)	49.9% (467)		
University	17.0% (147)	17.0% (159)		
Master or PhD	0.3% (3)	0.9% (8)		

\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 95% confidence level

Q159. What is your primary work activity?

Response	Percentage Who Answered __ .			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value Pearson's chi- square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi- square test (clustered)
Worker in private sector	15.6% (135)	20.9% (196)	0.000**	0.350
Worker in a public enterprise	13.0% (112)	10.1% (95)		
Unemployed	23.8% (206)	33.1% (310)		
Farmer	8.8% (76)	3.5% (33)		
Student	7.2% (62)	5.7% (53)		
Housewife	17.2% (149)	12.0% (112)		
Private owner, entrepreneur	2.4% (21)	1.7% (16)		
Retired	11.5% (99)	11.4% (107)		
Other	0.5% (4)	1.5% (14)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Q160. What is your secondary work activity?

Response	Percentage Who Answered __ .			
	Pilot (n=182)	Counterfactual (n=236)	P-Value Pearson's chi- square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi- square test (clustered)
Worker in private sector	0.3% (3)	0.6% (6)	0.000**	0.390
Worker in a public enterprise	0.0% (0)	0.1% (1)		
Unemployed	6.5% (56)	4.3% (40)		
Farmer	8.3% (72)	14.1% (132)		
Student	1.3% (11)	0.7% (7)		
Housewife	3.2% (28)	4.1% (38)		
Private owner, entrepreneur	0.1% (1)	0.1% (1)		
Retired	0.3% (3)	0.3% (3)		
Other	0.9% (8)	0.9% (8)		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

Q160a. What is your primary/secondary work activity? (Farmers only)

Response	Percentage Who Answered Farmer (Primary or Secondary work activity)			
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Linear regression (clustered)
Farmer (Primary and Secondary)	17% (147)	17.5% (164)	0.776	0.956

Q161. What is the average monthly income for your household?

Response	Percentage Who Answered __.			
	Pilot (n=740)	Counterfactual (n=678)	P-Value Mann-Whitney U test (non-clustered)	P-Value Somers' D test (clustered)
Up to 10,000 MKD (Approx. \$215 USD) <sup>56</sup>	32.1% (277)	26.3% (246)	0.954	0.986
10,000–18,000 MKD (Approx. \$215–\$385 USD)	22.3% (193)	21.2% (198)		
18,000–25,000 MKD (Approx. \$385–\$535 USD)	19.1% (165)	14.0% (131)		
25,000–40,000 MKD (Approx. \$535–\$860 USD)	9.5% (82)	8.4% (79)		
Above 40,000 MKD (Approx. \$860 USD)	2.7% (23)	2.6% (24)		

<sup>56</sup> USD-MKD exchange rate based on June 2013 rates (\$1 USD=47 MKD).

Q162. In which municipality do you live?

Response	Percentage Who Answered __.	
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)
Vinica	14.6% (126)	Debarca 9.6% (90)
Mavrovo and Rostuse	10.4% (90)	Kratovo 13.5% (126)
Bogovinje	14.6% (126)	Zrnovci 9.6% (90)
Krivogastani	10.4% (90)	Brvenica 13.5% (126)
Tearce	14.6% (126)	Aracinovo 13.5% (126)
Bogdanci	10.4% (90)	Legunovce 13.5% (126)
Pehcevo	10.4% (90)	Caska 13.5% (126)
Studenicani	14.6% (126)	Resen 13.5% (126)

Q163. Where is your home located?

Response	Percentage Who Answered __.				
	Pilot (n=864)	Counterfactual (n=936)	P-Value t-test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (non-clustered)	P-Value Pearson's chi-square test (clustered)
Town (Urban)	22.2% (192)	17.3% (162)	0.009	0.002**	0.812
Main village (municipal center) in rural municipality	18.1% (156)	23.7% (222)	0.003		
Village in rural or urban municipality	59.7% (516)	59.0% (552)	0.747		

\*\* Differences between the pilot and counterfactual areas statistically significant at the 99% confidence level

## APPENDIX V: FREQUENCIES BY MUNICIPALITY FOR SELECT QUESTIONS

TABLE 1: Q18. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT CSOs/NGOs FROM OUR MUNICIPALITY ARE ACTIVELY ENCOURAGING CITIZENS TO PROPOSE SOLUTIONS TO LOCAL PROBLEMS AND ENGAGE IN THE WORK OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT?

	Total	Age									Nationality			Education			Municipality													Place of living					
		18-24	25-30	31-36	37-42	43-48	49-54	55-60	61-66	Over 66	Macedonian	Albanian	Other	Primary or less than primary	Secondary (or 3-year secondary)	University, Master or PhD	Vinica	Mavrovo and Rostuse	Bogovinje	Krivogastani	Teerce	Bogdanci	Pehcevo	Studenticani	Debarca	Kratovo	Zrnovci	Brevenica	Aracinovo	Jegunovce	Caska	Resen	Urban	Main village in the rural municipality	Other village in rural or urban municipality
N	1800	291	243	198	196	207	213	177	156	119	1093	603	104	634	849	317	126	90	126	90	126	90	90	126	90	126	90	126	126	126	126	126	354	378	1068
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly disagree	13.2	15	19	12	19	10	14	9	6	8	9	19	21	16	11	13	4	17	15	9	6	3	8	25	23	3	8	21	44	2	6	14	8	20	12
Somewhat disagree	14.8	16	15	22	15	15	11	12	14	8	15	15	11	13	15	18	19	9	15	27	10	13	2	6	6	3	7	5	28	29	25	26	13	16	15
<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27</b>
I neither agree nor disagree	25.3	25	26	24	20	27	27	30	21	26	26	25	23	26	26	23	29	34	37	29	21	29	9	37	18	24	34	8	16	44	15	23	23	25	26
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>
Somewhat agree	24.9	30	23	27	22	23	24	27	28	16	27	20	31	18	28	32	29	26	14	28	28	29	53	24	27	37	37	17	10	13	30	13	30	23	24
Strongly agree	5.1	5	7	7	7	5	4	2	5	3	6	3	6	4	5	7	3	8	3	4	3	3	7	7	11	12	8	7	2	2	3	1	6	7	4
Don't know	16.1	9	8	8	16	19	19	18	25	39	16	17	8	24	14	7	15	6	16	3	31	22	19	2	12	20	7	42	1	12	21	22	18	8	18
N.A.	0.6	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

TABLE 2: Q19. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT CSOs/NGOs FROM OUR MUNICIPALITY ARE OPEN TO HEARING IDEAS AND PRIORITIES FROM PEOPLE?

	Total	Age										Nationality			Education			Municipality													Place of living				
		18-24	25-30	31-36	37-42	43-48	49-54	55-60	61-66	Over 66	Macedonian	Albanian	Other	Primary or less than primary	Secondary (or 3-year secondary)	University, Master or PhD	Vinica	Mavrovo and Rostuse	Bogovinje	Krivogastani	Teerce	Bogdanci	Pehcevo	Studenicani	Debarca	Kratovo	Zmrovci	Brvenica	Aracinovo	Jegunovce	Caska	Resen	Urban	Main village in the rural municipality	Other village in rural or urban municipality
N	1800	291	243	198	196	207	213	177	156	119	1093	603	104	634	849	317	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	126	126	126	126	126	354	378	1068
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Strongly disagree	12.4	14	19	15	17	8	10	6	7	8	10	15	21	13	12	12	6	19	17	10	6	2	6	19	30	5	11	17	26	1	12	13	8	17	12
Somewhat disagree	16.7	18	15	20	17	17	18	17	12	15	17	17	13	15	17	19	21	13	17	20	12	14	7	10	6	9	9	10	33	28	21	27	15	17	17
<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>
I neither agree nor disagree	26.9	26	30	28	23	29	24	33	24	24	27	29	18	27	27	28	29	21	37	37	25	33	11	31	23	27	27	10	27	45	23	24	26	28	27
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>
Somewhat agree	22.6	26	21	24	19	22	21	21	29	15	25	17	32	17	25	26	24	31	13	23	22	26	47	21	23	38	39	14	10	8	25	13	28	21	21
Strongly agree	5.5	7	6	5	8	5	6	3	3	4	5	5	10	4	6	8	5	9	2	7	4	2	4	17	9	10	8	6	2	4	2	0	5	8	5
Don't know	15.4	8	9	8	14	18	21	18	25	34	15	17	6	23	13	7	13	7	15	3	32	22	26	0	7	11	7	42	2	14	16	23	18	7	18
N.A.	0.4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	

TABLE 3: Q20. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT CSOs/NGOs FROM OUR MUNICIPALITY ACT ON CITIZEN PRIORITIES?

	Total	Age									Nationality			Education			Municipality														Place of living				
		18-24	25-30	31-36	37-42	43-48	49-54	55-60	61-66	Over 66	Macedonian	Albanian	Other	Primary or less than primary	Secondary (or 3-year secondary)	University, Master or PhD	Vinica	Mavrovo and Rostuse	Bogovinje	Krivogastani	Tearce	Bogdanci	Pehevo	Studenicani	Debarca	Kratovo	Zrnovci	Brvenica	Aracinovo	Jegunovce	Caska	Resen	Urban	Main village in the rural municipality	Other village in rural or urban municipality
N	1800	291	243	198	196	207	213	177	156	119	1093	603	104	634	849	317	126	90	126	90	126	90	90	126	90	126	90	126	126	126	126	126	354	378	1068
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly disagree	13.3	14	19	17	17	12	13	6	7	10	11	16	21	15	13	11	6	22	17	12	4	1	9	17	29	7	12	20	37	1	9	12	8	21	12
Somewhat disagree	16.4	18	15	21	18	14	15	18	14	13	16	17	13	16	16	18	20	12	18	22	14	14	6	8	4	9	7	6	33	28	26	26	14	17	17
DISAGREE	29.7	32	34	38	35	26	28	23	21	23	27	33	34	31	29	29	25	34	35	34	18	16	14	25	33	16	19	25	71	29	35	38	22	37	30
I neither agree nor disagree	27.3	26	32	27	21	30	26	32	25	27	27	30	20	26	27	31	31	24	39	33	25	31	12	36	27	24	29	12	20	45	23	25	27	27	28
AGREE	26.9	34	25	27	29	26	24	26	29	16	30	20	39	20	30	32	28	34	11	29	28	31	50	39	33	42	46	20	9	10	25	13	32	28	25
Somewhat agree	21.6	27	19	21	22	21	20	21	25	13	24	16	25	15	25	26	25	22	9	19	25	30	42	26	24	33	36	14	8	9	23	13	27	22	20
Strongly agree	5.3	7	6	6	6	4	4	5	4	3	5	3	14	5	5	7	3	12	2	10	3	1	8	13	9	9	10	6	1	2	2	0	5	7	5
Don't know	15.7	8	9	8	15	18	22	18	24	34	16	17	7	23	13	7	14	7	15	3	29	22	23	0	4	17	7	42	1	16	17	24	19	7	18
N.A.	0.4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	

TABLE 4: Q129. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVELY ENCOURAGES CITIZENS TO PROPOSE SOLUTIONS ON LOCAL PROBLEMS AND ENGAGE IN ITS WORK?

	Total	Age										Nationality			Education				Municipality												Place of living				
		18-24	25-30	31-36	37-42	43-48	49-54	55-60	61-66	Over 66	Macedonian	Albanian	Other	Primary or less than primary	Secondary (or 3-year secondary)	University, Master or PhD	Vinica	Mavrovo and Rostuse	Bogovinje	Krivogastani	Teerce	Bogdanci	Pehcevo	Studenticani	Debarca	Kratovo	Zrnovci	Bivenica	Aracinovo	Jegunovce	Caska	Resen	Urban	Main village in the rural municipality	Other village in rural or urban municipality
N	1800	291	243	198	196	207	213	177	156	119	1093	603	104	634	849	317	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	126	126	126	354	378	1068
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Strongly disagree	15.1	18	16	14	16	17	16	11	11	13	12	19	19	16	15	13	6	12	14	2	13	9	4	17	29	17	12	30	44	6	13	6	9	19	16
Somewhat disagree	18.3	21	18	19	20	13	17	19	19	19	16	23	10	18	19	17	20	6	27	14	34	30	8	5	14	10	18	16	23	21	35	8	13	20	19
<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>
I neither agree nor disagree	22.7	29	24	22	21	21	23	21	15	22	23	24	13	20	22	30	23	17	37	19	21	9	19	14	11	42	24	16	19	27	10	43	30	21	21
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>
Somewhat agree	30.7	23	28	33	30	37	31	32	37	31	36	21	34	26	34	32	44	22	13	44	18	48	51	50	36	24	32	13	13	42	31	23	40	30	28
Strongly agree	6.0	4	8	5	7	7	5	7	6	5	6	6	2	7	6	5	2	8	1	17	2	2	6	14	10	5	10	10	2	0	6	7	2	7	7
Don't know	5.1	2	3	5	4	3	7	7	8	10	5	5	4	7	4	2	2	1	7	3	12	2	11	0	0	2	3	11	0	5	5	13	5	2	6
N.A.	2.2	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	0	1	2	18	5	1	0	2	34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

TABLE 5: Q130. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IS OPEN TO HEARING IDEAS AND PRIORITIES FROM PEOPLE?

	Total	Age										Nationality			Education				Municipality														Place of living		
		18-24	25-30	31-36	37-42	43-48	49-54	55-60	61-66	Over 66	Macedonian	Albanian	Other	Primary or less than primary	Secondary (or 3-year secondary)	University, Master or PhD	Vinica	Mavrovo and Rostuse	Bogovinje	Krivogastani	Teerce	Bogdanci	Pehcevo	Studenicani	Debarca	Kratovo	Zrnovci	Brevenica	Aracinovo	Jegunovce	Caska	Resen	Urban	Main village in the rural municipality	Other village in rural or urban municipality
N	1800	291	243	198	196	207	213	177	156	119	1093	603	104	634	849	317	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	126	126	126	126	126	354	378	1068
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly disagree	13.2	17	11	11	15	15	15	8	12	13	11	18	13	16	13	8	6	11	13	0	11	6	6	13	29	16	13	25	38	4	14	3	7	19	13
Somewhat disagree	17.4	17	18	21	19	13	14	19	17	22	16	21	11	18	17	18	21	7	21	14	33	33	11	6	8	16	12	12	22	17	32	10	18	18	17
<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>
I neither agree nor disagree	24.3	27	27	27	18	22	29	23	22	19	24	26	15	21	24	32	21	13	41	22	29	17	21	9	17	37	28	21	21	26	17	42	31	19	24
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>
Somewhat agree	30.2	29	28	27	35	34	25	31	35	29	36	20	33	24	35	31	48	24	17	38	14	41	42	40	38	25	29	17	13	48	29	28	36	27	29
Strongly agree	7.9	5	12	8	6	9	8	10	6	8	8	9	7	9	7	8	2	9	0	22	3	1	10	31	9	4	16	9	4	1	6	5	4	13	7
Don't know	4.8	2	3	4	4	4	8	6	6	9	5	5	4	7	4	3	1	2	8	3	10	2	9	0	0	3	2	13	1	5	2	13	4	3	6
N.A.	2.2	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	0	1	2	17	5	1	0	2	33	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	3

TABLE 6: Q131. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO REQUESTS FROM PEOPLE?

	Total	Age										Nationality			Education				Municipality													Place of living			
		18-24	25-30	31-36	37-42	43-48	49-54	55-60	61-66	Over 66	Macedonian	Albanian	Other	Primary or less than primary	Secondary (or 3-year secondary)	University, Master or PhD	Vinica	Mavrovo and Rostuse	Bogovinje	Krivogastani	Teace	Bogdanci	Pehcevo	Studenicani	Debarca	Kratovo	Zrnovci	Brvenica	Aracinovo	Jegunovce	Caska	Resen	Urban	Main village in the rural municipality	Other village in rural or urban municipality
N	1800	291	243	198	196	207	213	177	156	119	1093	603	104	634	849	317	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	126	126	126	126	126	354	378	1068
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Strongly disagree	13.9	17	12	12	16	15	18	10	10	13	12	17	16	16	14	9	6	13	13	6	10	6	3	8	29	18	16	28	40	5	15	3	8	19	14
Somewhat disagree	17.1	15	14	18	19	14	18	21	19	19	16	20	11	18	16	17	14	7	24	7	29	37	11	6	6	16	11	16	19	25	29	10	17	16	17
<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>
I neither agree nor disagree	25.9	31	32	28	23	23	25	24	21	18	25	29	18	22	25	36	30	12	43	17	29	13	27	18	21	35	28	23	23	29	13	42	32	22	25
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>
Somewhat agree	26.9	25	26	29	28	28	25	27	29	28	33	17	22	20	31	30	42	24	13	39	21	42	38	23	33	19	29	10	13	37	30	31	34	25	25
Strongly agree	8.8	6	12	7	7	12	7	10	10	11	7	10	15	12	7	6	2	9	0	27	2	0	7	44	9	6	13	7	5	0	8	5	4	14	9
Don't know	5.2	3	2	4	6	6	7	4	8	10	6	5	0	7	5	2	2	1	6	6	10	2	13	0	1	6	3	13	0	5	4	10	5	3	6
N.A.	2.3	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	0	1	2	17	5	1	0	2	33	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	3

TABLE 7: Q132. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ACTS ON CITIZEN PRIORITIES?

	Total	Age										Nationality			Education				Municipality														Place of living			
		18-24	25-30	31-36	37-42	43-48	49-54	55-60	61-66	Over 66	Macedonian	Albanian	Other	Primary or less than primary	Secondary (or 3-year secondary)	University, Master or PHD	Vinica	Mavrovo and Rostuse	Bogovinje	Krivogastani	Tearce	Bogdanci	Pehcevo	Studenicani	Debarca	Kratovo	Zhmovci	Brvenica	Aracinovo	Jegunovce	Caska	Resen	Urban	Main village in the rural municipality	Other village in rural or urban municipality	
N	1800	291	243	198	196	207	213	177	156	119	1093	603	104	634	849	317	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	126	126	126	126	354	378	1068
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Strongly disagree	13.9	15	12	13	16	16	16	10	12	13	13	17	11	16	14	10	6	8	13	4	8	6	6	9	28	18	16	30	40	6	18	3	8	19	14	
Somewhat disagree	19.3	19	18	20	19	17	20	22	21	19	17	23	16	21	19	17	21	12	26	7	36	34	12	6	13	16	13	16	27	25	30	6	17	20	20	
<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	
I neither agree nor disagree	25.7	32	31	25	27	19	26	25	20	18	25	27	21	22	25	34	29	12	40	27	31	17	31	21	14	39	27	18	20	28	12	39	34	19	25	
<b>AGREE</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	
Somewhat agree	26.3	23	24	29	25	32	24	21	33	30	32	17	22	19	31	30	37	20	13	39	14	38	37	28	33	17	32	11	10	37	32	35	31	28	24	
Strongly agree	7.7	5	10	6	6	10	7	13	5	9	6	9	13	11	6	6	2	13	1	22	2	3	3	37	10	5	10	7	3	1	6	4	3	11	8	
Don't know	4.7	3	2	4	5	4	6	5	7	9	5	4	0	6	4	3	2	1	6	1	10	2	10	0	1	5	2	13	0	4	2	13	6	2	5	
N.A.	2.3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	0	1	2	17	5	1	0	2	33	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	

TABLE 8: Q133. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT WOMEN CAN INFLUENCE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES AS MUCH AS MEN CAN?

	Total	Age										Nationality			Education			Municipality															Place of living		
		18-24	25-30	31-36	37-42	43-48	49-54	55-60	61-66	Over 66	Macedonian	Albanian	Other	Primary or less than primary	Secondary (or 3-year secondary)	University, Master or PhD	Vinica	Mavrovo and Rostuse	Bogovinje	Krivogastani	Teerce	Bogdanci	Pehcevo	Studenicani	Debarca	Kratovo	Zrnovci	Brvenica	Aracinovo	Jegunovce	Caska	Resen	Urban	Main village in the rural municipality	Other village in rural or urban municipality
N	1800	291	243	198	196	207	213	177	156	119	1093	603	104	634	849	317	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	90	126	126	126	126	126	354	378	1068	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Strongly disagree	11.3	14	10	11	17	11	13	7	8	8	5	23	13	16	9	8	3	6	35	1	5	1	0	18	16	5	6	17	46	5	7	1	1	16	13
Somewhat disagree	10.2	12	11	12	9	12	7	10	9	8	5	19	8	12	8	12	7	7	25	10	12	2	3	4	8	5	2	9	16	20	22	3	5	10	12
DISAGREE	21.5	26	21	23	27	23	20	16	17	17	10	42	20	29	17	20	10	12	60	11	17	3	3	22	23	10	8	25	62	25	29	4	6	27	25
I neither agree nor disagree	13.8	18	13	14	14	12	13	15	10	13	12	18	12	15	15	9	5	9	16	23	20	2	9	25	11	10	17	18	13	13	8	17	7	17	15
AGREE	59.4	52	64	58	54	61	61	62	65	63	74	35	49	47	64	71	82	43	21	61	59	93	84	51	66	79	74	34	24	60	63	75	85	52	54
Somewhat agree	27.4	26	29	28	24	29	27	27	29	29	32	19	24	22	29	34	37	18	17	30	27	18	37	15	16	25	29	15	19	48	46	38	31	27	26
Strongly agree	32.0	26	35	30	29	31	34	36	35	34	42	16	25	25	35	37	45	26	4	31	32	76	48	36	50	55	46	19	5	12	17	37	54	25	27
Don't know	3.2	1	0	3	4	3	5	3	6	7	3	3	2	5	3	1	2	2	2	3	5	1	2	1	0	1	1	21	1	2	0	5	1	3	4
N.A.	2.1	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	3	0	1	2	17	5	1	0	2	33	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3

TABLE 9: Q134. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO TAKE MEANINGFUL ACTION TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE?

	Municipality																Total
	Vinica	Mavrovo and Rostuse	Bogovinje	Krivogastani	Tearce	Bogdanci	Pehcevo	Studenticani	Debarca	Kratovo	Zrnovci	Brvenica	Aracinovo	Jegunovce	Caska	Resen	
N	109	59	118	89	102	65	74	15	71	115	80	78	32	119	89	126	1341
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly disagree	3.7	13.6	21.2	3.4	10.8	7.7	5.4	13.3	25.4	13.9	7.5	32.1	28.1	6.7	9.0	13.5	3.7
Somewhat disagree	12.8	10.2	27.1	11.2	32.4	24.6	6.8	6.7	9.9	13.9	7.5	18.0	53.1	37.0	30.3	10.3	12.8
Disagree	16.5	23.7	48.3	14.6	43.2	32.3	12.2	20.0	35.2	27.8	15.0	50.0	81.3	43.7	39.3	23.8	16.5
I neither agree nor disagree	25.7	28.8	29.7	20.2	26.5	13.9	18.9	33.3	19.7	24.4	33.8	7.7	9.4	42.9	9.0	32.5	25.7
Agree	43.1	44.1	16.1	62.9	20.6	47.7	55.4	40.0	42.3	38.3	46.3	21.8	6.3	8.4	33.7	14.3	43.1
Somewhat agree	40.4	32.2	14.4	42.7	20.6	44.6	44.6	33.3	25.4	27.0	36.3	19.2	-	8.4	28.1	11.1	40.4
Strongly agree	2.8	11.9	1.7	20.2	-	3.1	10.8	6.7	16.9	11.3	10.0	2.6	6.3	-	5.6	3.2	2.8
Don't know	14.7	3.4	5.9	2.3	9.8	6.2	13.5	6.7	2.8	9.6	5.0	20.5	3.1	5.0	18.0	29.4	14.7

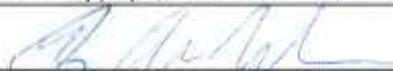
TABLE 10: TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IS ABLE TO TAKE MEANINGFUL ACTION TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE?

	Municipality																Total
	Vinica	Mavrovo and Rostuse	Bogovinje	Krivogastani	Tearce	Bogdanci	Pehcevo	Studenticani	Debarca	Kratovo	Zrnovci	Brvenica	Aracinovo	Jegunovce	Caska	Resen	
N	109	59	118	89	102	65	74	15	71	115	80	78	32	119	89	126	1,341
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly disagree	3.7	5.1	17.8	5.6	12.8	7.7	5.4	13.3	28.2	13.9	7.5	48.7	7.5	9.2	20.2	8.7	14.1
Somewhat disagree	11.0	13.6	29.7	6.7	36.3	30.8	5.4	0.0	9.9	13.0	7.5	4.1	46.9	38.7	21.4	11.9	19.3
Disagree	14.7	18.6	47.5	12.4	49.0	38.5	10.8	33.3	38.0	27.0	15.0	62.8	84.4	47.9	41.6	20.6	33.4
I neither agree nor disagree	26.6	33.9	27.1	31.5	19.6	20.0	10.8	6.7	16.9	21.7	31.3	9.0	6.3	36.1	14.6	36.5	24.2
Agree	52.3	44.1	17.8	53.9	25.5	38.5	68.9	53.3	42.3	48.7	50.0	9.0	6.3	10.9	39.3	24.6	35.5
Somewhat agree	47.7	28.8	15.3	29.2	23.5	35.4	54.1	0.0	25.4	40.0	40.0	7.7	3.1	10.9	34.8	23.0	28.5
Strongly agree	4.6	15.3	2.5	24.7	2.0	3.1	14.9	13.3	16.9	8.7	10.0	1.3	3.1	-	4.5	1.6	7.0
Don't know	6.4	3.4	7.6	2.3	5.9	3.1	9.5	6.7	2.8	2.6	3.8	19.2	3.1	5.0	4.5	18.3	6.9

## APPENDIX VI: DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICT OF INTEREST

<b>Name</b>	Rees Warne
<b>Title</b>	Field Evaluation Leader
<b>Organization</b>	Development and Training Services, Inc. (dTS)
<b>Evaluation Position?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input type="checkbox"/> Team member
<b>Evaluation Award Number</b> <i>(contract or other instrument)</i>	USAID Contract No(s): AID-RAN-I-00-09-00015; AID-OAA-TO-12-00001
<b>USAID Project(s) Evaluated</b> <i>(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)</i>	Macedonia: Municipal Climate Change Strategies: Milieukontakt Macedonia
<b>I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</b> <i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</li> <li>2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation.</li> <li>3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project.</li> <li>4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</li> <li>5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</li> <li>6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.</li> </ol>	

I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

<b>Signature</b>	
<b>Date</b>	June 30, 2012

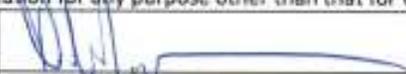
<b>Name</b>	Nancy Peek
<b>Title</b>	Research Associate
<b>Organization</b>	Development and Training Services, Inc.
<b>Evaluation Position?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member
<b>Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)</b>	AID-OAA-TO-12-00001
<b>USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)</b>	USAID/Macedonia Municipal Climate Change Strategies pilot, Milieukontakt Macedonia
<b>I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</b> <i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s), being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</li> <li>2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation.</li> <li>3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project.</li> <li>4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</li> <li>5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</li> <li>6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.</li> </ol>	

I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

<b>Signature</b>	Nancy Peek
<b>Date</b>	6/1/2012

<b>Name</b>	Nils Junge
<b>Title</b>	Evaluation Methods Specialist - Consultant
<b>Organization</b>	Development & Training Services, Inc.
<b>Evaluation Position?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input type="checkbox"/> Team member
<b>Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)</b>	AID-RAN-I-00-09-00015, AID-OAA-TO-12-00001
<b>USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)</b>	GCC Integration Pilot Incorporating <b>Green Agenda</b> into Macedonian Municipal Climate Change Strategies
<b>I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</b> <i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</li> <li>2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation.</li> <li>3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project.</li> <li>4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</li> <li>5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</li> <li>6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.</li> </ol>	

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<b>Signature</b>	
<b>Date</b>	June 10, 2012

<b>Name</b>	Marija Nashokovska
<b>Title</b>	Local Evaluation Specialist
<b>Organization</b>	Development & Training Services, Inc.
<b>Evaluation Position?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member
<b>Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)</b>	AID-RAN-I-00-09-0015, AID-OAA-TO-12-00001
<b>USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)</b>	Macedonia Municipal Climate Change Strategies (MCCS) Project
<b>I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</b> <i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</li> <li>2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation.</li> <li>3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project.</li> <li>4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</li> <li>5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</li> <li>6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.</li> </ol>	

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<b>Signature</b>	
<b>Date</b>	December 7, 2012