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Design Study for Community Action Program II: Results from the Community Action Group Survey (ICAP I)

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Design Study for Community Action Program II: Results from the Community Action Group Survey (ICAP I)



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List of Acronyms

ACDI/VOCA (or A/V)	Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADF	America's Development Foundation
AoR	Area of Responsibility (of IPs)
BOQ	Bill of Quantity
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CAG	Community Action Group
CERP	Commander's Emergency Relief Program
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation
CHRR	Commander's Humanitarian Relief and Reconstruction Fund
CI	Counterpart International
CICR	Columbia Institute for Conflict Resolution
CMT	Community Mobilization Team (of IPs)
COP	Chief of Party
COSIT	Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (of Iraq)
CPA	Coalition Provisional Authority
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Community Stabilization Program
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer
DAC	District Advisory Council
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
D&G	Democracy and Governance
DOS	Department of State (of the USG)
EBDP	Economic and Business Development Program (of IRD)
EOP	End of Project or Program
FY	Fiscal Year
GOI	Government of Iraq
HQ	Headquarters
HR	Human Resources
IACSS	Independent Institute for Administrative and Civil Society Studies
IBTCI	International Business & Technical Consultants, Inc.
ICAP	Iraq Community Action Program
ICSP	Iraq Civil Society Program
IP	Implementing Partner
IR	Intermediate Result
IRD	International Relief and Development
IRI	International Republican Institute
IRMO	Iraq Reconstruction Management Organization
IRRF	Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund
IT	Information Technology
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
LG	Local Government
LGP	Local Governance Program
LOE	Level of Effort
LOP	Life of Project or Program
Marla	Marla Ruzicka Innocent Victims of War Fund (formerly, the Leahey Program)
MC	Mercy Corps
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEPP II	Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Program, Phase II
MIS	Management Information System
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding



N/A	Not Applicable
NAC	Neighborhood Advisory Council
NCD	National Capacity Development Program
n.d.	No Data
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OJT	On-the-job Training
OTI	Office of Transitional Initiatives
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PC	Provincial Council
PRS	Project Reporting System
PRT	Provincial Reconstruction Team
PWD	Person With Disabilities
Q	Quarter
RF	Results Framework
RFA	Request for Application
RIG	Regional Inspector General
SC	Save the Children
SCIRI	Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq
SME	Small or Medium Enterprise
SO	Strategic Objective
SOW	Scope of Work
SPSS	SPSS predictive analytics software www.spss.com
TA	Technical Assistance
UN	United Nations
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
USM	United States Military
WB	World Bank
Y1, Y2, Y3	Year 1, Year 2, Year 3



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Funded through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Iraq Community Action Program (ICAP) worked in rural and urban communities throughout the nation's 18 provinces. Begun in June 2003 with a planned end in July 2006, ICAP's overarching objective was to promote grassroots democracy and better local governance via a project + process paradigm of demand-driven community development. This paradigm had been validated by prior USAID programs in other war-torn parts of the world.

The core of this paradigm consists, first, of mobilizing Community Action Groups (CAGs). These are comprised of volunteers elected in a town-hall-type meeting who then spearhead community-prioritized development projects, drawing upon ICAP and other funding. In Iraq, such projects spanned the following categories: schools/education, health, roads and bridges, water and sewerage, assistance to civilian victims of war, business/economic development, youth, and "other" – mostly environmental. Second, coupling this CAG project heuristic with a set of participatory-learning and democratic-action CAG processes, under the paradigm ICAP sought to:

- instill lessons and principles of democracy and provide people with opportunities to practice them, e.g., in CAG formation and meetings, and throughout the process of project prioritization, planning, fundraising, tendering, implementing, and monitoring;
- engage people with their local government agencies (LGs), e.g., by CAGs' consulting with LG on proposed projects, obtaining required LG permissions for same, soliciting LG contributions to CAG projects, and advocating with LG for other community needs or new projects independent of ICAP;
- prevent or mitigate civil unrest by bringing together people of diverse and often conflicting ethnic, religious, tribal, etc. backgrounds around projects of mutual interest and benefit, whether within CAGs or across clusters of CAGs;
- foster citizen involvement in the rehabilitation and economic revitalization of Iraq generally; and more specifically
- assist innocent victims of coalition military operations to recover from their losses, using so-called "Marla" funds earmarked by Congress.

Five implementing partners (IPs) were each awarded ICAP Cooperative Agreements (CAs). The IPs and most of their sub-contracting organizations were US non-profits. Each of the IPs operated autonomously in separate areas of responsibility (AoRs), comprised of anywhere from 1 to 9 of Iraq's 18 provinces.

1. Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA)
2. Cooperative Housing Foundation International (CHF)
3. International Relief and Development, Inc. (IRD)
4. Mercy Corps International (MC)
5. Save the Children Federation (SC)

The ICAP Evaluation and the Design Study

The report "Looking Back and Looking Forward: Iraq Community Action Program (ICAP) Evaluation" constitutes a formal, external, and technically "final" evaluation of ICAP. It covers the period from program start-up until its planned end in mid-July 2006. However, in late July USAID/Iraq extended ICAP through December 2006. At that time, too, the Mission drafted a plan to re-new the program in 2007 for another three years under a consortium of the first four IPs enumerated above. In consequence, this "final" evaluation became more like a midterm

evaluation, with far more expected of it in terms of critical analysis and concrete re-design recommendations for ICAP II. Results from the ICAP evaluation were incorporated into the ICAP II M&E objectives and indicators during an ICAP II workshop held in early November 2006 in Erbil.

The ICAP-wide management information system (MIS) for M&E was found to be flawed in a number of regards during the evaluation. Called the Project Reporting System (PRS), it only ambiguously captured certain types of data on ICAP projects – which constitute the program's outputs. Worse, the PRS included little about ICAP processes or the CAGs that embody them - - which normally would correspond to an RF's Intermediate Results (or outcomes) and Strategic Objectives (or impacts). Thus, to address these levels of program performance, the evaluation was obliged to rely mainly on asystematic and/or qualitative data.

Security conditions in Iraq permitted few site visits and thus little first-hand ground-truthing of existing data or collection of fresh, firsthand data by the ICAP evaluation team itself. The team was advised that doing so would normally place not only themselves but also their Iraqi interlocutors in harm's way. Even so, the team did manage several site visits and face-to-face discussions with CAG and LG members plus IP community-mobilization staff in more permissive parts of the Red Zone. In order to complete the understanding of the impact of the process paradigm of demand-driven community development it was essential to systematically visit the CAGs.

The CAG survey was designed for this purpose early in the ICAP evaluation to complete the overview of ICAP program activities. Despite several months pre-planning the CAG survey did not reach the field until well after the ICAP evaluation had started. The survey did not start as planned due to delays in receiving letters of authorization for the field monitors, plus adverse security in some of the areas where CAGs were to be interviewed. In those areas where security was a problem the field monitors waited for the areas to become permissive making every effort to complete the survey as designed. However, the CAG survey could not be completed in time for inclusion in the ICAP evaluation report. Anticipation that the survey would yield information that heretofore was not available lead to a decision to complete the field work and data analysis. Hence a decision was taken to use the CAG survey, initially planned for the ICAP evaluation, as a Design Study for the ICAP II and to triangulate the findings of the ICAP evaluation.

The CAG Survey Methodology

The CAG survey was designed to be able to compare how the IPs facilitated the development of their CAGs and how effective the CAGs were in meeting the objectives of CAG process paradigm expressed above. The survey design is in the form of an experimental design where treatments are management practices and the subject groups are the CAGs developed by the different CAG partners. In this design there is no control group except that we compare one group against the others. Based on a power analysis it was estimated that 40 CAGs from each IP would be sufficient to compare results. The 40 CAGs were selected at random from lists of active CAGs provided by each IP.

The CAG survey questionnaire was built around objectives stated in the IP cooperative agreements. There are 12 sections of the questionnaire designed to align with concerns about CAG formation, processes and impacts.

- Sections 1 and 2 – CAG formation and characteristics;
- Sections 3,4 and 5 – CAG operations, what they did;
- Section 7 – CAG capacity building;
- Section 8 – CAG outcomes

- Section 9, 10, 11 – the state of community in the CAGs' AoR
- Sections 6 and 12 – CAG impact (empowerment and political action).

The survey instrument was field tested and revised on two occasions. Field enumerators were from the areas where they conducted the interviews. The survey was conducted separately in each of the IP's AoR. This was done because field monitors needed to be guided to the selected CAGs for introduction and interview. The interviews were conducted in private with a group from the CAG.

Data were collected, vetted and entered by IBTCI's subcontractor Independent Institute for Administrative and Civil Society Studies (IIACSS). Validation rules were provided to the subcontractor for use during data entry. No major problems were detected in the data collection process, or in the data file produced and used in the analysis.

Data analysis proceeded from simple frequencies of variables to cross tabulations using Chi Square statistics to confirm that differences existed between rows and columns in the cross tabulations. Analysis of variance was used where a Chi square statistic warranted a deeper look at results. Analysis of variance post hoc tests including multiple comparisons and estimates of statistical homogeneous subsets were used to confirm the differences between the IPs and to suggest what these differences were. The primary purpose of the data analysis has been to identify possible relationships between CAG outputs with program impacts. Causality is not proven with statistical relationships, but it is given as evidence to support such an argument.

It is easier to understand the concept of odds ratios and these have been used to express the strengths of association between treatments and impacts. In order to calculate odds ratios and apply statistical tests for the confidence interval of these estimates cross tabulations must be in the form of a 2 x 2 table. To achieve this some questions' response categories needed to be collapsed into 2 categories. This occurs several times in the analysis.

Considerable effort was given to triangulating the findings of the data analysis particularly where it has clear implications for ICAP II program implementation.

Findings and Recommendations

This report was prepared immediately following the completion of the field work that also coincided with the initial meeting of the ICAP II M&E workshop on 1 and 2 November in Erbil. At the workshop it was expressed that it was time to consolidate existing CAGs. This may not be the correct strategy for all the ICAP partners. Part of the impact that the ICAP partners have is through the number of CAG members they are able to work with and influence. This influence then spreads to the communities.

There are wide differences in the number of CAGs that different partners have enabled. Those partners with a large number of CAGs were more likely to have additional CAGs formed based on information from sources outside ICAP program (word of mouth). It is suggested by the data that the partners may reach a threshold where potential CAGs come to them for support, rather than the ICAP partner working through the original paradigm. These partners may be able to then focus on the kinds of CAG capacity building that achieves the needed impact. Some of these are identified in this report. Those with fewer CAGs should continue with the CAG development paradigm and track how many new CAGs come to them. All partners need to work on making the CAGs sustainable in the local government framework.

The following relationships leading to recommendations are presented in the report:

- For ICAP II planning purposes there are on average 10 members in each CAG;



- When local government staff are members of CAGs there are higher levels of local government contribution; this should be encouraged;
- The election of CAG members is associated with how CAG decisions about projects are taken. When CAGs are elected decisions are taken in a democratic manner;
- Most relationships between CAGs are formed with other CAGs with similar interests that are outside the community;
- Many of the CAGs see the ICAP program as their most important source of funding; CAGs should be directed to other sources of funding that will lead to sustainability and stronger links to local government;
- Similarly CAGs look to the ICAP program for advice. This is good at the beginning, but CAGs need to look to local government expertise as this yields important future benefits for them;
- The more mature CAGs complete 5 to 8 projects over a period of three years; this can be used as a planning guide;
- Overall about 7% of CAG projects were cluster projects; CHF had a higher percentage and this should be looked to as a best practice;
- The percentage of CAGs that sought advice from the local government was low; this indicates a need to strengthen the local government link;
- There is a wide discrepancy in how CAGs viewed the success of budget discussion at public meetings: IRD and ACIDI/VOCA's CAGs rated this highly while the others did not. The CAGs with low ranks should improve this fundamental aspect of ensuring transparency;
- Mercy Corps and Save the Children's CAGs had a significantly lower perception that the community was involved in the design and planning of projects. Save the Children is no longer in Iraq, but Mercy Corps needs to determine why this is so, and if remedial action is required;
- Mercy Corps' CAGs believed that the community was less willing to contribute than were the other partners' CAGs. This confirms Mercy Corps' management statements that local society has not been accustomed to contributing and viewed themselves as recipients of government largesse. ACIDI/VOCA's CAGs perceived that the community was willing to participate, but ICAP evaluation suggests that community contribution was low. ACIDI/VOCA needs to review this;
- All CAGs perceived that the involvement of local government in development projects was low (below the middle rank). All partners need to focus on bringing the CAGs and the local government together;
- Nearly half of Mercy Corps' CAGs said that they had received no training. This stands out from the other partners and Mercy Corps should review this. Mercy Corps did do significant training according to monthly and quarterly reports, but apparently not for CAG members;
- Not many CAGs received formal or informal training in how to issue a tender, how to monitor project implementation or how to procure materials from the local market; these are important parts of project ownership and will need emphasis in ICAP II;
- There is a very strong association between training in how to estimate project long term employment, the use of estimated long term employment generation as a project selection criterion and the ability to actually generate community long term employment. To help meet the ICAP II objective of "Increased opportunities for local economic development at the community level" ICAP II can adopt the strategy of training CAGs in how to estimate long term employment and then have the generation of long term employment be included as a project selection criterion;



- 50% or less of Mercy Corps', Save the Children's, and CHF's CAGs all held the belief that local people were hired to work on community projects. ICAP II may want to ensure that local people are being hired, and that the CAGs are part of the process of vetting employment;
- If CAGs did not have training in how to procure materials from the local market they were less likely to perceive that materials did come from the local markets; this is again part of project ownership by the community. IRD and ACDI/VOCA were convinced that materials used did come from the local market; the other partners' CAGs much less so;
- General levels of trust in the communities were high. Trust shown towards local government officials, local council members and the police was neither positive or negative. Trust levels expressed towards teachers was very high. The ICAP II program could benefit from including local teachers in the CAGs;
- An important finding is that higher levels of bridging social capital is associated with training in conflict resolution; but areas where there has been sectarian violence have lower levels of bridging social capital. Training in conflict resolution needs to be sustained and possibly informed by CAG survey findings about the source of differences in the community;
- CAGs were asked to characterize the differences within their communities. This was to determine whether the communities were seen as homogenous or heterogeneous. If differences were perceived, the CAGs were asked to identify the first and second source of these perceived differences. The first difference most commonly identified was education, rather than ethnicity or religion. This suggests that the make up of the CAGs needs to include those who are less educated, as they are not currently identified as a minority group. Excluding the less educated leads to elitism in the CAGs;
- The overall impact of the ICAP program were seen as strongly positive when perceptions of empowerment are examined. CAG perceptions of empowerment were compared with those of the general population recorded in the 2004-2005 QOL survey. 76% of the CAGs believe they are making a 'big impact' in their communities whereas just 14% of the general population randomly surveyed with the QOL 4 thought they made a 'big impact' on their communities ;
- CAGs are intended to advocate for improved services in their communities. They have done this with more than 50% of the CAGs reporting that they have petitioned the government officials and political leaders for improved services more than five times in the last 12 months. More than 90% said they had done this at least once. This is a positive ICAP program impact that is linked to specific program activities identified in the full report. It suggests that linking the CAGs to the local government is being achieved;
- Has the improved linkage to local government had a positive result? 44% of the CAGs said their petitions were not successful; but 56% had at least one successful petition. Higher levels of successful petitioning are associated with CAGs that had sought the advice of local government engineers/technicians on their projects. Higher levels of successful petitioning were not associated with training that had been received. 'Learning by doing' through bringing the CAGs to the local government appears to bring with it the key to successful petitions, and this should be promoted in ICAP II.
- CAG perception that local government took into account concerns of the CAGs was positively associated with 'learning by doing', rather than through training in advocacy. 'Learning by doing' in bringing the CAGs to the local government has paid off in the positive perception of local government. 'Learning by doing' can be refined in ICAP II.



DESIGN STUDY FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM II (ICAP II) RESULTS FROM THE COMMUNITY ACTION GROUP SURVEY (ICAP I)

I. Introduction

The Iraq Community Action Program¹

Funded through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Iraq Community Action Program (ICAP) worked in rural and urban communities throughout the nation's 18 provinces. Begun in June 2003 with a planned end in July 2006, ICAP's overarching objective was to promote grassroots democracy and better local governance via a project + process paradigm of demand-driven community development. This paradigm had been validated by prior USAID programs in other war-torn parts of the world.

However, ICAP was funded only year-to-year; and over the life of the program (LOP) it operated without a Results Framework (RF) and associated Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) keyed to the Mission's own PMP. Thus it was buffeted by multiple and changing aims and emphases under pressures from the US military, Department of State, and Congress. Yet its pre-tested paradigm proved robust enough to accommodate these vagaries effectively (see evaluation findings below).

The core of this paradigm consists, first, of mobilizing Community Action Groups (CAGs). These are comprised of volunteers elected in a town-hall-type meeting who then spearhead community-prioritized development projects, drawing upon ICAP and other funding. In Iraq, such projects spanned the following categories: schools/education, health, roads and bridges, water and sewerage, assistance to civilian victims of war, business/economic development, youth, and "other" – mostly environmental. Second, coupling this CAG project heuristic with a set of participatory-learning and democratic-action CAG processes, under the paradigm ICAP sought to:

- instill lessons and principles of democracy and provide people with opportunities to practice them, e.g., in CAG formation and meetings, and throughout the process of project prioritization, planning, fundraising, tendering, implementing, and monitoring;
- engage people with their local government agencies (LGs), e.g., by CAGs' consulting with LG on proposed projects, obtaining required LG permissions for same, soliciting LG contributions to CAG projects, and advocating with LG for other community needs or new projects independent of ICAP;
- prevent or mitigate civil unrest by bringing together people of diverse and often conflicting ethnic, religious, tribal, etc. backgrounds around projects of mutual interest and benefit, whether within CAGs or across clusters of CAGs;

¹ USAID/Iraq (September, 2006), MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE PROGRAM, PHASE II (MEPP II), Contract Number: 267-00-05-00508-00, "Looking Back and Looking Forward: Iraq Community Action Program (CAP) Evaluation", Draft Final Report, approved by Yaghdan Jrew, Program Analyst, USAID/IRAQ/PRO, 4 October 2006. The introductory material is quoted from this report.



- foster citizen involvement in the rehabilitation and economic revitalization of Iraq generally; and more specifically
- assist innocent victims of coalition military operations to recover from their losses, using so-called “Marla” funds earmarked by Congress.

Five prime contractors were each awarded ICAP Cooperative Agreements (CAs). Termed “implementing partners” (IPs) in Iraq, they and most of their sub-contracting organizations were US non-profits. Each operated autonomously in separate areas of responsibility (AoRs), comprised of anywhere from 1 to 9 of Iraq’s 18 provinces.

1. Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA or, for short, A/V) -- with Counterpart International (CI) as a sub-implementer in one province and Overseas Strategic Consulting (OSC) as another “sub” mainly for identifying and hiring international specialists to work on ICAP in Iraq
2. Cooperative Housing Foundation International (CHF)
3. International Relief and Development, Inc. (IRD)
4. Mercy Corps International (MC)
5. Save the Children Federation (SC) – with Catholic Relief Services (CRS) as a sub-contractor for a time

Funding for ICAP came in fits and starts from fragmented and shifting sources. But as of the planned end-of-program (EOP) in July 2006, it totaled \$338,478,006. Only \$271,320,000 of this amount came from United States Government (USG) sources. The remainder (\$67,158,006) consisted of contributions in cash or kind raised by CAG communities (who were expected to provide between 15% and 25% of their projects’ costs) plus other monies and goods leveraged by IPs, mostly from non-governmental international bodies.

Given the importance of the CAGs to the ICAP program it was early on decided to conduct a survey of these CAGs in each of the five partner areas of operation. This report is of the findings of the CAG survey and should be seen as a companion study to the ICAP I evaluation report.

Summary of the ICAP I Evaluation Findings

Despite the constraints noted above, the evaluation found that ICAP’s achievements in the space of its three tumultuous years are nothing short of astonishing. Consider some of the quantitative or semi-quantitative “facts and figures” the evaluation was able to glean.

- A total of 1,457 CAGs were mobilized.
- Some 40% of these currently remain active, many of them since ICAP started.
- At least 257 clusters of CAGs also formed.
- Of all CAGs mobilized, 31% went on to do more than a single ICAP project.
- Nearly 17,000 Iraqis (24% of them female) served on CAGs.
- Many thousands more of their fellow community members worked with them to implement and learn from CAG projects and processes.
- Communities contributed nearly \$26.5 million worth of support to their CAG projects.
- CAGs raised another \$27+ million of support from their LGs.
- Across the Life of Project or Program (LOP), the incidence of LG contributions to publicly oriented CAG projects increased.
- IPs leveraged an additional \$13.6 million in non-USG support for CAGs.
- IPs have nationalized the vast majority of their in-country management positions.



- In total, ICAP was responsible for completing 4,854 projects. This equals greater than 30% of all projects in USAID/Iraq's portfolio, second only to USAID's Office of Transitional Initiatives.
- Beneficiaries spanned virtually all religions and ethnicities, with many projects specifically targeted to groups like youth, civilian war victims, the disabled, and of course women – all regardless of religious, ethnic, or other affiliation.
- Among other achievements, literally hundreds of schools were built, rehabilitated, and/or furnished and equipped under ICAP, including vocational schools and at least one college.
- The program also generated over 81,000 short-term and nearly 31,000 long-term jobs, with 43% of the latter going to women.
- In addition to the foregoing figure, approximately 1,000 jobs were created for Iraqi nationals as IP staff.
- Along with IP staff, untold thousands of CAG, community, and LG members received training in numerous community-mobilization, conflict-resolution, and democracy-related topics.
- An unanticipated (and thus undocumented) positive effect of ICAP is that perhaps as many as 100 CAG members (including a few women) reportedly went on to stand for, and often win, elective LG office.
- Another “democracy dividend” was that some (again undocumented number) of CAGs formally re-structured themselves as non-governmental or civil-society organizations (NGOs, CSOs).

Evaluation Approach in ICAP I

As per the state-of-the-art in evaluation theory and praxis, this evaluation respectively adopted a utilization-focused and mixed-methods approach to the ICAP evaluation. The team began by systematically assessing each of the 30-some evaluation questions listed in the evaluation SOW as to whether to tackle each question in primarily quantitative or qualitative terms – albeit typically employing both, and ideally triangulating findings using several different methods.

A cross-cutting concern throughout this exercise was how the security situation in Iraq might affect the team's ability to ground-truth monitoring data or personally gather evaluation data from direct beneficiaries to complement data filtered to the team via IP reports and IPs' HQ or in-country managers. To this end, during the Washington DC design work, plural methods were mooted. The main methodological concern was how to tap into the experiences and opinions of direct beneficiaries of ICAP without bias from IP management. Direct (and associated indirect) beneficiaries were comprised of two main groups.

- Primary direct beneficiaries in the form of CAG members -- and indirectly, their families and communities.
- Secondary direct beneficiaries in the form of IP national staff, who have garnered jobs and significant capacity-building from ICAP – and again indirectly, their families. These secondary direct beneficiaries merit notice because reportedly they amounted to some 1,000 employees.

Security concerns were not only for the team's safety but also for Iraqi nationals' who, if seen in the company of US citizens, might be targeted for life-threatening reprisals. These dangers had already been foreseen by the evaluation team's survey expert in the case of direct primary beneficiaries, hence his pre-evaluation tasking of IBTCI's Iraqi subcontractor to administer a nation-wide CAG survey. Once the whole evaluation team came together in-country, however, they learned that even face-to-face meetings with IPs' community mobilizers (hereafter, simply mobilizers) were also problematic. Therefore, Independent Institute for administrative and Civil



Society Studies (IIACSS) was additionally contracted to conduct on-site focus groups with mobilizers from each IP in their respective AoRs.

It proved intractable to complete field administration of the CAG survey and IP mobilizer focus groups during the evaluation period. However, the instruments for these items were designed and field-pre-tested during that time. Unfortunately, the CAG survey and the mobilizer focus groups were the only methods capable of systematically capturing direct beneficiaries' own assessment of ICAP.

Briefly, the CAG survey was purposively designed to begin to fill the vast gap in outcome or impact data left by USAID/ICAPs' unitary focus on projects. The survey thus aimed to collect data on: CAG formation, training, membership, fundraising, and general mode of operation (meetings, elections, etc.); CAG processes of project identification, selection, development, and implementation; and a flavor of community and LG participation (beyond just required contributions) in all the foregoing, as appropriate.

II. Background

The CAG survey was commissioned as part of the MEPP II ICAP evaluation. The ICAP evaluation task under the MEPP II contract agreement began in Vienna, Virginia 1 June 2006 with preliminary activities and document collection. The ICAP I evaluation team arrived in Iraq on 27 June departing between 25 to 30 July. For reasons explained below the CAG survey was not completed until well after the team had left and the draft final report had been submitted. Since the CAG survey provides a rare and independent look at ICAP field operations it was decided to complete the survey and present the results as a 'Design Study' for the ICAP II program as well as a companion volume for the ICAP evaluation.

Field testing of the questionnaire (Annex A) for the CAG survey began in May 2006. An IBTCI sub-contractor in Iraq supplied field monitors for the survey as well as for other monitoring tasks. Readers familiar with Iraq will appreciate that conducting field surveys in Iraq is a risky business. In order to ease access by the field monitors to the CAG sites and to minimize security risk letters of authorization were sought and obtained from the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation. Obtaining these letters proved to be a long process that pushed back the start date for field work to late July.

Once the survey had begun security incidents in Najaf, Baghdad, Salah ad Din, Tamim, Diyala and Anbar (Ramadi and Felluja) delayed or prevented access to some of the CAGs resulting in further delay. Extremely dangerous conditions in the ACDI/VOCA area delayed completion in that area until October 31, 2006.

III. Methodology

The CAG survey methodology is explained fully in Annex B. The aim of the survey design was to enable comparison of the operations and attitudes of the CAGs developed under the different ICAP partners. In preparing the design, the basis for comparative analysis was to be a one-way analysis of variance where the factor (or treatment) was the ICAP partner's management of the CAGs. Each of the treatment groups was assigned 40 active CAGs randomly selected from the complete list of active CAGs provided by each ICAP partner. The sample size of 40 for each ICAP yielded a design power of 81%.

A power analysis was used to anticipate the likelihood that the study will yield a significant effect. It is based on the same factors that determine a significance test. Specifically, the larger the effect size used in the power analysis, the larger the sample size, and/or the more liberal the criterion required for significance (alpha here is .05), the higher the expectation that the study will yield a statistically significant effect. The goal of the power analysis was to find an appropriate balance among the factors taking into account the aims of the study, and to minimize the resources used. A typical power target is 80% for social science studies such as this one. Here the aim is to be able to say with confidence whether or not there are differences between the ICAP partners for the variables that are measured. The power analysis was carried out using Sample Power 2.0 software from SPSS² to verify the sample design. Sample power for this study was 86%.

Table 1 summarizes the CAG sample frame and number of CAGs selected from each partner. The number of CAGs varied considerably among the ICAP partners, and it proved difficult to obtain consistent lists of CAGs from some of the partners. Defining 'active CAGs' lacked precision and was left to the interpretation of the partners. The interpretation of what a CAG and instructions for CAG formation was consistent from one partner to the next, except for ACIDI/VOCA where 'Community Boards' were formed with membership coming from several communities. These community boards were later called CAGs. It was anticipated that this might result in significantly different responses from ACIDI/VOCA CAGs to the questionnaire.

Table 1: Sample Frame and Sample Selection

ICAP Partner	Total CAGs	Active CAGs Sample Frame	Number of CAGs in the Sample
ACIDI/VOCA	54	51	40
Counterpart International	45	45	40
CHF	454	183	40
IRD	441	192	40
Mercy Corps	244	75	40
Save the Children	264	120	40

IBTCI provided the ICAP partners with a list of 40 sampled CAGs from the complete list they provided. ICAP partner community mobilizers directed the field monitors to the CAGs whereupon they were instructed to leave the field monitors alone with the CAG to conduct the interview with the CAG members. Questionnaires were answered collectively by the CAG. The number of CAG members present at the interview ranged from one to six.

The sub-contractor was responsible for entering the data and validating it according to data descriptions provided to them by IBTCI. Data were entered and analyzed using SPSS.

² SPSS Inc., 233 South Wacker Drive, 11th Floor, Chicago, IL 60606, USA

IV. Survey Results

A. The Basics: Survey Coverage:

Design coverage anticipated interviewing 40 CAGs from each of the ICAP partner lists. This did not occur in some of the partner's areas. It was decided not to attempt CAG interviews in Al Anbar following discussions with Counterpart International. The risk to CAG members would have been too high and concurrently there was a flare up of hostilities in Ramadi. Al Anbar was therefore excluded from the analysis reducing the anticipated sample from 240 to 200.

In Baghdad, sectarian violence made certain neighborhoods inaccessible. CAGs went underground and declined to be interviewed, or the ICAP partner advised the monitors not to go to certain neighborhoods. Attempts were made to select alternative CAGs in Baghdad from earlier trial sample selections and these accounted for one or two of the CAG interviews that were completed. One CAG member was murdered following an interview allegedly as a result of the field monitor visit.

There were difficulties in some areas of Najaf, but eventually the field monitors were able to complete the interviews for all 40 of the CHF CAGs. No problems were encountered in the Mercy Corps area. Save the Children had departed Iraq prior to the survey, but IBTCI were able to make contact with their former field staff and conduct the survey based on reconstructed lists of CAGs provided from Save the Children's headquarters offices. We were not able to start with Save the Children's CAGs until late in August as considerable field work was needed to locate former CAG mobilizers who could lead field monitors to the CAGs.

ACDI/VOCA's AoR may be the most dangerous in Iraq. It includes the areas of Mosul, Tikrit, Samarra, Diyala and Kirkuk. Many of the CAGs are located in areas of extreme danger. The field monitors acted on the advice of the ACDI/VOCA Chief of Party and community mobilizers and monitors waited for permissible opportunities to visit the CAGs. It was possible to reach only 31 out of the 40 selected CAGs in the ACDI/VOCA areas.

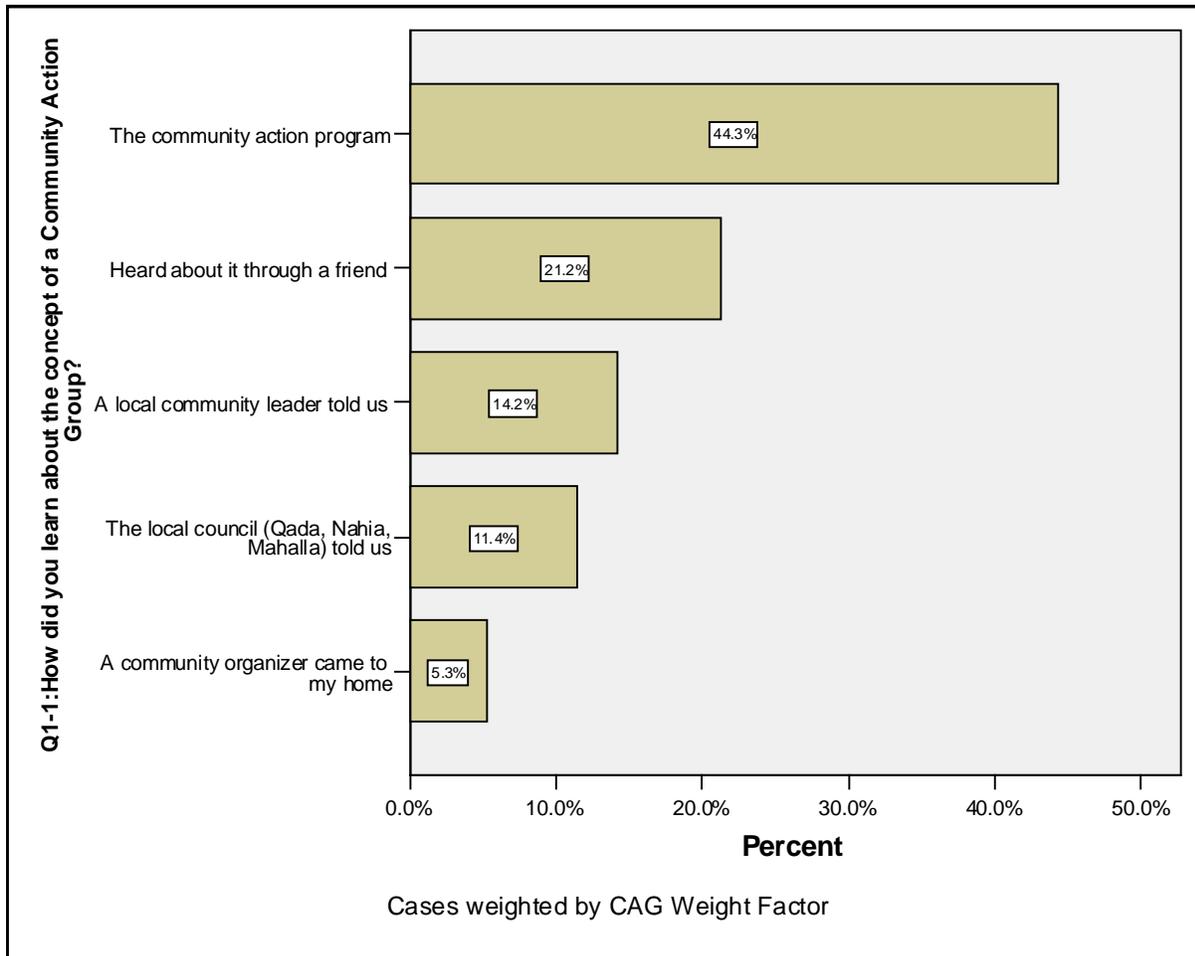
Table 2: Survey Interview Results

Implementing Partner	Result of Interview				No Interview	Total
	Completed	Refused	Not at home	CAG not found	Adverse security prevented access to CAG	
ACDI/VOCA	31	0	0	0	9	40
CHF	39	1	0	0	0	40
IRD	34	0	0	0	6	40
Mercy Corps	38	1	0	1	0	40
Save the Children	40	0	0	0	0	40
Total	182	2	0	1	15	200

From the original 200 selected CAGs 185 were visited. Of the 185 CAGs, one could not be located and two refused to be interviewed (reasons for refusal were not provided). The final count of completed interviews is 182 distributed as shown in the final column of Table 2 below. Weighting factors for each of the ICAP partners were calculated based on the total number of active CAGs provided by them (Column 3, Table 1) divided by the number of completed interviews (Column 2, Table 2).

B. CAG Formation

Section 1 of the CAG Survey was designed to help the evaluators understand how CAGs first learned about the CAG concept. Figure 1 shows that more than 40% the CAGs learned about the CAG process from the ICAP partners. The remainder learned about the process from a friend, community leaders, or a council member.



Chi Square value is 60.504 and is significant at the .05 level.

Figure 1: How CAGs learned about the concept

Differences between the ICAP partners were significant. A majority of CHF and IRD CAGs reported that they heard about the concept from sources not related to the ICAP program. Both IRD and CHF have a significantly larger number of CAGs than the other partners. Hence they have more exposure in the community with a greater probability that activities of CAGs will become known in adjacent communities.

Figure 2 below breaks out how the ICAP partner CAGs learned about the CAG concept. ACIDI/VOCA has the fewest number of CAGs and none of its CAGs reported that they had learned about becoming a CAG from a friend (an unofficial source). ACIDI/VOCA's Community Boards were required to be independent of local government, yet also to include representatives of local government agencies and work closely with them in implementing projects. These boards were elected to serve as the primary link between ACIDI/VOCA's support teams and plural communities. This could explain why the ACIDI/VOCA percentage of CAGs that learned about the concept through local councils or local government leaders is relatively high.

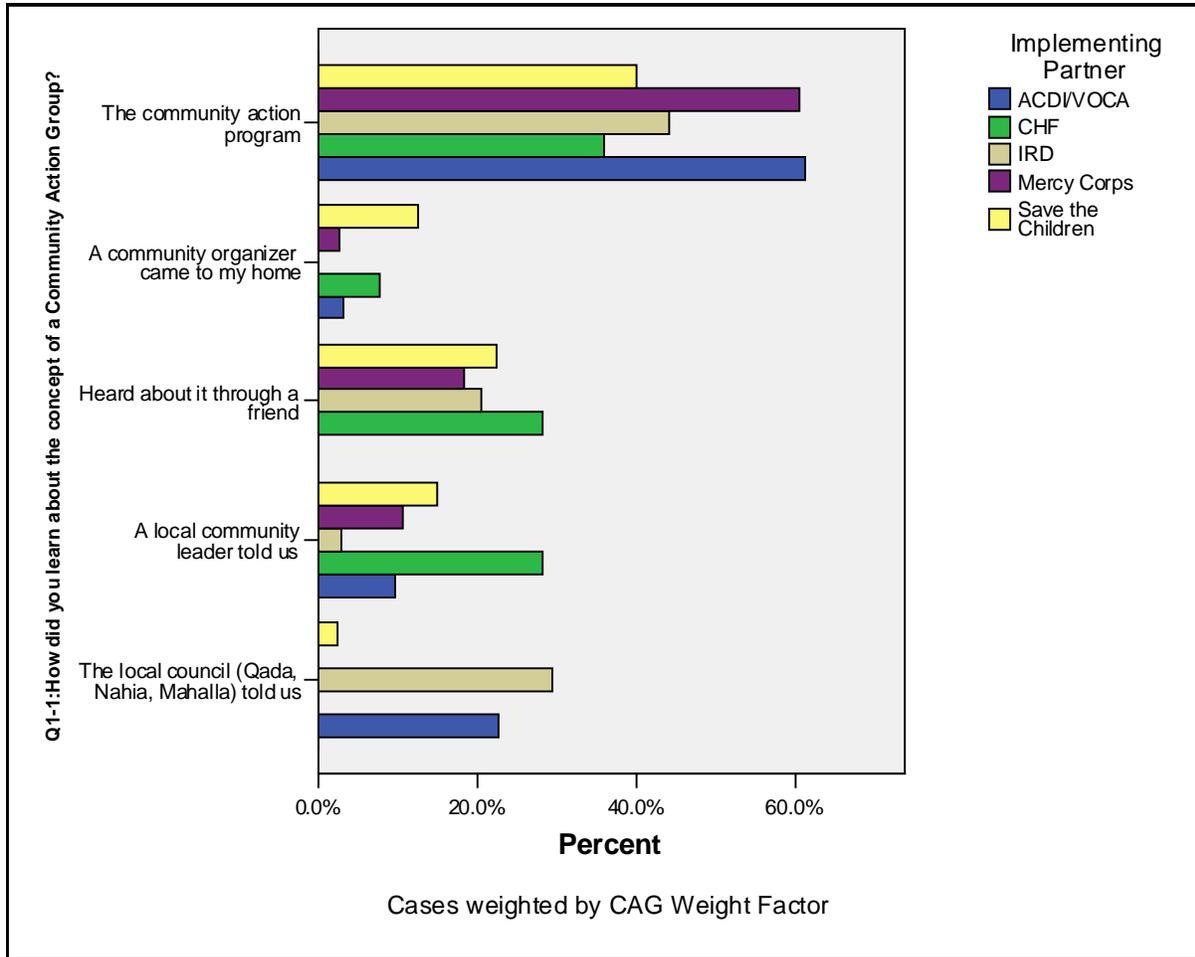


Figure 2: How ICAP partner CAGs learned about the CAG concept.

There is an implication that there may be a snowball effect related to the number of CAGs that have been formed. When more CAGs are formed this leads to an increased unsolicited demand for new CAGs. This was noted anecdotally in the ICAP I evaluation with IRD and CHF saying that they did not need to advertise about the CAGs. The IRD Deputy Chief of Party (DCHOP) described to the evaluation team how – after learning about other CAGs – “some 10 groups of citizens self-organized following the same processes and then presented themselves to IRD asking to be included in ICAP.”³ Figure 2 shows that indeed, a number of the CAGs heard about the CAG concept from a variety of unofficial sources. More than half of CHF’s CAGs learned about CAG formation through a friend or a local community leader. More than half of IRD’s CAGs learned through a friend or from the local council. Save the Children (now withdrawn) had a similar pattern.

Table 3 shows the distribution of active CAGs by when they were formed. Noticeably, most of ACDI/VOCA’s active CAGs were formed in the initial years of the program. ACDI/VOCA’s CAGs are broad-based organizations spanning several communities. These differ from other IP’s CAGs which developed a CAG for each community. ACDI/VOCA initially called these organizations community boards. This was based on their CAP model used in Eastern Europe.

³ Op. cit, USAID 2006, page 78

Overall, approximately half of the CAGs represented in this survey were formed two or more years ago. This reflects the sustainability of their activities.

Table 3: Years since CAG was formed

Implementing Partner	Years since CAG was formed			
	1 yr or less	1 to 2 yrs	2 to 3 yrs	> 3 yrs
ACDI/VOCA	3.4%	20.7%	31.0%	44.8%
CHF	28.2%	20.5%	43.6%	7.7%
IRD	11.8%	41.2%	35.3%	11.8%
Mercy Corps	37.5%	34.4%	21.9%	6.3%
Save the Children	5.3%	42.1%	50.0%	2.6%
Total	17.6%	32.7%	38.9%	10.8%

Table 4 below shows that the CAG management practice of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the CAGs was not initially a part of ACDI/VOCA's or Mercy Corps' CAG formation procedure. Table 5 shows that over time ACDI/VOCA changed their strategy and began to use the MoU with its recent CAG formations.

Table 4: Was a MoU signed with the ICAP partner?

Implementing Partner	Q1-4: Did you sign a MoU with the ICAP sponsors?		
	Yes	No	Don't Know
ACDI/VOCA	25.8%	74.2%	0.0%
CHF	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
IRD	97.1%	2.9%	0.0%
Mercy Corps	5.7%	48.6%	45.7%
Save the Children	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%
Total	80.4%	14.5%	5.1%

Table 5: Change in implementation of MoU signing for ACDI/VOCA

Implementing Partner	Years since CAG was formed	Q1-4: Did you sign a MoU with the ICAP sponsors?		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
ACDI/VOCA	1 yr or less	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	1 to 2 yrs	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%
	2 to 3 yrs	22.2%	77.8%	0.0%
	> 3 yrs	7.7%	92.3%	0.0%

Active CAGs held meetings frequently. On average, they held 19 meetings during the last 6-months. This approximates one meeting each week. This schedule of meetings was fairly uniform across all the ICAP partners' CAGs although the number of meetings held was significantly less for Save the Children and ACDI/VOCA.⁴ Save the Children was winding down and fewer meetings should be anticipated. The reasons for ACDI/VOCA's fewer meetings should be addressed by their management. Nevertheless, CAGs remain truly active institutions.

⁴ Significant differences are based on a one-way analysis of variance F statistic, a post hoc Sheffe test and a Tukey test to identify homogeneous subsets.

Table 6: CAG meetings during the past 6 months

Q1-6:How often has your CAG met in the last 6 months?	Implementing Partner					Total
	ACDI/VOCA	CHF	IRD	Mercy Corps	Save the Children	
Mean	17	19	21	23	13	19
Median	18	20	22	24	12	20
Mode	24	20	24	24	12	24
Maximum	35	50	36	40	24	50
Minimum	6	3	12	12	5	3
Sum	857	3439	4004	1729	1587	11616

Active CAGs met with their ICAP partners or their representatives about once every two weeks (on average). Community mobilizers and technical staff would have been meeting regularly with these CAGs. These meetings would be a subset of the meetings recorded in Table 7. CHF and Mercy Corps held a significantly higher number of meetings (17-18) with their CAGs than did the other partners (12). The impact of these meetings should be seen in more training received, more projects completed, or more interaction with local government.

Table 7: CAG meetings with ICAP partners during the past 6 months

Q1-7:How often has your CAG met with the ICAP sponsors or its representatives in the last 6 months?	Implementing Partner					Total
	ACDI/VOCA	CHF	IRD	Mercy Corps	Save the Children	
Mean	12	17	12	18	12	14
Median	12	13	12	18	11	12
Mode	18	10	6	12	6	6
Maximum	30	50	24	35	26	50
Minimum	3	2	5	6	0	0
Sum	630	3092	2355	1362	1491	8930

CHF and ACDI/VOCA CAGs show significantly more contact with other CAGs for the purpose of addressing mutual interests. Overall 26% of CAGs interviewed reported that they worked with other CAGs. This is the basis of 'clustering' that underpins conflict mitigation. Cluster group activities are examined in later sections of this report.

Table 8: CAGs joining with other CAGs

Implementing Partner	Q1-9: Has your CAG joined other CAGs to address mutual interests or problems in your area?		
	Yes	No	NA
ACDI/VOCA	32.3%	67.7%	0.0%
CHF	41.0%	59.0%	0.0%
IRD	17.6%	82.4%	0.0%
Mercy Corps	15.8%	76.3%	7.9%
Save the Children	22.5%	77.5%	0.0%
Total	26.4%	72.6%	1.0%

C. CAG Membership

The mean number of CAG members are shown in Figure 3. There is an overall average CAG membership of 10 persons. The average number of women CAG members is two; while the number of male members from local government is also two. There are a significant number of members of CAGs who are also members of local councils.

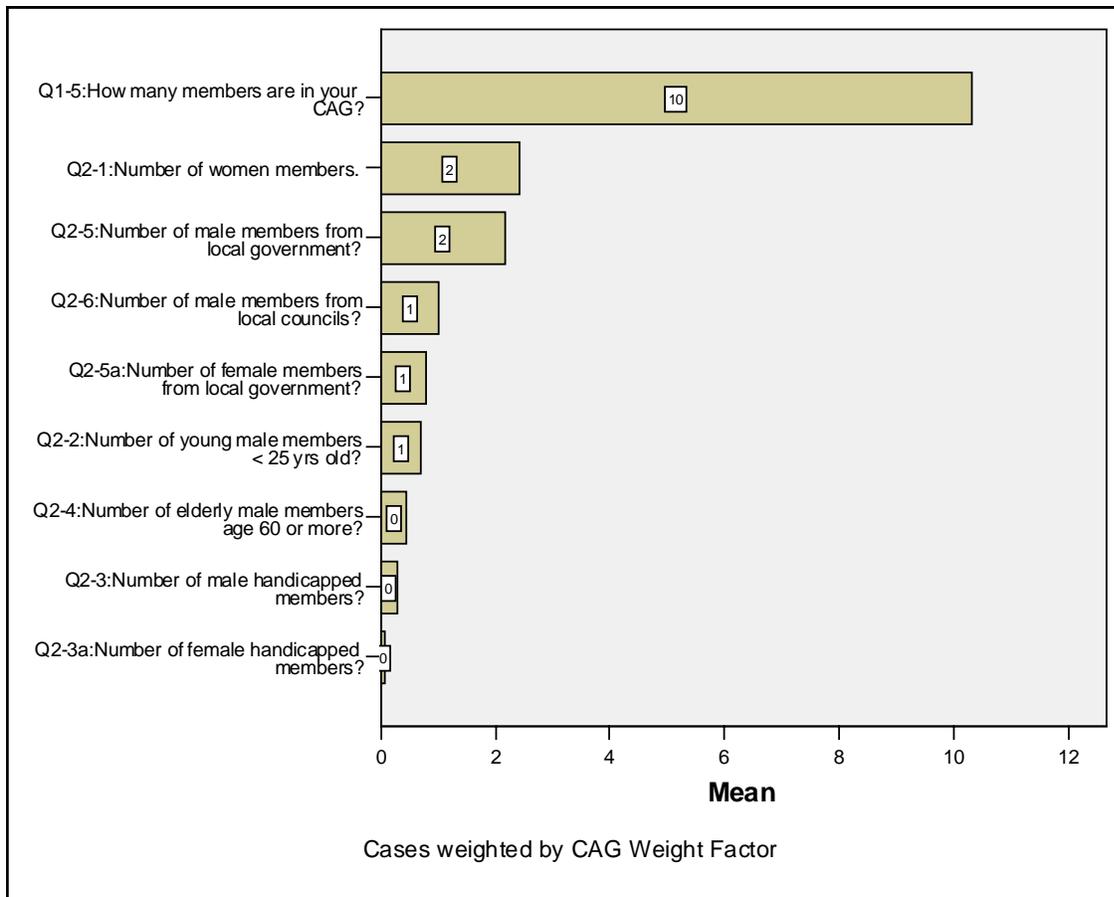


Figure 3: Mean number of CAG members

ICAP partner differences in CAG membership are shown in Figure 4 below. The differences in total CAG membership are statistically significant. IRD has larger CAG groups (average 12)

while Mercy Corps and ACIDI/VOCA have smaller groups (average 8). Many CAGs had women members (see Table 11 for the prevalence of individual groups in the CAGs). Table 9 demonstrates that IRD had more women members than other partners. This would be related to IRD’s larger CAGs and the cosmopolitan nature of Baghdad where there are many more professional women.

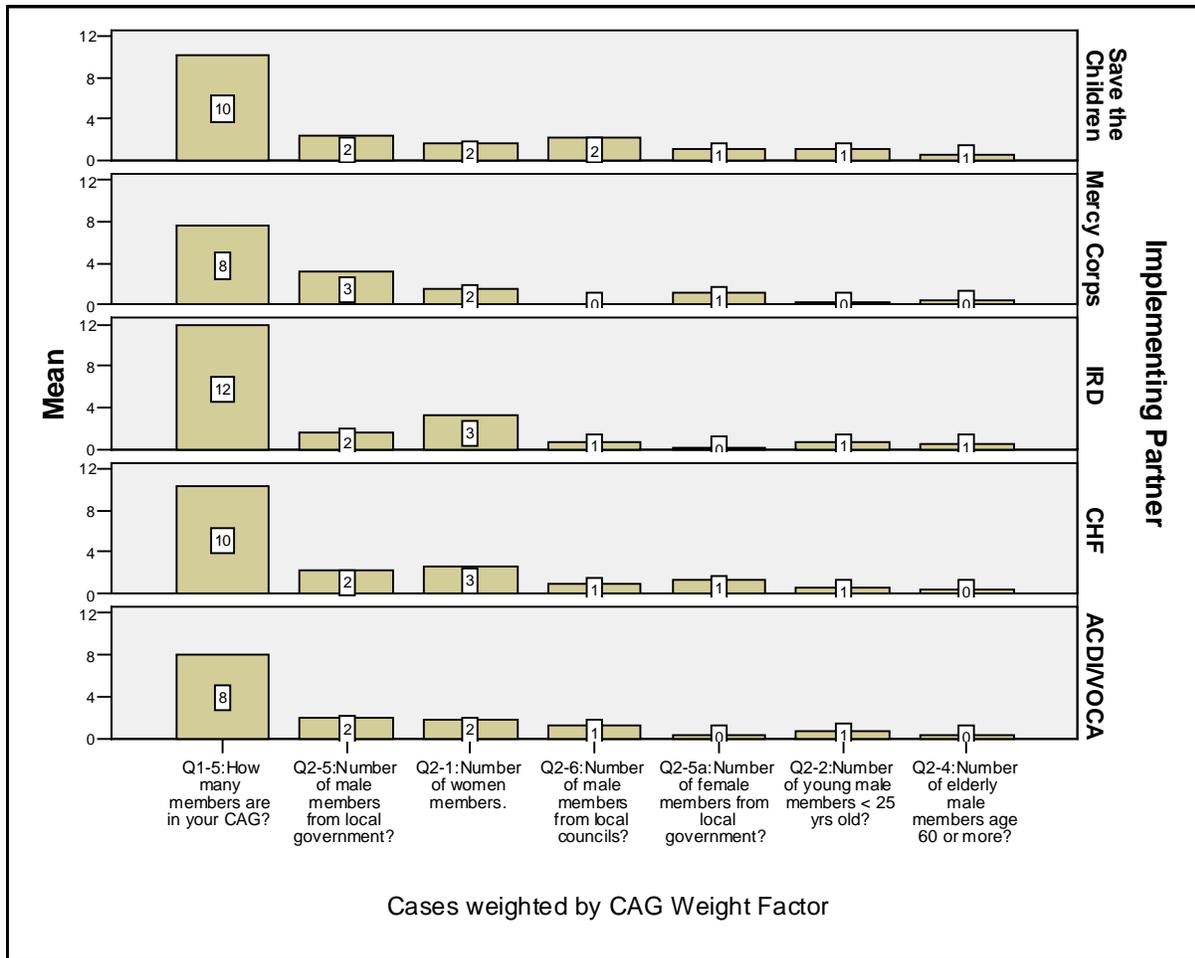


Figure 4: Mean number of CAG members by ICAP partner

Table 9: Mean number of women in CAGS

Implementing Partner	Number of women members		
	Mean	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
ACDI/VOCA	1.7	1.344	2.14
CHF	2.6	2.391	2.84
IRD	3.3	3.104	3.543
Mercy Corps	1.6	1.219	1.938
Save the Children	1.6	1.289	1.861

Mercy Corps’ CAGs had significantly more CAG members who were from local government. This may have resulted from a management decision to encourage local government membership as a catalyst for linkage to local government contribution. If so, this strategy paid

off for all, but IRD had high levels of local government contribution as shown in the ICAP evaluation (page 71). Local government membership (males plus females) in CAGs compared with the prevalence of local government contributions in projects is shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Local Government membership in CAGs

Implementing Partner	CAG members from Local Government			Projects with LG contribution
	Mean	95% Confidence Interval		
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
ACDI/VOCA	2.2	1.508	2.944	42%
CHF	3.6	3.211	4.02	32%
IRD	1.7	1.31	2.102	5%
Mercy Corps	4.3	3.641	4.938	37%
Save the Children	3.5	2.934	3.966	25%

Nearly all CAGs had at least one woman member, except in the South. Mercy Corps and Save the Children's AoR are the more conservative tribal areas of Iraq. Here women were less well represented on the CAGs. Members from local councils were also represented on the CAGs. These numbers were smaller, no doubt because the pool of potential local council members is smaller than the pool of potential local government staff members. With the exception of Mercy Corps, the pattern for local council membership follows that for local government membership.

Table 11: The prevalence of CAG members from special groups

Implementing Partner	Prevalence of CAG Membership				
	Women	Local Government	Local Council	Youth	Persons with Disabilities
ACDI/VOCA	87%	65%	65%	39%	16%
CHF	100%	85%	56%	23%	21%
IRD	94%	44%	41%	38%	29%
Mercy Corps	68%	81%	13%	27%	27%
Save the Children	45%	65%	80%	50%	10%
Total	83%	66%	52%	35%	22%

Mercy Corps seems to have had virtually no local council members that were also CAG members. Overall it is common that the local government is represented on the CAGs. Table 11 illustrates the prevalence that CAGs have for members from special groups. Reading from the bottom row in Table 11 overall 83% of the CAGs had women members while just 35% had youth represented. Youth are not as well represented in CHF and Mercy Corps' CAGs. In line with the community stabilization program, youth should be encouraged to become members of CAGs so that they understand and participate in local government.

The total number of active CAG members under the tutelage of the ICAP partners are shown in Figure 5. This is the weighted sum of CAG membership recorded from the active CAGs in the survey. IRD and CHF both reported a larger number of active CAGs and for this reason their influence is seen as greater than that of the other partners (since program inception Save the Children and Mercy Corps have created a large number of CAGs, but these were not included in their list of active CAGs).

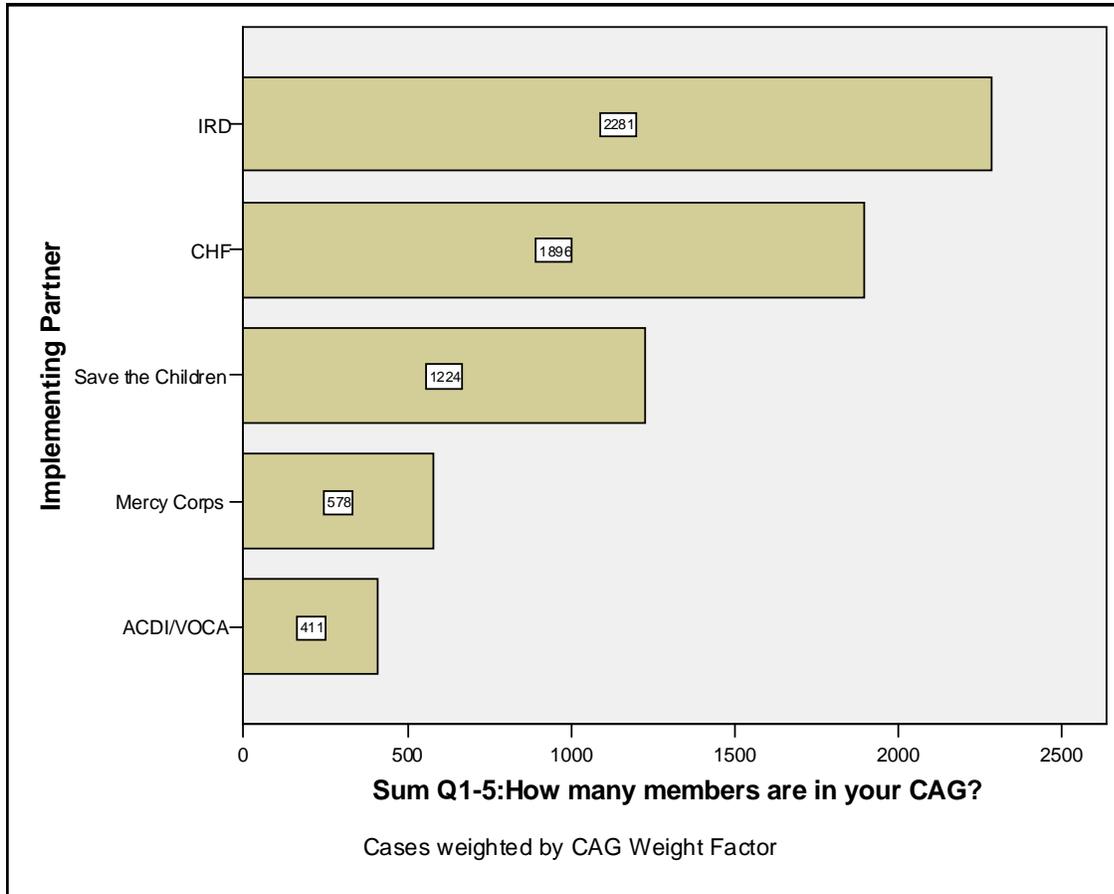


Figure 5: Estimated total number of active CAG members by ICAP partner

Please note that Figure 5 does not represent the total number of CAG members that have been part of the ICAP since its inception; that would be a larger number. However, it is also correct that IRD and CHF did record more total CAG formations in their AoRs than did the other partners.

Table 12 below shows the distribution of ethnic and religious minority members across the CAGs. Religious minorities are Sunnis in Shia areas and vice versa. In the CHF and Mercy Corps areas populations are uniformly Shia. ACDI/VOCA and IRD have developed ethnically inclusive CAGs. This demonstrates that both partners are implementing elements of conflict mitigation in CAG formation. Nearly half of ACDI/VOCA’s CAGs include ethnic minorities as members (ACDI/VOCA’s CAGs are based on a more broad based multi-community service area and this could be a consequence of that). In the Baghdad area, IRD has addressed the inclusion of religious minorities in its CAGs with more than 20% of CAGs showing such membership.

Table 12. CAGs with minority members

Religious Minority Members	Implementing Partner					Total
	ACDI/VOCA	CHF	IRD	Mercy Corps	Save the Children	
Yes	19.6%	0.0%	23.4%	2.7%	7.5%	10.6%
No	80.4%	100.0%	76.6%	97.3%	92.5%	89.4%

Ethnic minority CAG members	Implementing Partner					Total
	ACDI/VOCA	CHF	IRD	Mercy Corps	Save the Children	
Yes	45.1%	2.7%	23.4%	Missing	2.5%	13.9%
No	54.9%	97.3%	76.6%	Missing	97.5%	86.1%

When CAG members were asked how strongly they believed that the CAG successfully represented the minority elements of the community they tended to agree. This was not uniform however with some disagreement noted in IRD’s and ACDI/VOCA’s AoR. This makes sense because these are the areas subject to sectarian violence within Baghdad (IRD) and in Kirkuk and Mosul (ACDI/VOCA). Questions on ethnicity were excluded in the Mercy Corps area.

D. CAG Operations

How do CAGs make decisions? Figure 6 shows what the respondents believed the decision making process to be. CAG members are typically themselves elected. It is not surprising then that most decisions are taken collectively by the CAG members. Primarily IRD, but also ACDI/VOCA and Save the Children’s CAGs exhibit more executive authority with the CAG leader taking the decision based on discussion with the other members.

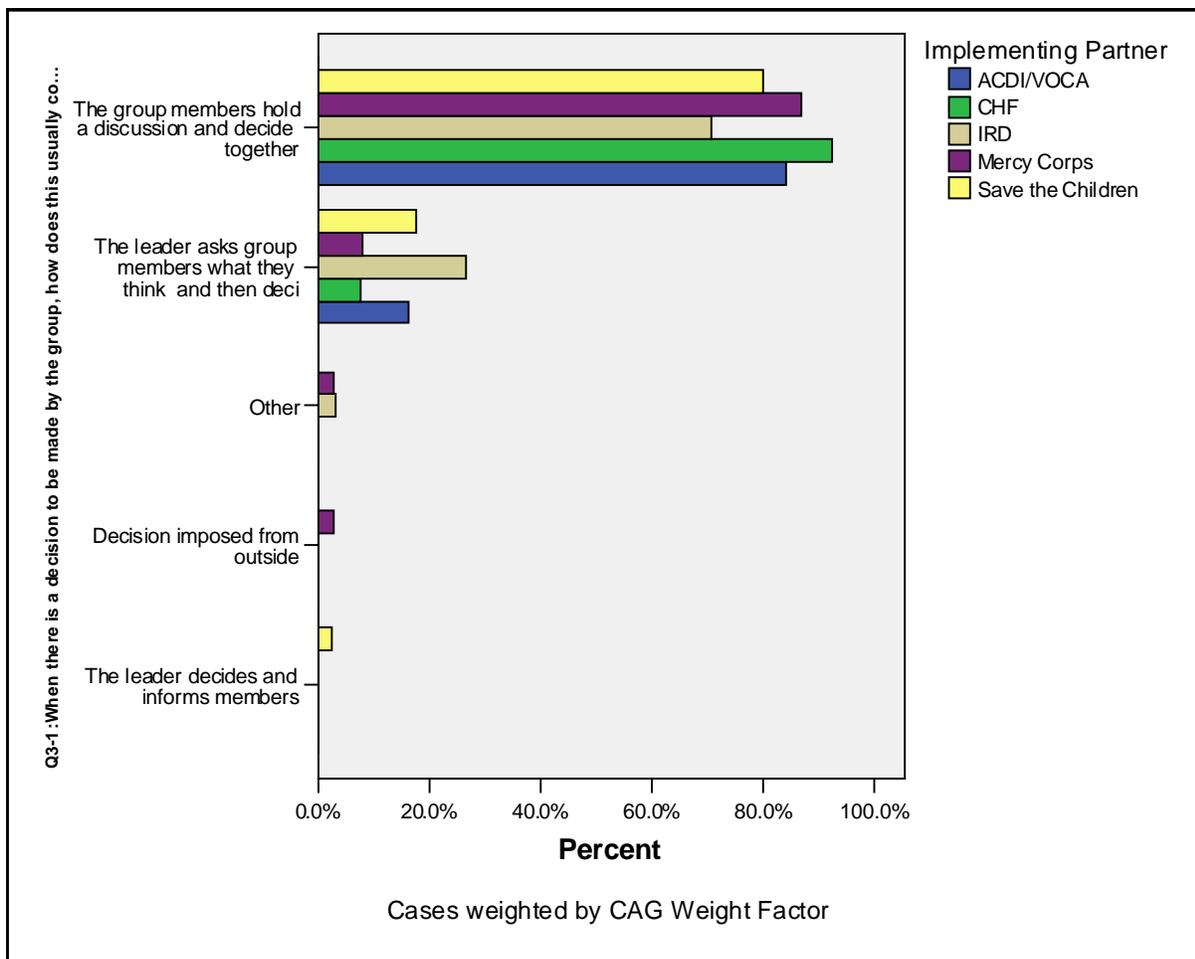


Figure 6: How decisions are taken

There is a modest but significant correlation between Figure 6 and 7. Where members were elected by a vote of all members they also tended to take decisions together.

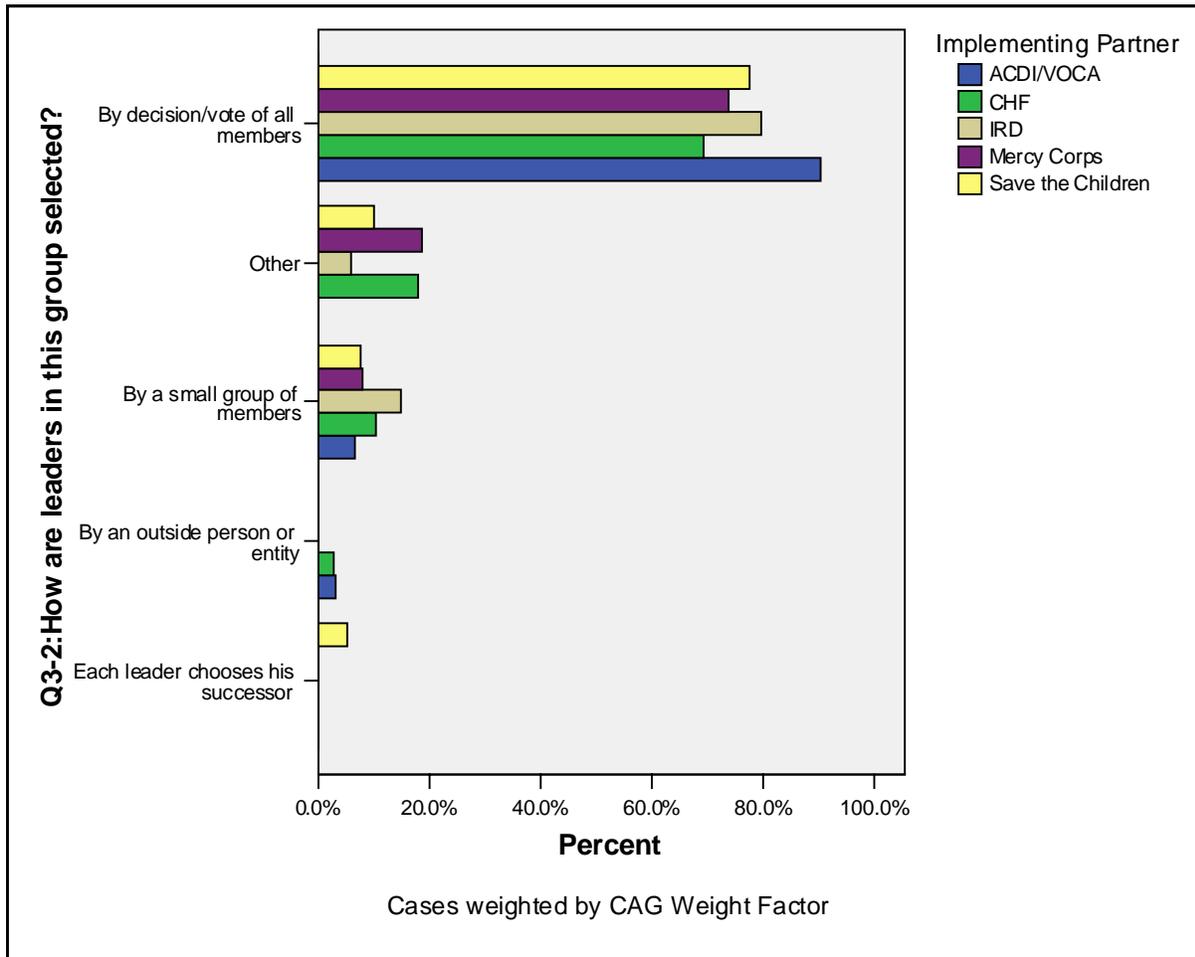


Figure 7: How CAG leadership is selected.

A series of questions were asked (Q3-3 to Q3-6) about what types of relationships between CAGs have developed. These questions were asked as a general enquiry about cluster groups and what is the basis for them. Cluster groups are formed when two or more CAGs come together to address a common problem or issue. Cluster groups are the basis for enabling conflict resolution across divergent communities.

Two criteria were looked for in these questions: whether CAGs engaged with other CAGs with similar goals or different goals; and whether they worked with CAGs in their broader community or outside of it. There were four categories of CAGs that could be joined together: Category A (Q3-3) CAGs in the community with similar interests, Category B (Q3-4) CAGs outside the community with similar interests, Category C (Q3-5) CAGs inside the community with different interests, and Category D (Q3-6) CAGs outside with different interests. The most common collaborations are with Category B CAGs, the least common collaborations are with Category D CAGs.

Figure 8 compares CAG responses for Q3-3 through Q3-6. Reference is made to Table 8 above where the results from Q1-9 “Has your CAG joined other CAGs to address mutual interests or problems in your area?” are displayed. Q3-3 to Q3-6 asks whether the CAG selected and worked with or interacted with other CAGs inside or outside their community.

Working or interacting with CAG groups outside the community with similar goals was most common. Q1-9 asked respondents about whether specific projects had been carried out; the Q3 series asked about general contacts and interactions that may or may not have concluded with a joint project and yielded a higher positive response rate.

Differences between how ICAP partner CAGs worked with other were CAGs were noted. However attributing these differences to ICAP partner strategy was not possible as the differences could have arisen as well from the characteristics of the AoRs. From the data, IRD and CHF had marginally the strongest inclination to work with other CAGs.

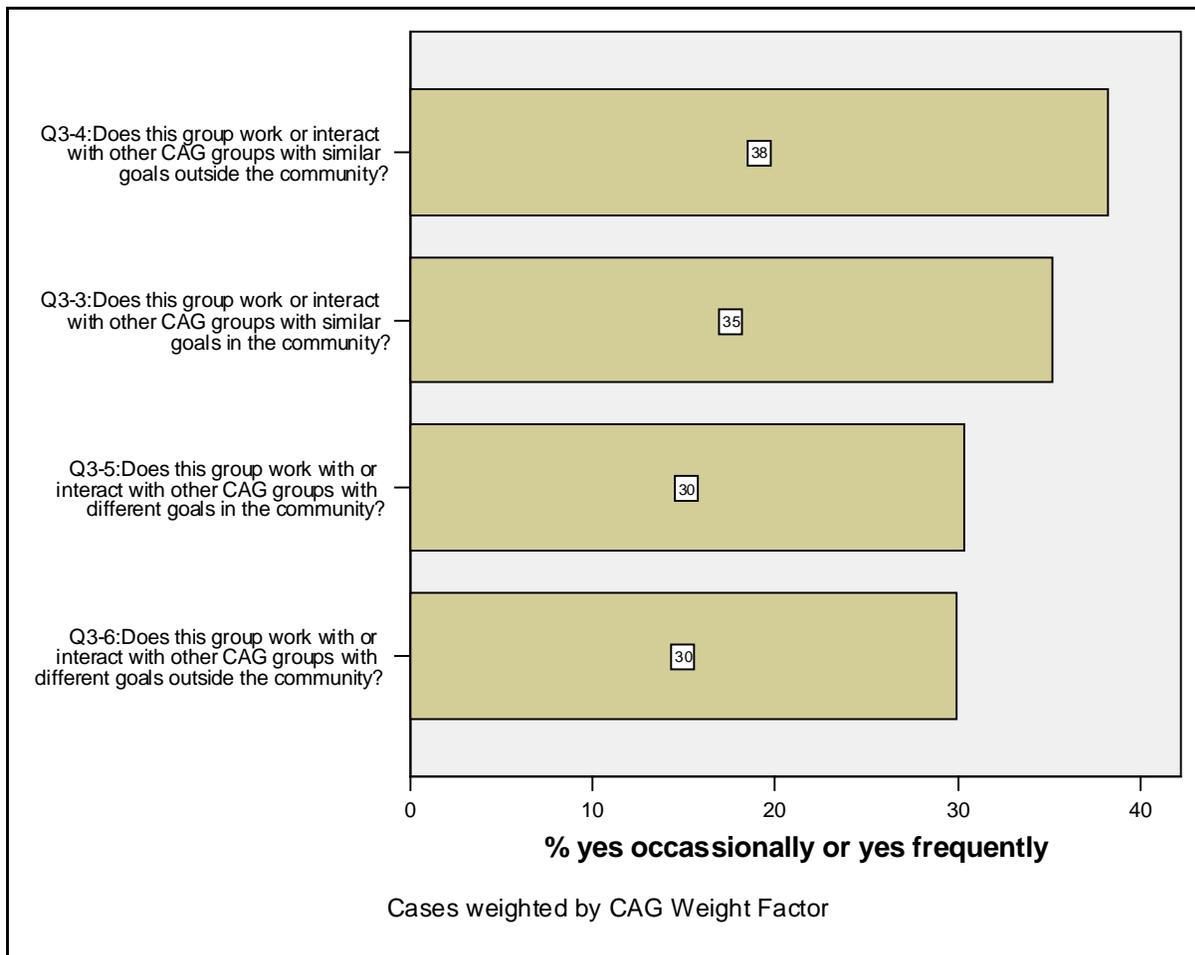
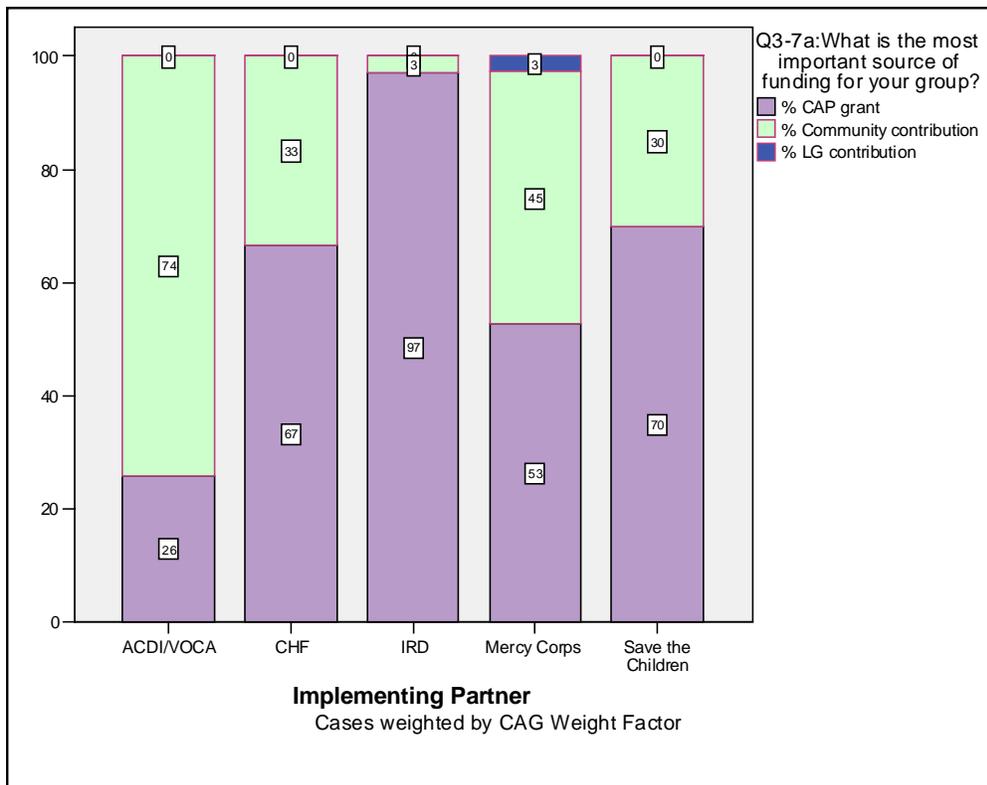


Figure 8: The basis for cluster groups

The next series of questions asked CAGs to identify the first and second most important source of funding and of expertise. These are Questions Q3-7 and Q3-7. The overall majority of the CAGs indicated that the most important source of funding was from the community action program suggesting a dependency on ICAP grants. A significant exception, to this is from ACDI/VOCA where most CAG members thought that the community contributions were the most important source of funding. In the ICAP I evaluation ACDI/VOCA had the lowest levels of community contribution demonstrating an anomaly. Mercy Corps' CAGs also had a high perception that local contribution was the most important source of funding. Nearly all of IRD's CAGs believed the most important source of funding was the ICAP partner. IRD and CHF need to seek alternative sources of funding for their CAGs while emphasizing community contribution. CAGs should move away from a dependency on CAP grant funding.

Few, if any, of the CAGs thought that local government support was an important primary source of funding. This too requires ICAP partner attention as CAG relationships to local government are an important aspect of the ICAP program. The local government needs to be seen as responsive and capable. Under ICAP II, greater emphasis can be placed on gaining access to provincial council (PC) Accelerated Reconstruction and Development Program funds through provincial council committees, the PRDC and/or local councils. This could be done through matching grant funds with PC funds.

Second sources of funding are shown in the lower half of Figure 9. CHF CAG responses to the secondary sources of funding were limited; apparently they were not convinced that there were any other funding options than the primary ones. This tells us that CAGs need to be made aware of other funding possibilities. CAGs need not to become dependent on ICAP grant support. They must also begin to look for support from the local government. Local government support can be seen emerging as an important secondary source.



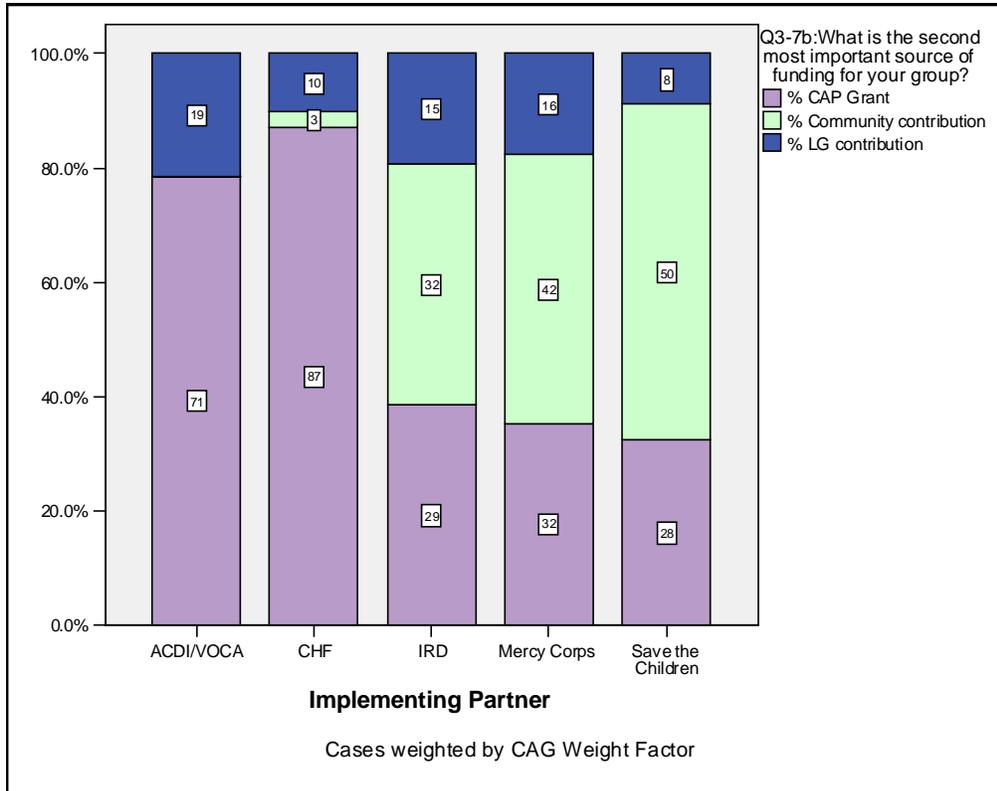


Figure. 9: Perceptions about first and second sources of funding for the CAGs

CAGs look primarily to the ICAP partners for expertise and advice (Table 13a). ACIDI/VOCA and Save the Children’s CAGs also sought advice, in the first instance, from local government engineers and technicians. This possibly relates to the number of local government officials who are also CAG members (reference Table 10) and this points to how local government membership facilitates support.

Table 13a: Where do CAGs first look for advice?

Q3-8a: What is the most important source of expertise or advice that the group receives?	Implementing Partner					Total
	ACIDI/ VOCA	CHF	IRD	Mercy Corps	Save the Children	
The community action program sponsors	58.1%	97.4%	73.5%	63.2%	52.5%	74.0%
Members of the community	9.7%	0.0%	17.6%	26.3%	27.5%	14.7%
Local government engineers/technicians	25.8%	0.0%	8.8%	7.9%	17.5%	9.2%
Local elected officials	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.3%
Local NGOs or Civil Society Organizations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Professionals hired by the group	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1.0%
DK/NA	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%

In Table 13b, local government is seen as an important second source of expertise; this is evidence that the linkage of CAGs to local government is taking place (especially with CHF and ACDI/VOCA). For IRD's CAGs, local government has not been an important source of advice, but IRD's CAGs have the strongest links to local councils (local councils are well developed in Baghdad). Save the Children managed a good balance between local government and local elected officials. The use of hired professionals by the CAGs was an important secondary source of expertise in the IRD and Save the Children areas. Mercy Corps' CAGs engaged with local universities as a source of expertise (this is possibly a best practice for ICAP II).

Table 13b: Where do CAGs next look for advice?

Q3-8b:What is the second most important source of expertise or advice that this group receives?	ACDI/VOCA	CHF	IRD	Mercy Corps	Save the Children	Total
There is no next most important source of experts	9.7%	20.5%	14.7%	0.0%	12.5%	13.8%
The community action program sponsors	22.6%	0.0%	20.6%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%
Members of the community	16.1%	15.4%	8.8%	21.1%	20.0%	15.0%
Local government engineers/technicians	38.7%	56.4%	11.8%	26.3%	27.5%	31.9%
Local elected officials	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	2.6%	12.5%	7.3%
Local NGOs or Civil Society Organizations	3.2%	5.1%	0.0%	15.8%	2.5%	4.2%
Professionals hired by the group	9.7%	0.0%	20.6%	5.3%	15.0%	10.7%
Local universities	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	21.1%	10.0%	6.3%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	5.3%	0.0%	1.5%
DK/NA	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	1.1%

E. CAG Project Development

CAGs were asked about the number of projects they have completed. Characteristics between partners vary widely. IRD's CAGs tended to do many more projects than other partners. This is in part because IRD rolled out many small projects to assist home based businesses that were vetted through the CAGs. Readers are referred to the evaluation of the ICAP I evaluation for a review of ICAP project development based on data from the project reporting system. The ICAP I evaluation estimated from project data (which was not directly linked to specific CAGs) that 69% of CAGs had completed just one project. The CAG survey asked the CAGs themselves how many projects they had completed.

Table 14: Projects completed (estimated from the project reporting system in the ICAP I evaluation)

Implementing Partner	Number of CAG Projects				
	1	2	3	4	5 or more
ACDI/VOCA	43%	12%	7%	8%	30%
CHF	89%	10%	1%	1%	0%
IRD	60%	15%	8%	4%	14%
Mercy Corps	77%	14%	5%	1%	4%
Save the Children	63%	17%	6%	3%	10%
Total	69%	14%	5%	3%	9%

The questionnaire used a screening question to determine whether the CAG had completed more than one project. Those that had completed more than one project were asked to classify the number of projects by type. Table 15 shows the probabilities of completing more than one project conditioned by when the CAG was formed.

Table 15: Probabilities of completing more than one project

Years since CAG was formed	Q4:CAG project development: is this the first project for your group?		
	Yes	No	DK/NA
1 yr or less	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%
1 to 2 yrs	45.5%	54.5%	0.0%
2 to 3 yrs	29.7%	68.8%	1.6%
> 3 yrs	21.7%	78.3%	0.0%
Total	42.4%	57.0%	0.6%

Overall, 57% of CAGs interviewed developed more than one project. Of course, the older the CAG the more projects likely to have been completed. The estimate is biased because only active CAGs were selected for the study: Inactive CAGs were not included in the survey by design, and these would likely have been CAGs with fewer or just one project. The life cycle of CAGs tend to begin with formation around a single community issue; once that issue has been resolved CAGs need to follow it with advocacy for other community issues and not all CAGs are capable of doing this and some become inactive after the initial project. ICAP II places emphasis on consolidating active CAGs, and it is of planning interest to see that more mature CAGs continue to engage in project activities.

There was considerable variance between the partners on the number of projects completed by the CAGs as reflected in Table 14 above.

For those CAGs who did complete more than one project they added on average about one additional project each year. Figure 10 shows the growth in number of projects for CAGs reporting more than one project completed. The number in the small box is the mean number of projects completed. The mean number is bracketed by an interval that represents ± 2 SE. Thus for CAGs started three or more years ago, the 95% confidence interval for the mean number of projects is from 4.5 to 7.5.

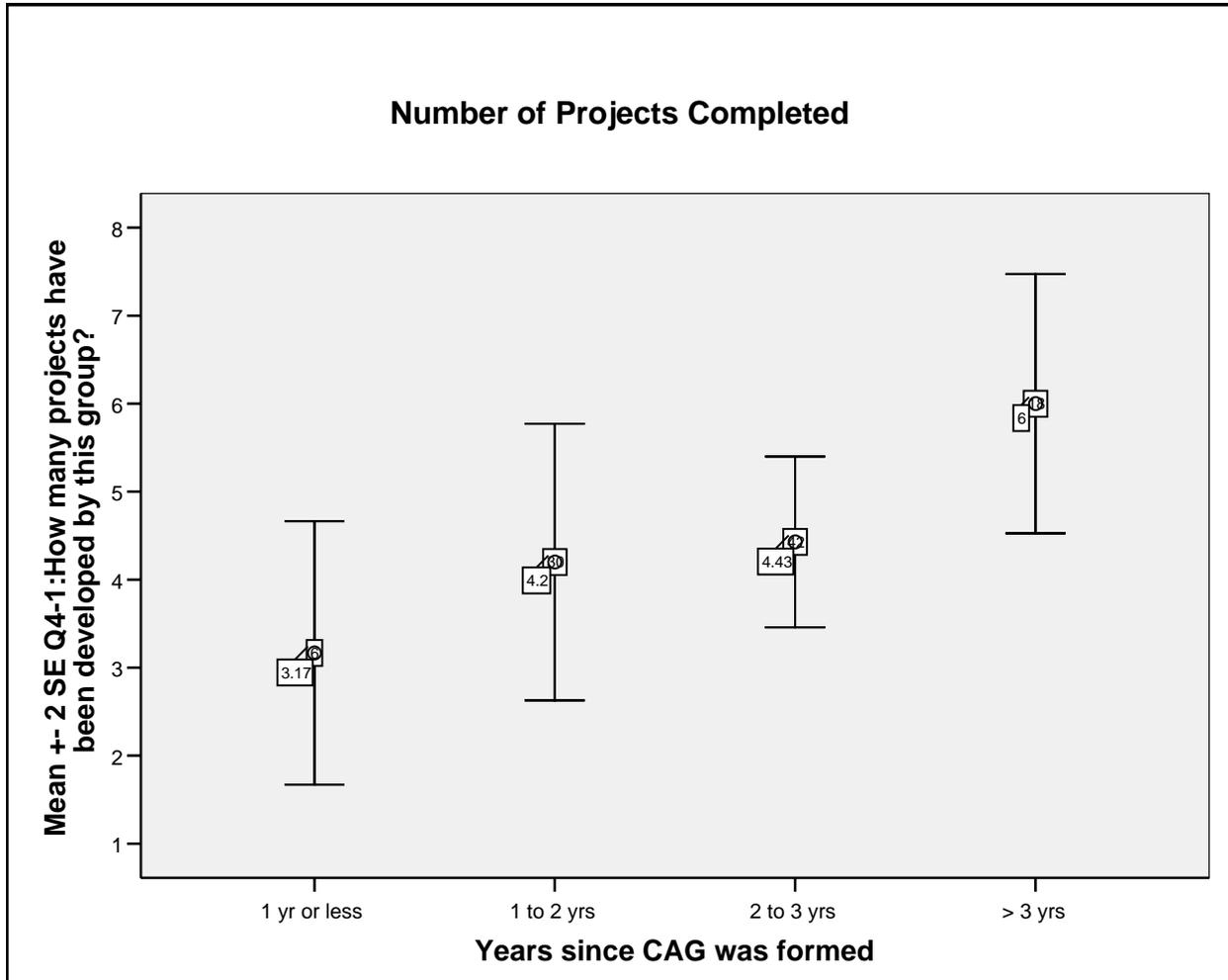


Figure. 10: Number of Projects Completed by CAGs

Questions 4.8 and 4.9 on the CAG questionnaire were directed to CAG experience in identifying war victims and to the development of projects for the innocent war victims (using the Marla Fund). Question 4.8 had two parts: a simple yes/no on whether innocent war victims had been identified and a request for the number identified.

Question 4.9 asks for the number of projects completed for the war victims. Marla projects are required according to each partners' cooperative agreements. Table 16 shows the percentage of partners' CAGs who identified war victims and the number of victims identified. IRD CAGs in Baghdad identified significantly more victims than the other partners.

Table 16: CAGs identifying war victims

Implementing Partner	Q4-8: Have you identified any innocent war victims in your community?		Q4-8a: Number of innocent war victims that were identified.
	Yes	No	
ACDI/VOCA	13.3%	86.7%	179
CHF	59.0%	41.0%	1581
IRD	85.7%	14.3%	7211
Mercy Corps	51.5%	48.5%	993
Save the Children	35.5%	64.5%	1362
Total	57.7%	42.3%	11327

Table 17 identifies the number of war victim projects undertaken by the partners. IRD again has more war victim projects and this triangulates what was already known from the ICAP I evaluation. IRD implemented many small scale projects aimed at families that were war victims. These projects were vetted through the CAGs who confirmed that the beneficiaries were qualifying war victims. A typical project for IRD was providing a sewing machine, or supplies for a small retail trader.

Table 17: Number of projects for war victims.

Implementing Partner	Q4-9: How many projects were identified by your group in support of war victims?	
ACDI/VOCA	8	1.2%
CHF	23	3.3%
IRD	644	90.8%
Mercy Corps	10	1.4%
Save the Children	24	3.4%
Total	709	100.0%

Table 18: Number of business/coop projects supported

Implementing Partner	Q4-10: Has your group identified any local cooperative or business opportunities that it supports?	
ACDI/VOCA	84	4.0%
CHF	188	9.0%
IRD	1739	83.8%
Mercy Corps	16	0.8%
Save the Children	48	2.3%
Total	2075	100.0%

The distribution of projects in Tables 17 and 18 above is consistent with findings from the ICAP I evaluation that were based on the project reporting system. IRD CAGs dominated the others in the development of business and war victim projects. Most of these projects were micro projects to individuals or small businesses that were vetted by the CAGs. This is also reflected in the number of projects completed by individual CAGs where IRDs' CAGs tend to report more

projects than the other partners. Other partners' CAGs concentrated on the development of larger projects. These findings validate the ICAP I evaluation findings.

Question 4-11 asked for the number of projects that have been done with other communities. These are the cluster group projects. IRD and CHF were more engaged with group projects than were the other partners. Table 19 shows the number of cluster group projects as well as the proportion that group projects are of estimated total projects for each ICAP partner. When group projects are seen as a proportion of total projects CHF did proportionately more group projects than the others. This is a reflection of a conscious management decision to promote group projects and is consistent with the cooperative agreement.

Table 19. Number of projects done with other communities (group projects).

Implementing Partner	Q4-11a: Total number of projects with other communities		Estimated percent that group projects are of total projects
ACDI/VOCA	13	8.7%	4.3%
CHF	47	31.1%	15.2%
IRD	51	33.7%	5.5%
Mercy Corps	16	10.5%	8.6%
Save the Children	24	15.9%	5.3%
Total	151	100.0%	7.0%

Question 4-11 also asked the CAGs to enumerate the number of group projects by type of project. The type of group project was approximately evenly distributed across the following types of project: health, schools, water and sewer, roads and bridges, youth and the environment. Environmental projects were slightly less well represented: these are exemplified by community cleanup campaigns, filling in areas of standing water, and the creation of small community parks and playgrounds.

F. CAG Project Selection and Implementation Processes.

Section 5 of the CAG questionnaire examines the project selection process for the CAG groups. In this section of the questionnaire, CAG respondents were asked to identify the procedures followed in identifying and following through on project development. For each question asked

CAGs responding 'yes' were asked to verify the information given by identifying the person or institution where the action was carried out. For example in Question 5.1 respondents were asked "Has your group discussed how to determine project priorities?" This was followed with an open-ended question that asked 'yes' respondents "How was this done?". For each question in Section 5 there was a confirmatory following question so that respondents could not simply reply 'yes' without verification.

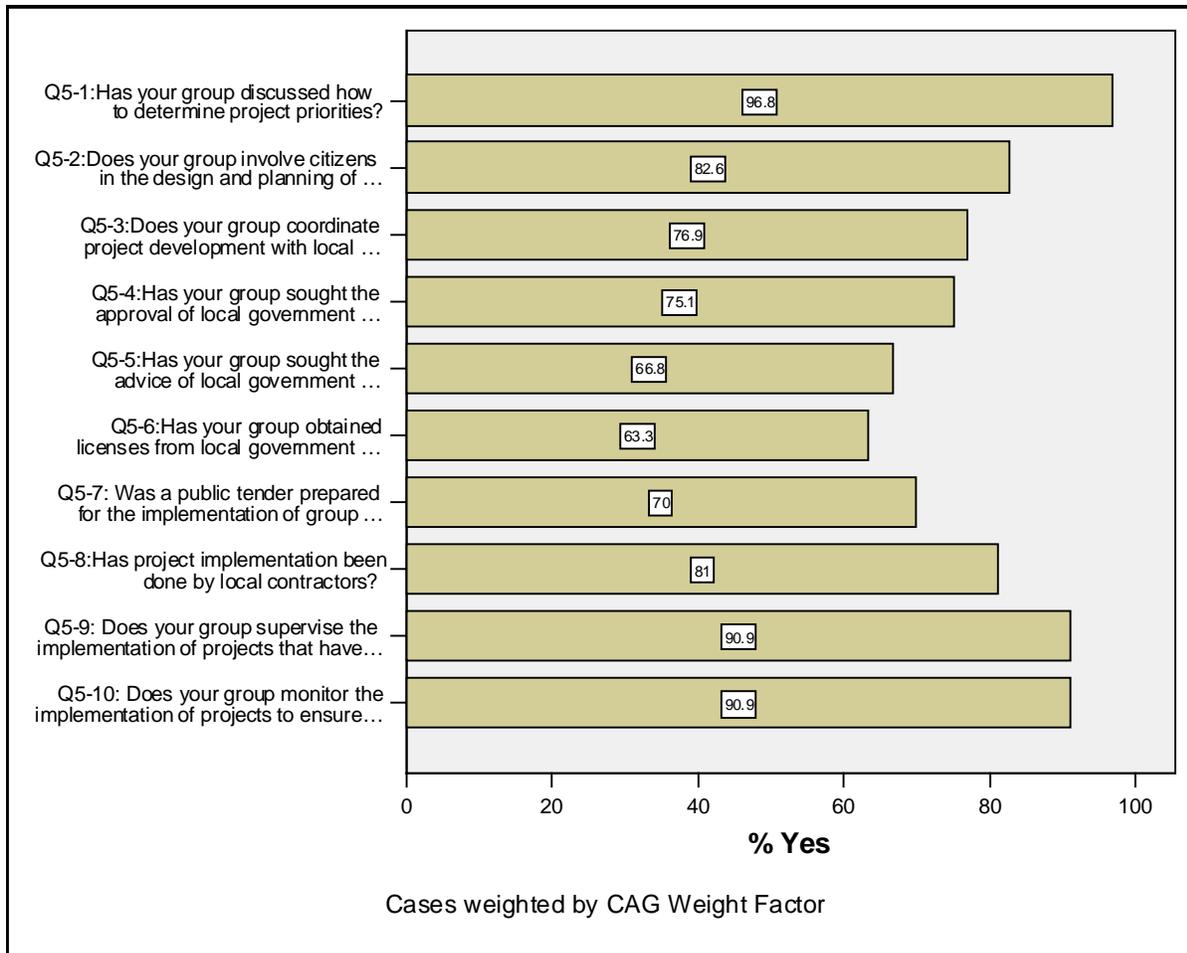


Figure 11: CAGs engaged in different project processes

Figure 11 above demonstrates that most CAGs were engaged in the important project processes of community participation, engagement with local government directorates, governing and advisory councils, and conducting oversight activities on the project. Nearly all CAGs determined project priorities through public discussion. Public engagement dropped off when the design and implementation phases were reached. Not all projects needed licenses, approvals or advice from the local government. Some of Mercy Corps projects were program activities where no construction or technical approvals would have been necessary. Save the Children closed its program early in 2006 and as a consequence when they were interviewed in late August there were many 'don't know' responses from their CAG members.

As a way of providing confidence in the CAG positive responses shown in Figure 11, Figure 12 below shows the percentage of 'don't know' responses to the confirmatory companion questions. For example, among CAGs responding 'yes' to Q5-2, just 2% in Q5-2a could not identify how citizens were involved in the design and planning of projects; that is, they could not provide the confirmatory evidence. For Q 5-5, not surprisingly, 12.7% of those CAGs responding 'yes' to 'has your group sought the advice of local government engineers/ technicians...' could not identify the engineer or technician by name; however, 87% of CAGs could identify them by name. This evidences a close relationship with local government.

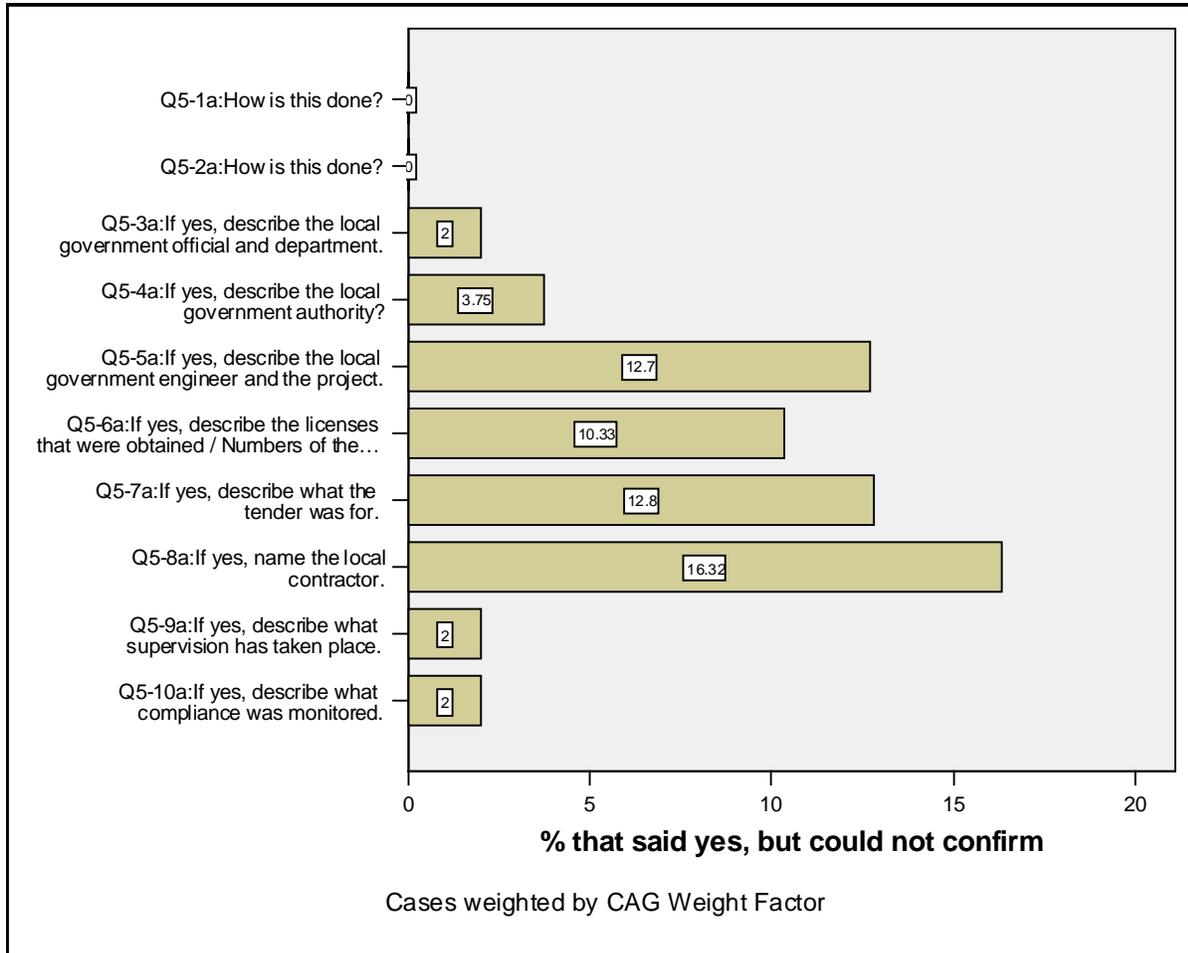


Figure 12: Lack of certainty in CAG positive responses

The evidence is clear that CAGs are engaged to a considerable extent in the key areas of community participation (Q5-1 and Q5-2), engaging with local government (Q5-3, Q5-4, Q5-5 and Q5-6), transparency through public tendering (Q5-7), and in project oversight (Q5-9 and 5-10). The CAG model is providing for the linkages that were intended in the cooperative agreements.

G. Community Participation in Group Processes

Section 6 of the CAG questionnaire is a crosscheck of Section 5 responses. Here, the CAGs are asked to gauge their success in four areas of the project development processes: transparency with project budgets, the design and planning phase, participation of the community, and the involvement of the local government. Section 5 looked at whether these things existed while Section 6 asks the CAGs to rank the success of each of these processes. CAGs are asked to rank the processes using a 10 point scale with 1 being the lowest rank and 10 the highest.

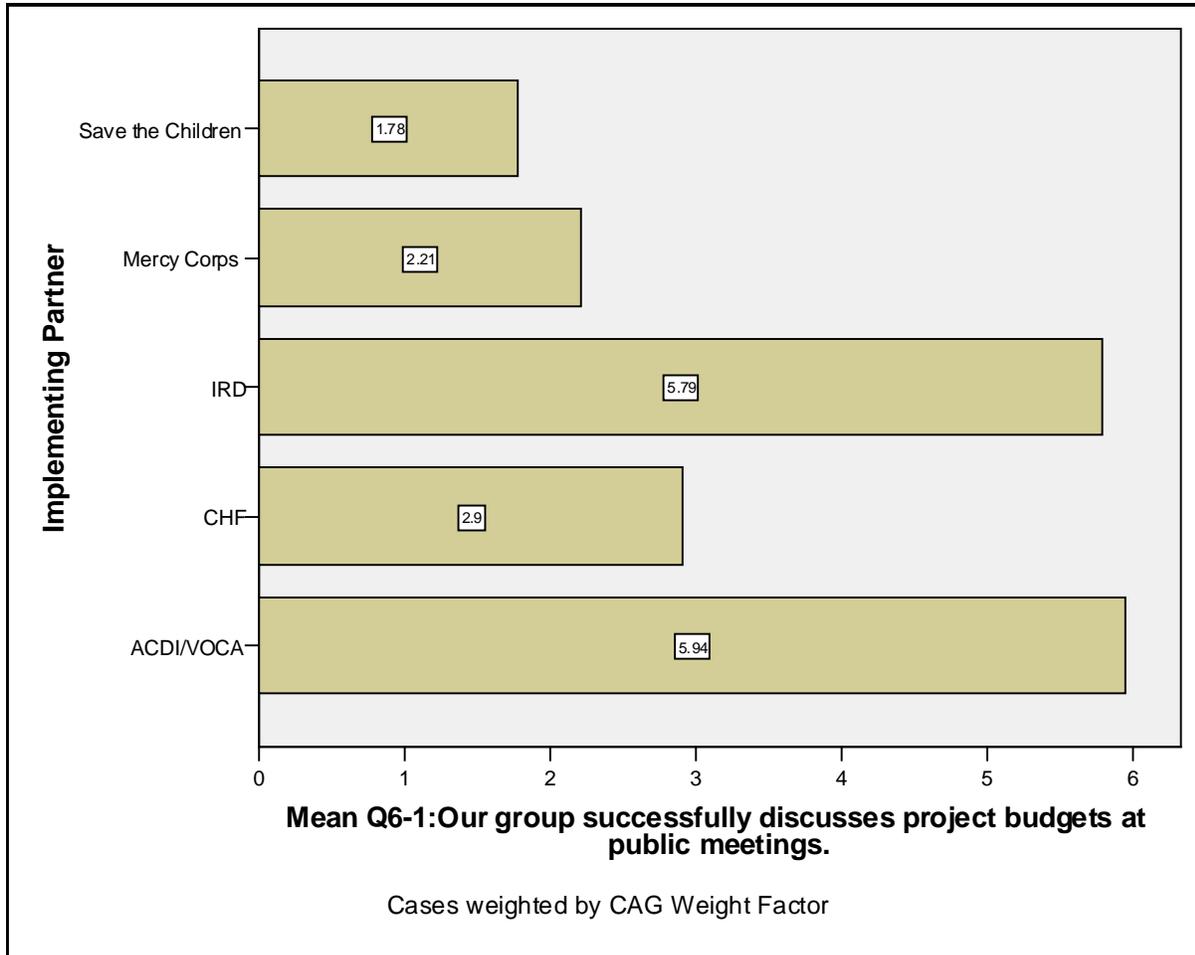


Figure 13: Perception of successful budget discussions

Figure 13 above examines Q6-1. An analysis of variance shows clearly that the differences between the partners are significant with respect to responses on this question. Multiple comparisons and the definition of homogenous subsets show that the differences seen in the bar chart are statistically significant. There are two statistically homogenous groups: ACDI/VOCA with IRD, and CHF, Mercy Corps with Save the Children in another group. Thus according to these survey data, ACDI/VOCA and IRD CAGs are more satisfied with the success of their discussion of project budgets at public meetings than are the other partners' CAGs. Since the difference is considerable the partners may want to determine what lessons learned may be learned from ACDI/VOCA and IRD with respect to how they carry out more inclusive budget discussions.

Q6-2 asked the CAGs to rank the success of community involvement in the design and planning stages of project development. Ownership and inclusion in project development is an important objective stated in each of the cooperative agreements. Responses to Q6-2 shows that there are significant differences between the ICAP partners when measured by standard analysis of variance F tests at the .05 level.

Multiple comparisons and homogenous subsets show ACDI/VOCA, IRD and CHF in one group with rankings between 6 and 7; while Save the Children and Mercy Corps are in another group with rankings around 3. Mercy Corps may wish to review its procedures in this regard as a low score here suggests their CAGs are experiencing a sense of lack of ownership in the projects

and of being excluded from this process. It may also be a reflection of the types of project undertaken. Mercy Corps' CAGs gives emphasis to 'transformative activities' that may not include a typical project oriented budget. Figure 14 below displays mean scores for each of the partners.

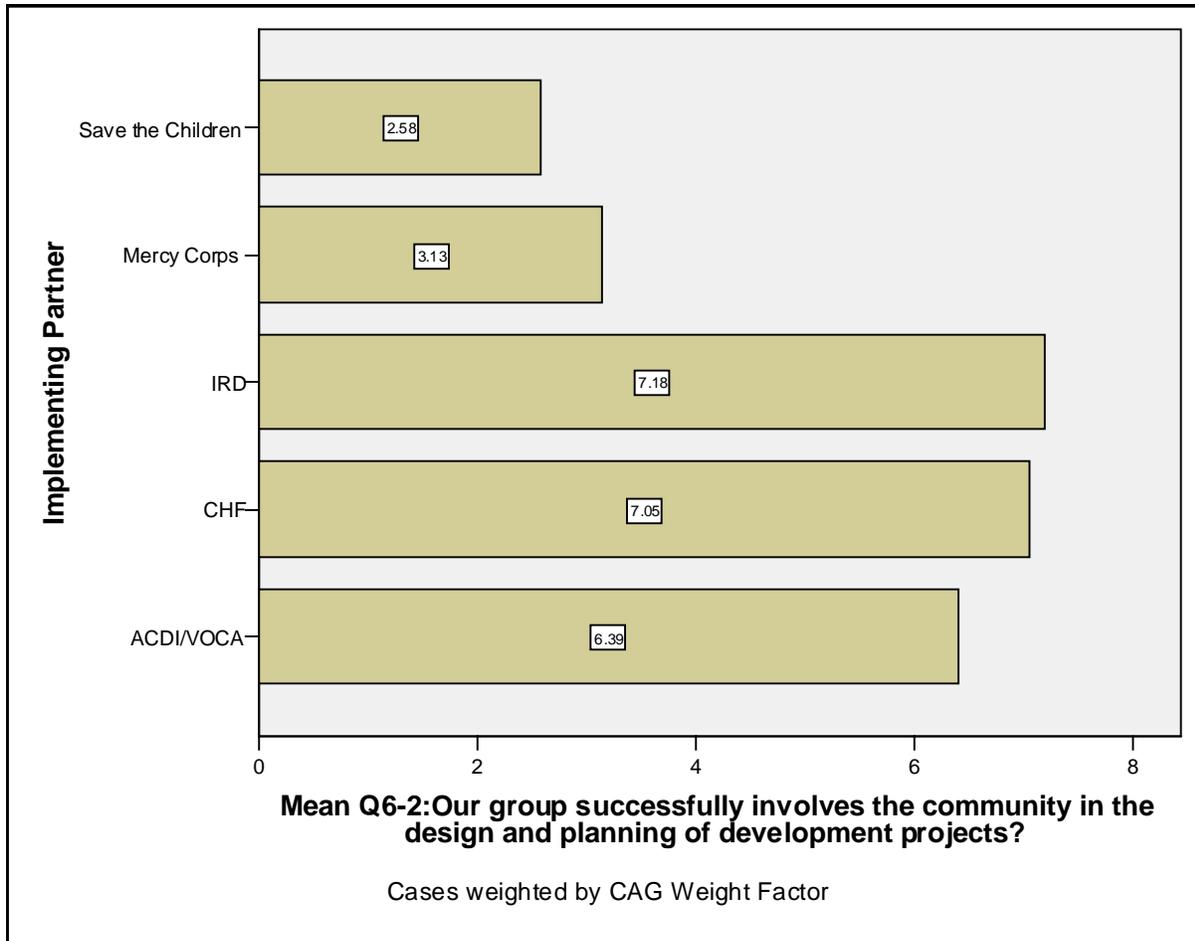


Figure 14: Community involvement in the design and planning of projects

The willingness of the community to participate is captured in Q6-3. This question asked the CAG respondents to evaluate the statement "The community contributes both time and money to our development projects." As a point of reference, data from the ICAP I evaluation shown in table 20 below, and is based on the ICAP I project reporting system, showed that with the exception of ACDI/VOCA most non-Marla projects had a community contribution. Marla projects were excluded because typically a community contribution is not expected.

Figure 15 below confirms that CHF's AoR is seen to be the most willing to contribute to project development matching with the 100% contribution prevalence seen in Table 20 from the ICAP I evaluation. The other ICAP partners shown in Table 20 compare relatively with CAG perceptions in Figure 15; except for ACDI/VOCA, which is a distinct anomaly. ACDI/VOCA's CAGs believe that the community has a high willingness to contribute, but project level data from the PRS shows that actual community contributions were low with respect to the other partners. Security is an issue, but both IRD's and ACDI/VOCA's AoRs include areas that are secure and insecure. ACDI/VOCA may need to look at how it attracts community contribution or ownership to community projects.

Table 20: Community Contributions by IP, Excluding Marla Projects⁵

Implementing Partner	Does the CAG Project Have a Community Contribution?			
	Yes		No	
ACDI/VOCA	217	42.5%	293	57.5%
CHF	489	100.0%	0	0.0%
IRD	1380	87.0%	206	13.0%
Mercy Corps	319	78.8%	86	21.2%
Save the Children	798	75.8%	255	24.2%
Total	3203	79.2%	840	20.8%

ACDI/VOCA needs to review its procedures for eliciting community contribution for projects because according to its CAGs the population is willing to contribute. Mercy Corps and Save the Children operate in a deeply traditional area where there has been a perception that the government should be providing for their needs. Low CAG responses for these partners are consistent with what is known about the local population. The differences between the partners are significant with ACDI/VOCA and CHF in one group and the remaining partners in another.

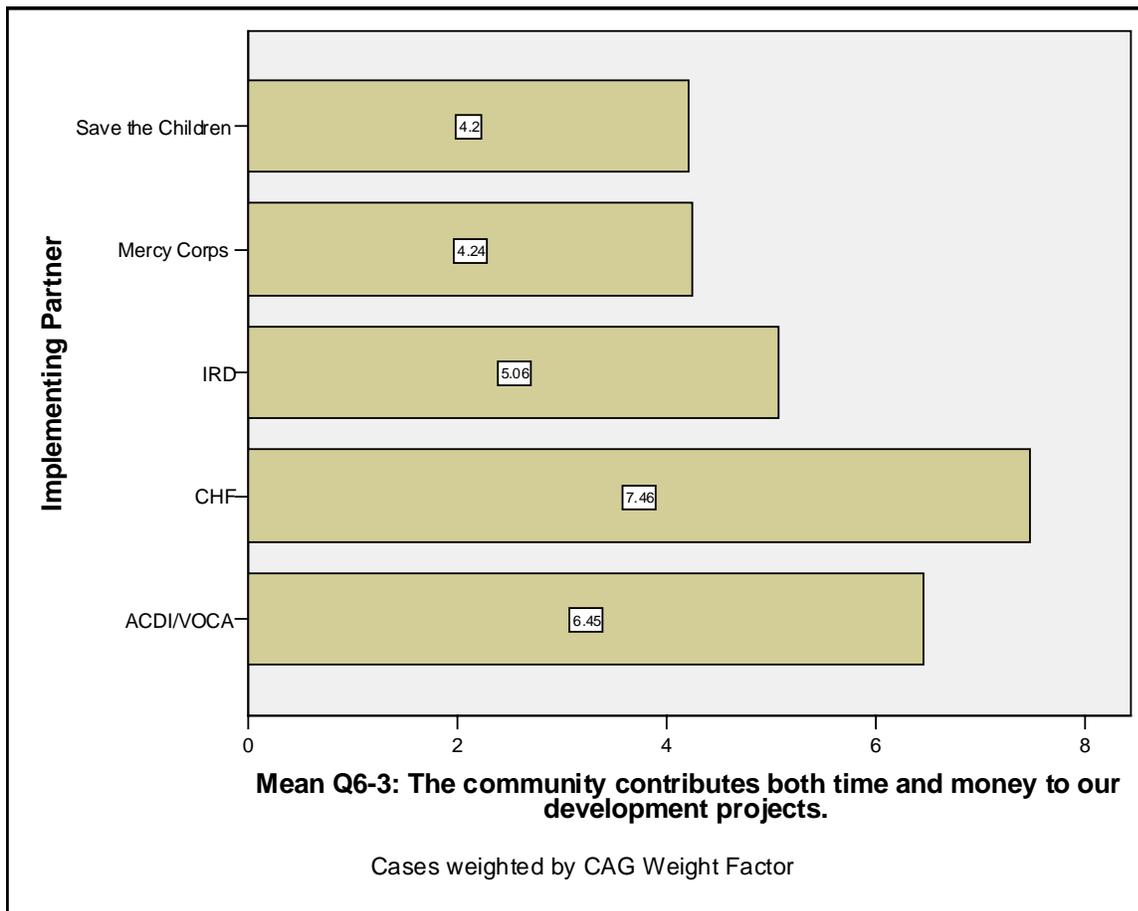


Figure 15: Mean ranking by CAGs on willingness of the community to contribute

⁵ USAID, MEPP II (2006), "Looking Back and Looking Forward: Iraq Community Action Program (CAP) Evaluation", Draft Final Report, approved by Yaghdan Jrew, CTO on October 4, 2006, page 70.

The final question in Section 6 (Q6-4) asks for the CAG's perception of local government involvement in the project development process. There is a clear objective in all the partner cooperative agreements that the CAGs should link with the local government. This question provides the perception of the CAGs on the strength of this relationship. Once again the differences between the partners are significant with ACDI/VOCA standing apart from the others.

Figure 16 below displays the Q6-4 mean rankings. A rank of 5 is neutral indicating that the strength of view held in Q6-4 compared to Q6-2 or Q6-3 are diminished. All partners need to continue to link the CAGs to the local government. Under ICAP II this is expected to be done through the PRTs emphasizing greater coordination with the provincial council PRDCs and local government departments and directorates in general. The PRTs should help to make the CAGs legitimate in the eyes of the local government so that they become more willing to participate in CAG projects.

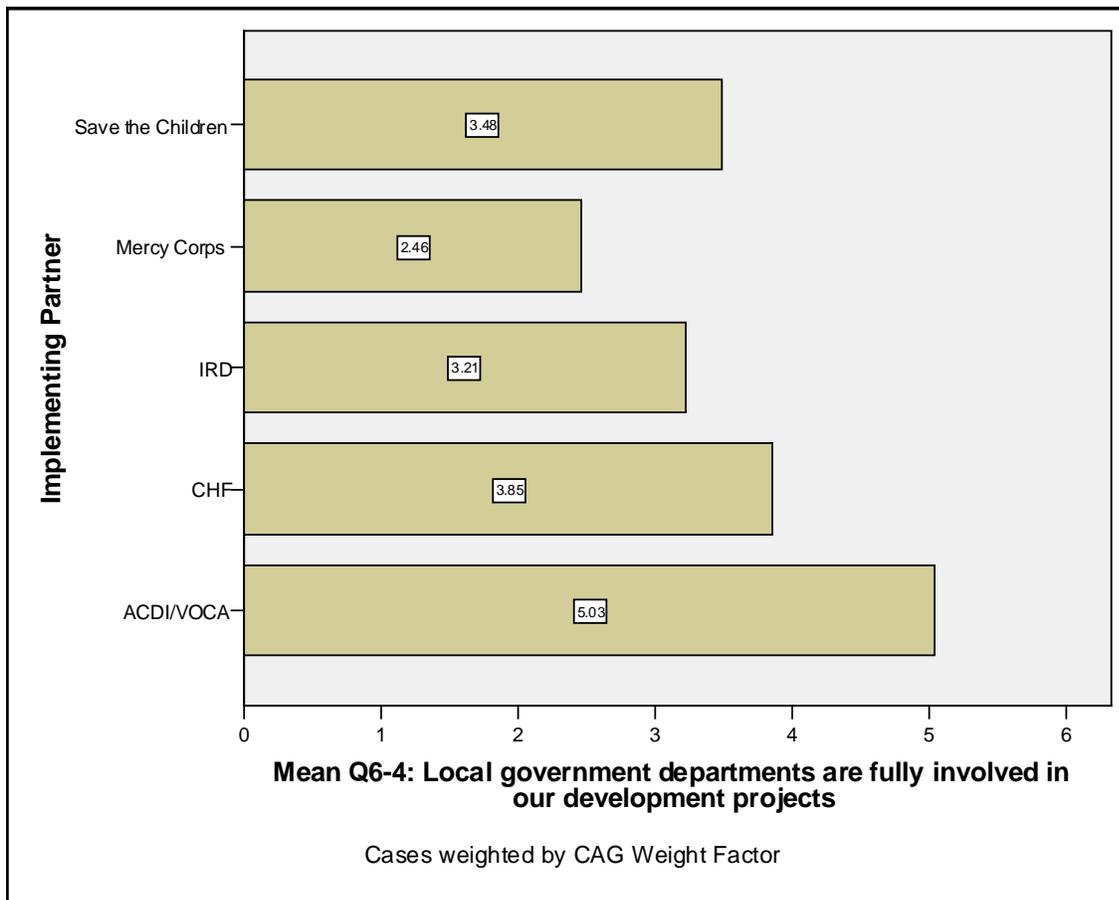


Figure 16: Mean ranking by CAGs on the involvement of local government in development projects

Table 21, taken from the ICAP I evaluation, shows that ACDI/VOCA lead the way in obtaining contribution (mostly in-kind) from local government. IRD came in very low, but this was thought to be due to a different mix of projects with a large number of Marla projects and private sector

business development projects in their CAG project portfolio. Neither of these two types of projects attracts government involvement, or need government approval.

Table 21: Contributions from local government based on project reporting system data calculated in ICAP I⁶

Implementing Partner	Does the CAG Project Have a Local Government Contribution?			
	Yes		No	
ACDI/VOCA	341	42.4%	464	57.6%
CHF	178	31.6%	385	68.4%
IRD	87	4.5%	1868	95.5%
Mercy Corps	158	36.9%	270	63.1%
Save the Children	279	25.1%	831	74.9%
Total	1043	21.5%	3818	78.5%

H. CAG Training

Section 7 of the CAG questionnaire seeks to confirm training received by the CAGs. In general CAGs received training through visits by the community mobilizer and through formal classroom settings. CAG mobilizer training was classified as informal training even though formal training materials may have been used. In the survey, the distinction was whether the CAG members went to a special venue to receive the training. This was done as a result of the questionnaire field testing that showed respondents' concept of training was linked to formal classroom training, and not to on-site training provided by the community mobilizer or other partner professional staff. Hence, the question was expanded to include the definitions of formal and informal training.

Section 7 starts with a screening question intended to eliminate CAGs who received no training from further consideration in Section 7. The remaining questions in the section ask about specific topics for training. The training topics came from partner reports and from the cooperative agreements. There is a risk that different partners may label their training in ways that would cause the respondents not to recognize the generic topic asked in the questionnaire. That is, training topics may have been received by the CAGs under a different label. Hopefully this non-sampling error is not significant.

Figure 17 below shows the striking differences based on the Q7 survey data. Mercy Corps apparently lagged far behind the others in providing training to CAG members. Save the Children CAGs also reported low levels of CAG training. In an effort to understand the anomaly the monthly, quarterly and semi-annual reports of Mercy Corps and Save the Children show that their training focus was on staff and community leaders (not necessarily CAG members). Training records received during the ICAP I evaluation confirm that Mercy Corps did provide less training to CAG members than did IRD and ACDI/VOCA (no records were received from CHF or Save the Children).

⁶ Op.cit. page 71

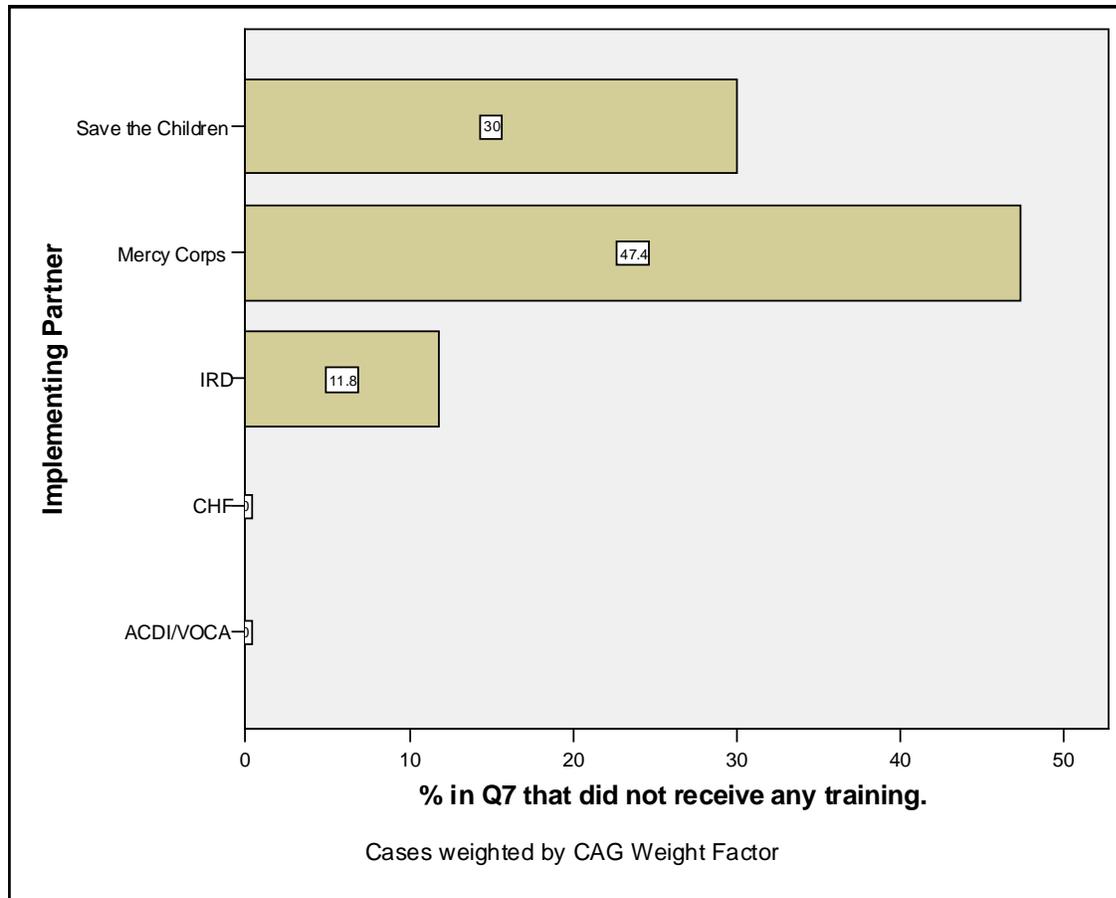


Figure 17: The percentage of CAGs that received no training

The types of training provided were the topic of Questions Q7.1 to Q7.12. Figure 18 summarizes the prevalence of types of training received, for those CAGs that received training. This is a reflection of where the partners decided to place their training resources as recalled by the CAG respondents. Training in prioritizing needs, facilitating a public meeting, informing the public on progress of the project, conflict resolution, strategic planning, and lobbying the government were the most commonly provided themes.

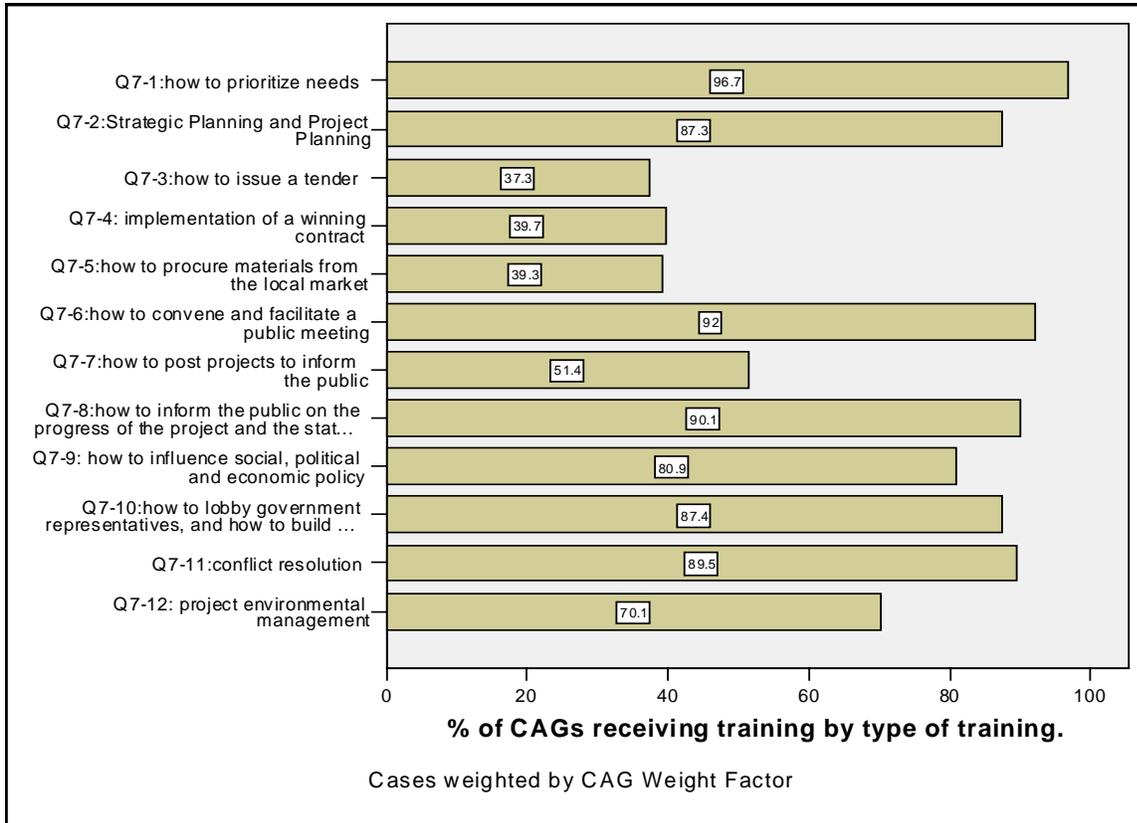


Figure 18: Prevalence of types of training received for all CAGs that received training.

Figure 19 displays the training themes provided by each ICAP partner. The chart offers a comparative view of how the partners independently allocated their training resources bearing in mind that overall some partners provided less CAG training than others. Save the Children and CHF apparently provided less training in the financial management topics covered in Q7-3 to Q7-5. ACDI/VOCA apparently provided all of its CAGs with training in conflict resolution, but was less well represented in other training topics. Across the board IRD seems to have provided more training to CAGs than the other partners. It is important to keep in mind that IRD and CHF have many more CAGs than the other partners.

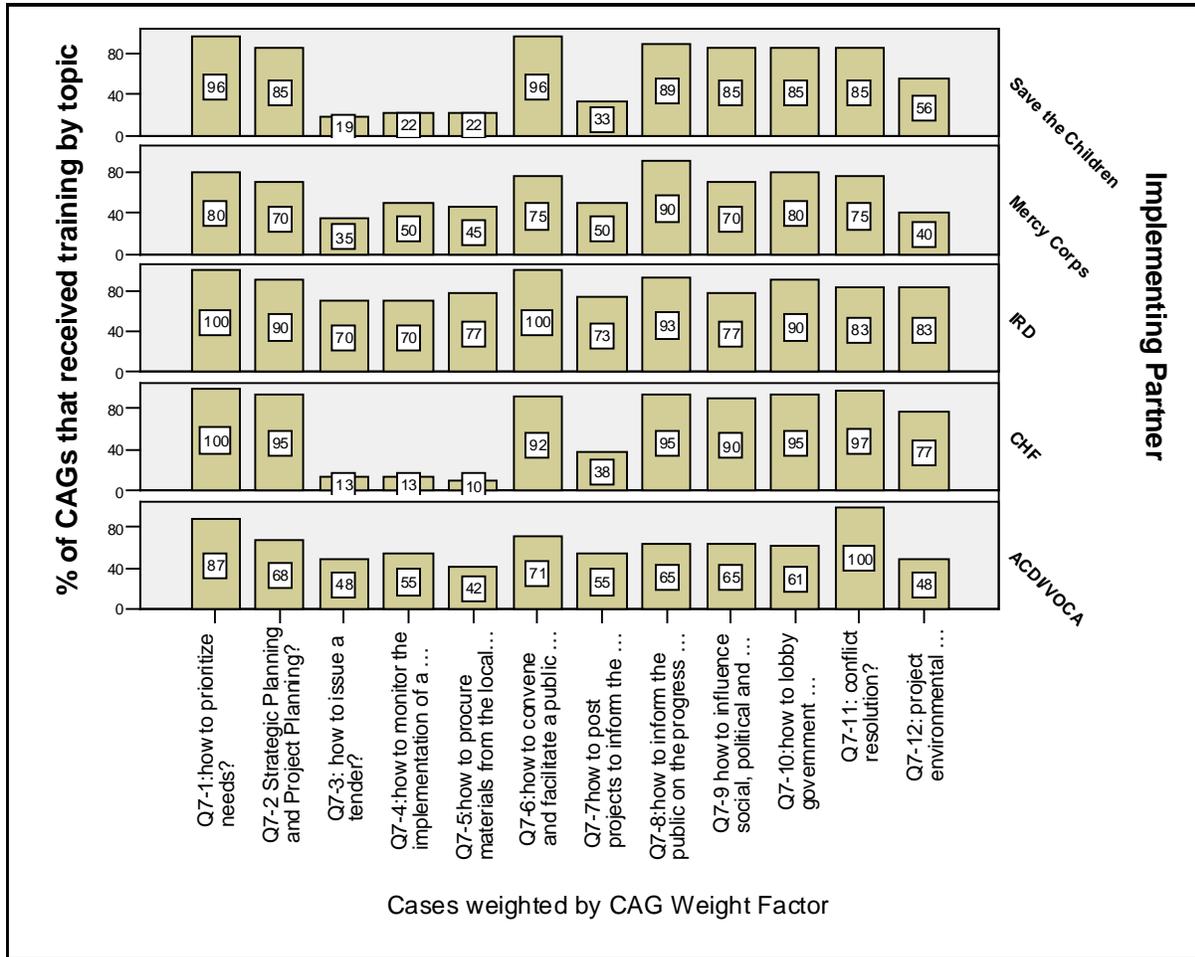


Figure 19. Prevalence of types of training received for all CAGs that received training by ICAP partner

I. Income and Employment Generation

Section 8 of the questionnaire focused on how the CAGs were implementing the cooperative agreement objective to increase employment and income in the communities. Two ICAP program specific aspects of this are the generation of short and long term employment (refer to the CAP I evaluation for definitions of short and long term employment). The CAGs should know how to estimate the number of long and short term employment that their projects may generate. Thus the first two questions in Section 8 ask the CAGs about training they may have received in how to estimate long and short term employment.

Figure 20 displays the results from Q8.1. 85% of IRD’s CAGs received training in how to estimate long term employment, more than did the other partners. This is consistent with the number of business development type projects that IRD emphasized shown in the ICAP I evaluation. Mercy Corps and Save the Children lagged behind in this CAG training as they did in the core CAG process training (Figure 17).

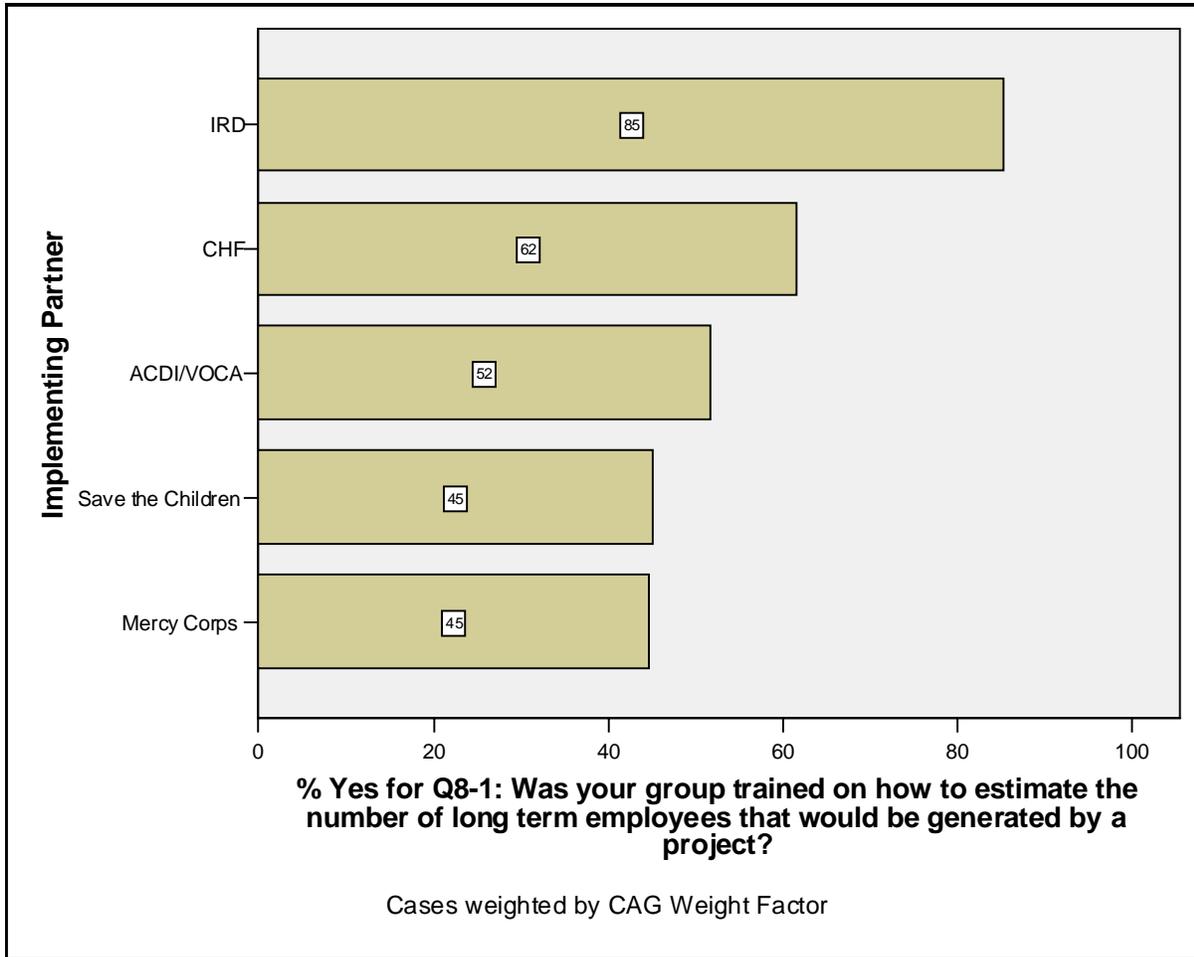


Figure 20: Percent of CAGs that learned to estimate long term employment

It was hoped that CAGs would go on to use the estimated long term employment as a basis for project selection. This would help demonstrate that the partner employment and income generation objective stated in the cooperative agreements had become part of the CAG’s strategy. This certainly was the case for IRD and ACDI/VOCA; the other partner’s CAGs were well behind. Increasing employment continues to be an objective under ICAP II. CHF and Mercy Corps will need to revitalize this aspect of their CAG new project selection process. Figures 21a and 21b show the relationship between project selection criteria and employment generation.

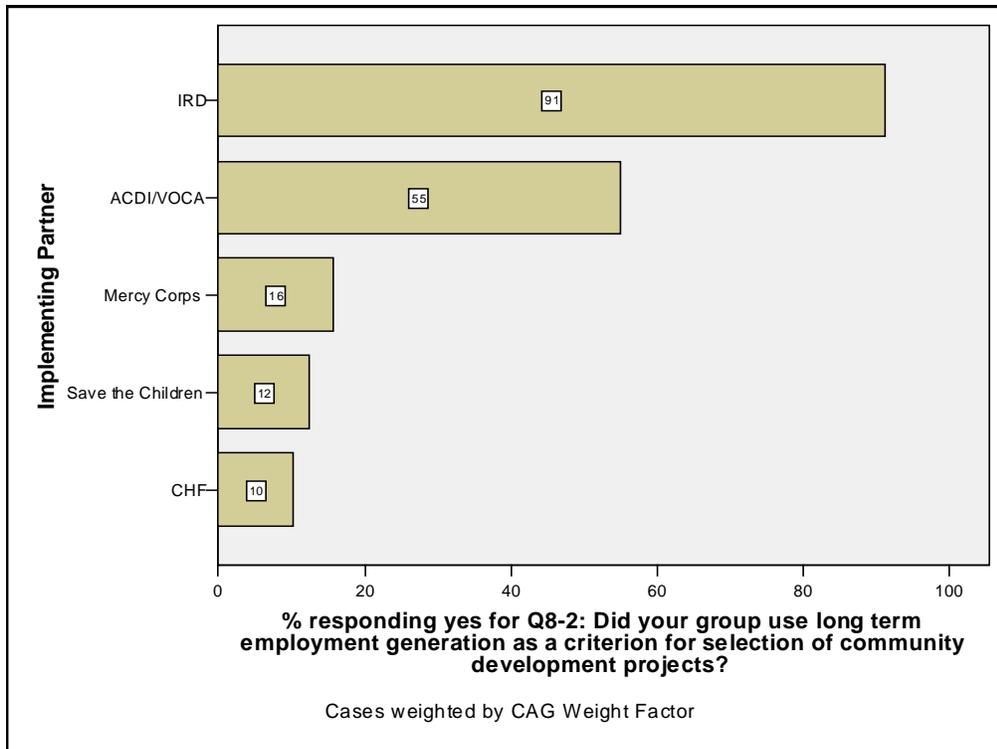


Figure 21a: Percent of CAGs that used long term employment generation as a criterion for project selection

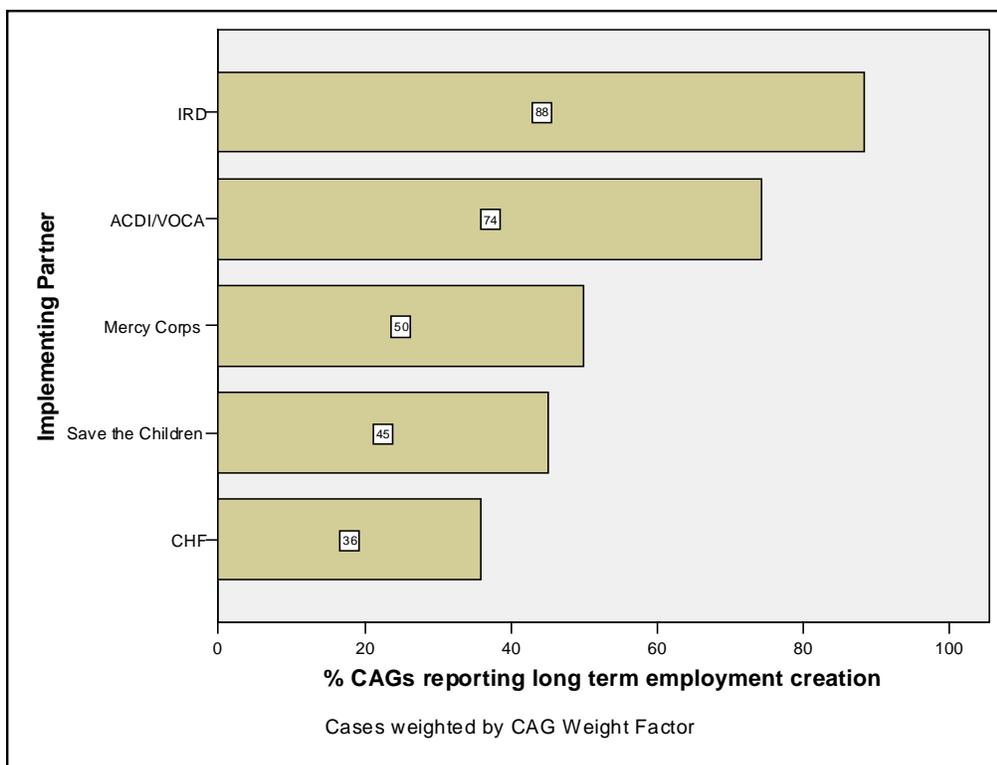


Figure 21b: Percent of CAGs reporting long term employment generation

To test the relationship between using long term employment as a project selection criteria and actual long term employment creation that had taken place a contingency table analysis was done comparing Q8-2 with a variable derived from Q8-7. The derived variable had a value of 2 if there was no long term employment generated by the CAG, and a value of 1 if there was long term employment. Table 22 below, shows the odds ratio for success in generating long term employment based on using long term employment generation as a project selection criteria, and the corollary of training CAGs in how to estimate long term employment generation.

Table 22: CAGs using long term employment generation as a project selection criterion with reported long term job creation

CAG successfully created long term employment	Q8-2: Did your group use long term employment generation as a criterion for selection of community development projects?		
	Yes	No	odds
Yes	211 59.1%	146 40.9%	1.45
No	38 15.4%	209 84.6%	0.18
odds ratio			7.949

Mantel-Haenszel Common Odds Ratio Estimate

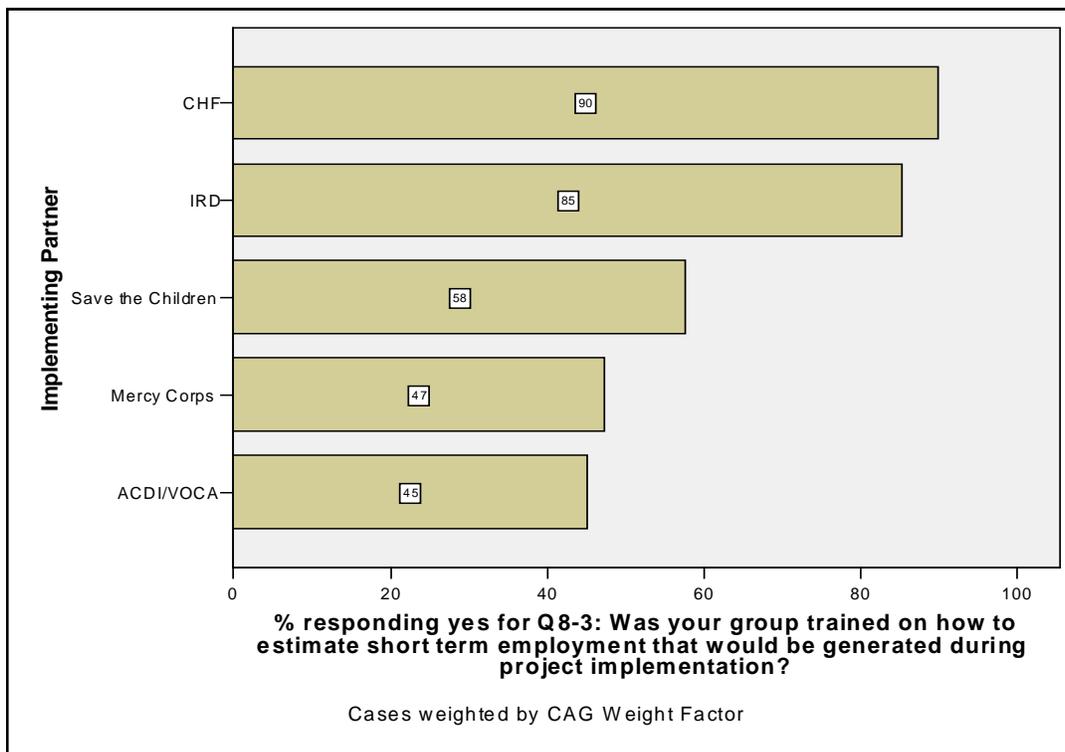
Estimate			7.949
Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			.000
Asymp. 95% Confidence Interval	Common Odds Ratio	Lower Bound	5.302
		Upper Bound	11.917

The odds of use of long term employment generation as a project selection criteria were 7.9 times greater in CAGs that successfully generated long term employment. This suggests a strong association between encouraging long term employment generation as a project selection criteria and success in generating long term employment. The 95% confidence interval for the odds ratio estimate is between 5.3 and 11.9, thus the reliability of the estimate is considerable. Linked to the generation of long term employment is whether training had been received in how to estimate long term employment where the odds ratio 4.5 (some CAGs were trained in how to estimate long term employment, but did not use it as a criteria for project selection) suggests that CAGs which received training in estimation were more successful at generating employment. CAGs that used long term employment as a project selection criteria were 6.1 times more likely to have received training in how to estimate long term employment (Table 23).

Table 23: Training in how to estimate long term employment

Q8-1: Was your group trained on how to estimate the number of long term employees that would be generated by a project?	Q8-2: Did your group use long term employment generation as a criterion for selection of community development projects?			CAG successfully created long term employment?	Q8-1: Was your group trained on how to estimate the number of long term employees that would be generated by a project?		
	Yes	No	odds		Yes	No	odds
Yes	205 53.1%	181 46.9%	1.13	Yes	276 79.5%	71 20.5%	3.89
No	31 15.7%	166 84.3%	0.19	No	114 46.5%	131 53.5%	0.87
			odds ratio		odds ratio		
			6.06				4.47

There is a clear and strong link to program impact that starts with training in how to estimate long term employment, passes through using the generation of long term employment as a project selection criterion and ends with the generation of long term employment that is one of the ICAP program objectives. ICAP II should therefore continue and refine the training in estimation of long term employment and the use of this as a criterion for project selection.



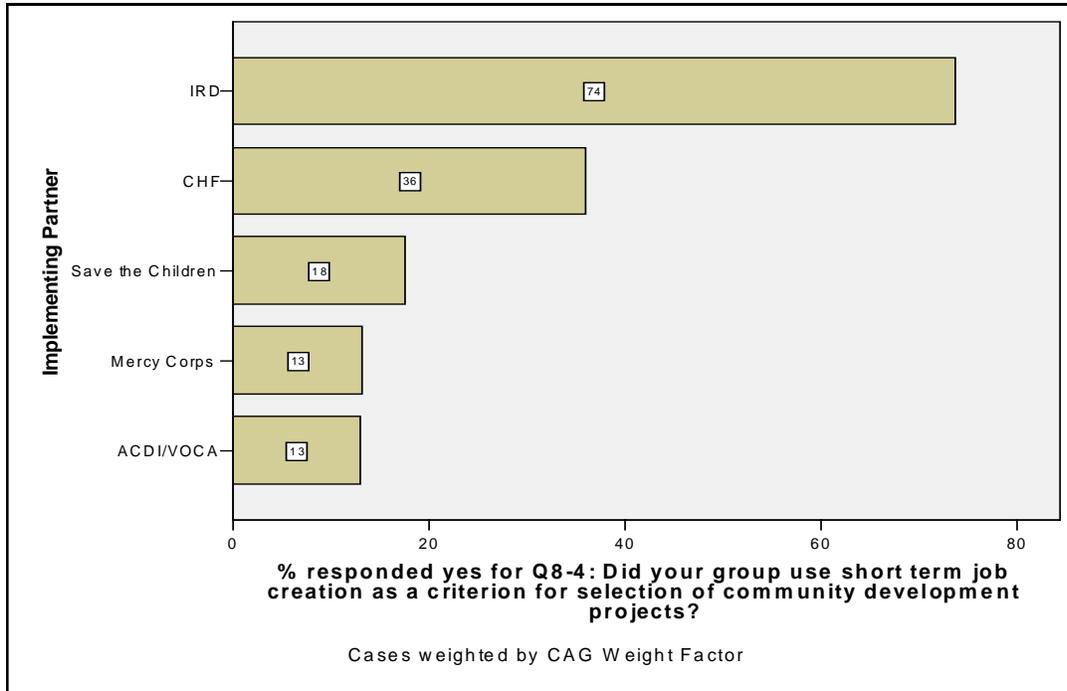


Figure 22a: CAGs trained in estimating short term employment;
22b: CAGs using short term employment generation as a project selection criterion.

Partner CAGs were also asked about learning to estimate short term employment. Here, CHF did train its CAGs in short term employment estimation. CAGs were asked about the use of short term employment generation as a project selection criterion. These comparative results are shown in Figure 22 above. However, the CAG questionnaire did not include a follow on question that asked the CAGs to estimate the extent of short term employment generated by the CAG as was done for long term employment estimation. Hence program impact estimation in terms of actual short term employment generated by the CAGs through using short term employment generation as a project selection criterion could not replicate what was done for long term employment.

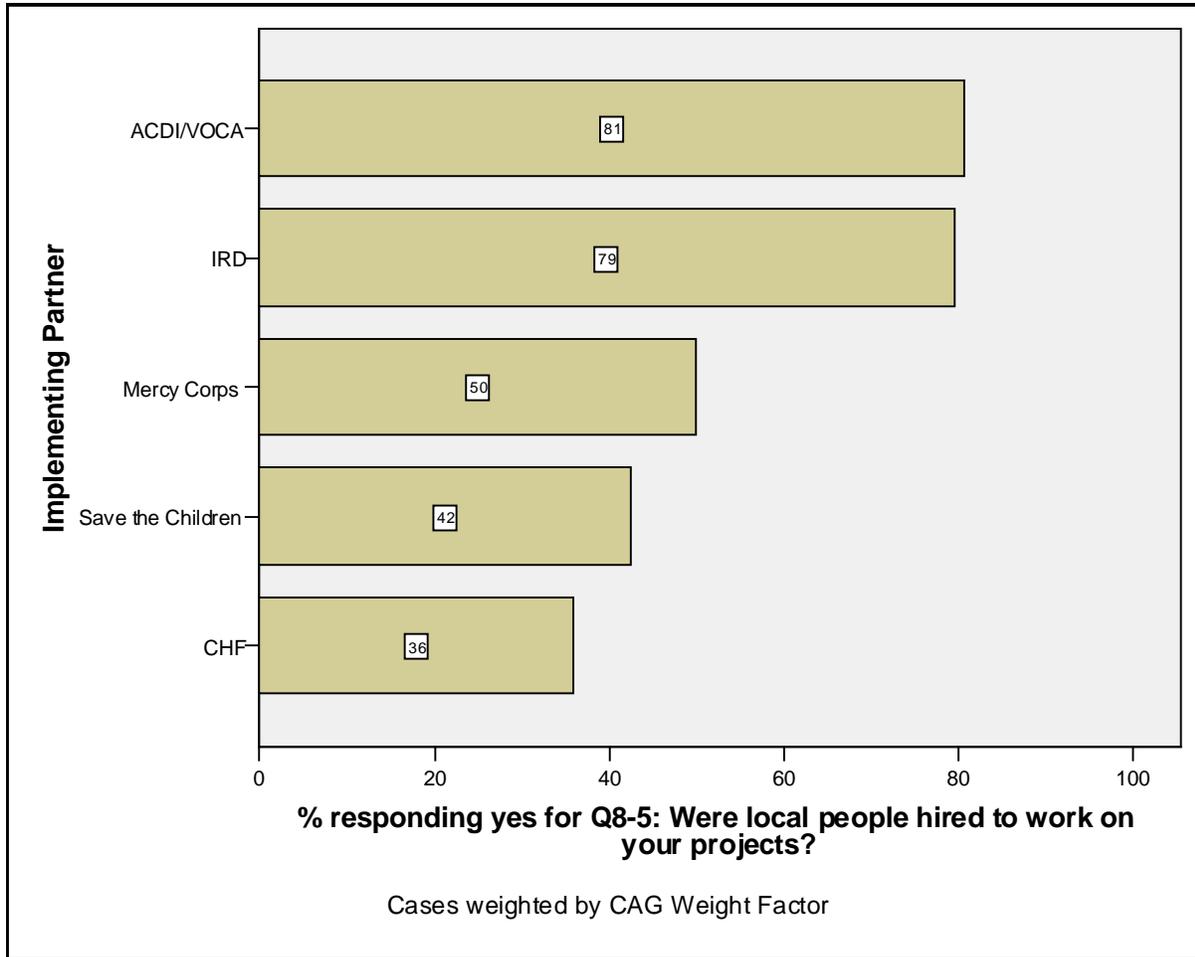


Figure 23: Were local people employed to work on CAG projects?

The ICAP program anticipates that people from the community will benefit through short and long term employment that is local. There was clear doubt among some of the CAGs that local people were being hired to work on their projects (Figure 23 above). This perception too was related to whether the CAGs had received training in how to estimate long term employment. The odds ratio suggests that those CAGs receiving training in how to estimate long term employment were nearly four times more likely to have said that local people were hired to work on their projects.

Figure 24 portrays the perception of whether materials for projects were purchased locally. This is related strongly to whether the CAGs were trained in “financial management in how to procure materials from the local market.” This was asked in Q7-5. CAGs that received this training had a rate 15 times greater than those with no such training to perceive that their projects purchased materials locally. ICAP II should keep in mind that the capacity building of CAGs may be realized not only in the improved execution of projects, but in their knowledge about what projects can achieve for their communities.

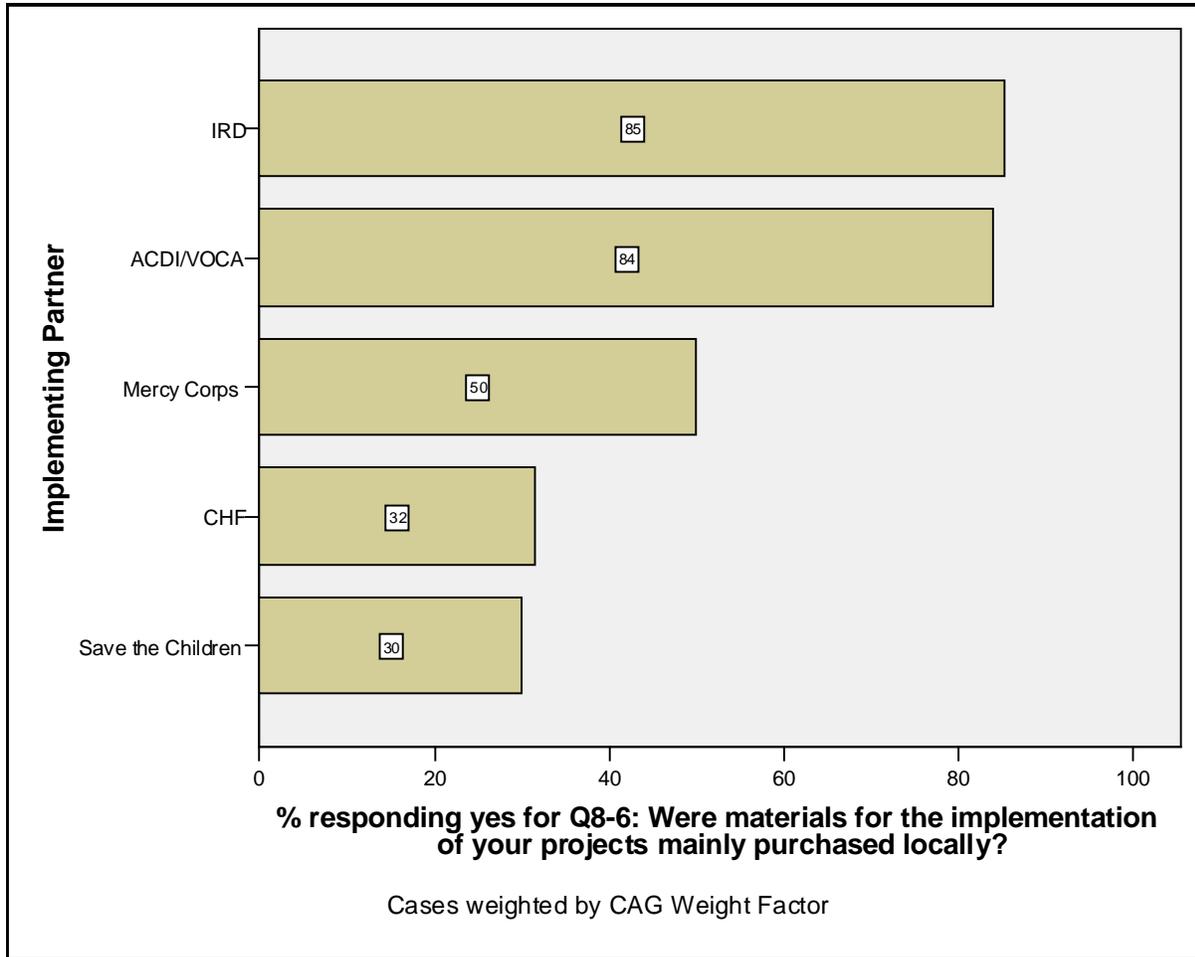


Figure 24: Were materials for projects purchased locally?

Question 8-8 asks whether “In your opinion has the employment situation in your community improved as a result of your community development projects?” Overall results are shown in Figure 25. Rating is significantly related to training in short and long term employment generation. Those who have been trained gave a higher rating. This was consistent both for training in short and long term employment estimation. There are differences in how ICAP partners ranked improvement in local employment with CHF ranking higher than the other partners. However a majority of CAGs from all the partners believed that employment had improved due to the community projects. CAGs that actually had generated long term employment quite naturally ranked improvements higher than did those CAGs that had not generated employment.

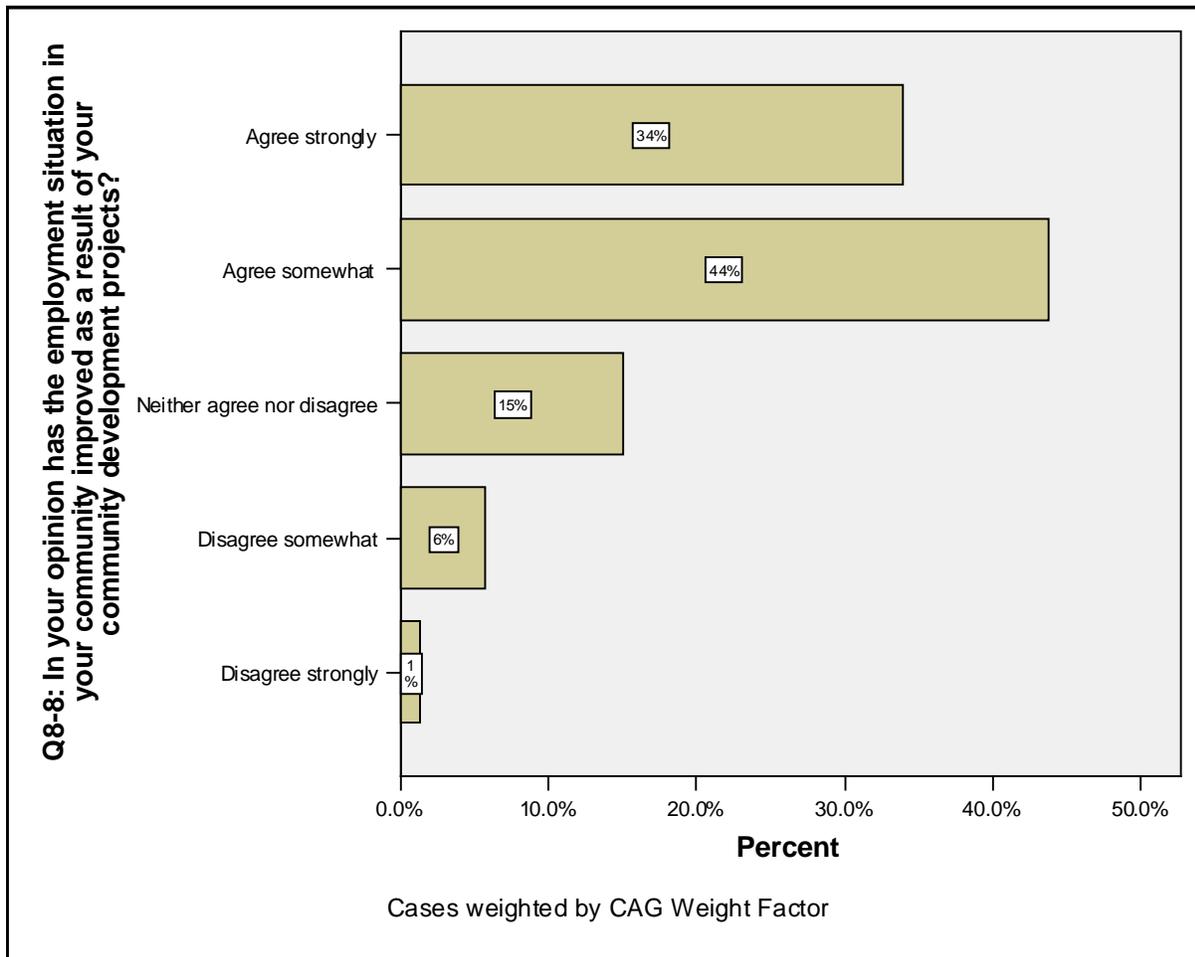


Figure 25: CAG’s ranking of the employment situation in their communities.

As a general measurement of well-being the CAG survey asked respondents to gauge whether they were better off now when compared with one year ago. The same questions were asked in the LGP I Quality of Life Surveys (QOL) 3 and 4⁷ completed about 2 years ago. It was thought to be instructive to compare findings. Questions 8-9 and 8-10 asked the economic ladder questions that originated with World Bank studies in Russia. The same rating scale was used in the CAG question and the QOL survey question. To determine whether individual CAGs had raised or lowered their ranking from one year ago the ranking from Q 8-10 (the rank one year ago) was subtracted from the Q 8-9 (the rank at the time of the survey) ranking. An identical procedure was used in the QOL surveys.

Table 24 shows that CAGs were overall much less convinced that their economic status was improving than was the general population surveyed for the QOL in mid and late 2004. This may not be surprising as the general situation has deteriorated in many parts of the country since the

⁷ USAID Iraq Local Governance Program (2004), Iraq Quality of Life 4, Survey Report, February 2005, submitted to Jennifer Link, Cognizant Technical Officer, USAID Baghdad

time of the QOL surveys. However, a decline from 52% who thought that their economic status had improved down to the current 37% should be a cause for concern.

Table 24: CAG's perceived changes in economic status

Implementing Partner	Change in Economic Status		
	Worsened	No change	Improved
ACDI/VOCA	25 48.4%	20 38.7%	7 12.9%
CHF	38 21.1%	52 28.9%	89 50.0%
IRD	40 20.6%	124 64.7%	28 14.7%
Mercy Corps	12 15.8%	22 28.9%	41 55.3%
Save the Children	6 5.3%	48 42.1%	60 52.6%
Total	120 19.6%	265 43.5%	225 36.9%
QOL 4	18.2%	29.0%	52.8%
QOL 3	14.0%	34.1%	52.0%

Regional differences in perceived changes in economic status were pronounced. A majority of more than 80% of ACDI/VOCA's and IRD's CAGs believed that their economic status had either remained the same or had declined. ACDI/VOCA and IRD's AoRs have shown the sharpest declines in security. Salah ad Din and Diyala in the QOL 4 were not as optimistic as the rest of the country, but no governorates showed perception of improvement levels below 30% except for Al Anbar (in the midst of the battle for Felluja at the time of the survey).

J. Trust and Solidarity in the Community

Section 9 of the CAG questionnaire marks the beginning of a series of questions related to bridging and bonding social capital. Briefly, bonding occurs through trust in your own community; you look to your own community to solve your problems. At its extreme bonding can lead to a feeling of "it's us against them." Bridging suggests that the community is open to new ideas and is not overly cautious about what the world outside the community might have to offer. Questions 9-1 to 9-5 are general questions about levels of trust in the communities (bonding). Question 9-2 to 9-5 are summarized in Table 25. There was little difference between the CAGs regarding this dimension of trust. ACDI/VOCA scored trust marginally higher than the other partners, but generally the differences between the ICAP partners were not significant. All the communities are apparently equally trusting in their relationships with one another. The general level of trust within the communities is relatively high consistent with bonding. Bonding levels are higher when there are threats to the community from outside. Whether this trust is entirely inclusive or extends beyond the community is tested below. Responses were consistent across the set of four questions on trust in the community.

Table 25: Levels of trust in the CAG communities

		Implementing Partner					
		ACDI/VOCA	CHF	IRD	Mercy Corps	Save the Children	Total
Q9-2: Most people who live in this community can be trusted.	Mean	1.65	1.54	1.82	1.71	1.55	1.66
	Modal Response	Agree strongly	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat	Agree strongly	Agree strongly
	Median Response	Agree strongly	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat
Q9-3: In this community one has to be alert or someone is likely to take advantage of you.	Mean	3.55	3.67	3.35	2.97	3.20	3.39
	Modal Response	Disagree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Agree somewhat	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree somewhat
	Median Response	Disagree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Neither agree or disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree somewhat
Q9-4: Most people in this community are willing to help if you need it.	Mean	1.58	1.44	1.79	1.92	1.75	1.68
	Modal Response	Agree somewhat	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat
	Median Response	Agree somewhat	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat
Q9-5: In this community, people generally do not trust each other in matters of lending and borrowing money.	Mean	3.52	3.85	3.47	3.29	3.55	3.58
	Modal Response	Disagree strongly	Disagree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree somewhat
	Median Response	Disagree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree somewhat

Questions 9-6 through 9-9 asked questions about specific categories of people in the community. These are the different types of people you would expect to encounter in the community when implementing the ICAP program. The survey anticipated that the categories of persons shown in Table 26 were the authority figures in the community. All but ACIDI/VOCA were neutral with respect to trusting local government officials, and local council members.

ACDI/VOCA's CAGs have a special relationship with local government officials and they were highly trusted (significantly different based on an analysis of variance F test and multiple comparisons). Trust in the police was thought to have been contentious, but this turned out not to be the case. Police were rated no better or worse than other selected categories. ACIDI/VOCA's CAGs expressed a high level of trust in the police and their responses were significantly higher than the other partners' CAGs; IRD's CAGs rankings were notably lower due to the situation in Baghdad, but not significantly different from the other partners (except ACIDI/VOCA).

Teachers were the most highly regarded local authority figure and were deemed trustworthy by all the partners' CAGs, and again more so by ACIDI/VOCA. This might suggest that teachers be encouraged to join CAGs, or that they be included in the process so that they can promote the

CAG activities through their students . They could be seen to lend credibility to the CAGs and the projects they undertake.

Table 26: Levels of trust for local authorities

		Implementing Partner					
		ACDI/VOCA	CHF	IRD	Mercy Corps	Save the Children	Total
Q9-6: Local government department officials can be trusted.	Mean Response	3.68	2.49	2.59	2.50	2.70	2.66
	Modal Response	To a great extent	To a very small extent	Neither small nor great extent	Neither small nor great extent	To a very small extent	Neither small nor great extent
	Median Response	To a great extent	To a small extent	Neither small nor great extent	Neither small nor great extent	Neither small nor great extent	Neither small nor great extent
	Mean Response	3.74	2.59	3.03	2.95	2.80	2.90
Q9-7: Local government council members can be trusted.	Modal Response	To a great extent	To a small extent	Neither small nor great extent	Neither small nor great extent	Neither small nor great extent	Neither small nor great extent
	Median Response	To a great extent	To a small extent	Neither small nor great extent	Neither small nor great extent	Neither small nor great extent	Neither small nor great extent
Q9-8: Police can be trusted.	Mean Response	3.68	3.15	2.71	3.03	2.93	3.00
	Modal Response	To a great extent	To a great extent	Neither small nor great extent	To a great extent	To a great extent	To a great extent
	Median Response	To a great extent	To a great extent	Neither small nor great extent	Neither small nor great extent	Neither small nor great extent	Neither small nor great extent
	Mean Response	4.52	4.03	3.94	3.89	4.03	4.02
Q9-9: Teachers can be trusted	Modal Response	To a very great extent	To a great extent	To a great extent	To a great extent	To a great extent	To a great extent
	Median Response	To a very great extent	To a great extent	To a great extent	To a great extent	To a great extent	To a great extent

Question 9-10 asks CAGs for their view on trusting strangers. This was done in order to gauge whether the communities exhibited strong bonding, but weak bridging. Table 27 presents these findings. Standard analysis of variance tests confirm the statistical differences between the ICAP partner’s CAGs. Here there were greater significant differences between the partner CAGs’ points of view. Multiple comparisons and the identification of homogeneous subsets revealed three groups of partners. IRD’s CAGs were most distrustful of strangers, Mercy Corps’ CAGs and Save the Children’s CAGs were slightly below a neutral response, while CHF’s CAGs and ACDI/VOCA’s CAGs tended to trust strangers.

As a proxy for bridging social capital the partner’s CAGs ranged from IRD with relatively low levels of bridging to ACDI/VOCA where bridging was strongest. A low rank on bridging is consistent with the sectarian violence that continues in Baghdad, and to a lesser extent in Basrah. Diwaniyah and Maysan are familiar with tribal and militia conflict. Continuing conflict is likely to lead to a further decline in bridging social capital.

Table 27: CAG views about trusting strangers

Implementing Partner	Q9-10: Strangers can be trusted.				
	To a very small extent	To a small extent	Neither small nor great extent	To a great extent	To a very great extent
ACDI/VOCA	3 6.5%	13 25.8%	7 12.9%	21 41.9%	7 12.9%
CHF	0 0.0%	5 2.6%	108 59.0%	61 33.3%	9 5.1%
IRD	45 29.6%	68 44.4%	28 18.5%	11 7.4%	0 0.0%
Mercy Corps	12 15.8%	12 15.8%	45 60.5%	6 7.9%	0 0.0%
Save the Children	18 15.0%	21 17.5%	60 50.0%	15 12.5%	6 5.0%
Total	78 13.5%	118 20.4%	248 42.7%	115 19.7%	22 3.8%

In order to explore what aspects of the ICAP program might alleviate the decline in social capital it was decided to partition the responses to Question 9-10 into two groups. One analytical tool for doing this is cluster analysis. There are several different methods of cluster analysis available. Two were attempted: the k-means cluster analysis and hierarchical cluster analysis. Hierarchical cluster analysis proved more robust.

Hierarchical clustering is a statistical data analysis method aimed at classifying cases (or variables) into different groups based on the similarities of cases. Data are partitioned into subsets (clusters), so that the data in each subset (ideally) share some common trait. The common trait here is how CAGs responded to Question 9-10. In hierarchical clustering the partitioning of the cases is done according to a selected distance measure. The measure used in this analysis is the Euclidian distance computed by finding the square of the distance between each case, summing the squares, and finding the square root of that sum.⁸ A two cluster solution was specified. The two cluster specification was used so that odds ratios could be calculated that would show the strength of relationship between bridging social capital and program aspects of the ICAP program such as training in conflict resolution.

The two clusters formed broke CAG respondents neatly into one group with CAGs responding to Q 9-10 with a 1 or 2, and another group who responded with a rank of 3, 4 or 5. The higher the rank the stronger the bridging capital was expressed. Table 28 shows the important relationship between the cluster groups and training received in conflict resolution.

⁸ The definition used here is based on that found in wikipedia, and the analysis done utilized SPSS statistical software.

Table 28: The relationship of training in conflict resolution to strengthening external ties

Trained in conflict resolution	Hierarchical clustering of Q9-10 into two clusters	
	High Q9-10 (3,4,5)	Low Q9-10 (1,2)
Yes	319 71.8%	125 28.2%
No	17 35.4%	31 64.6%
Total	336 68.3%	156 31.7%

This relationship solidifies when we look at the odds ratios in Table 29. The odds ratio is 4.6. This is interpreted in the following way. We can conclude that CAGs associated with higher levels of bridging social capital were 4.6 times more likely to have been trained in conflict resolution. In practice it means that communities are more open to ideas and solutions from outside. It suggests that training in conflict resolution is having a positive impact on building social capital. However, since IRD has also been the recipient of considerable training in conflict resolution it can also be said that worsening security trumps training in conflict resolution (see IRD’s responses in Table 27).

Table 29: Odds ratio for training in conflict resolution

	Risk Estimate		
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for Trained in conflict resolution (Yes / No)	4.654	2.487	8.708

Question 9-11 asks about the overall the level of trust in the communities. This question is used as a crosscheck for the basket of trust questions asked in Section 9 of the questionnaire. Most CAGs perceived that levels of trust had fallen or remained the same since the war (Figure 26). This is particularly the case for IRD’s and Mercy Corps’ CAGs. CHF’s CAGs are the notable exception where a large percentage believed that trust had gotten better. An analysis of variance confirmed that the differences between them were significant.

Responses to Question 9-11 were consistent with other questions in this section. For example, CAGs who had trust in local government officials and local council members tended to report that the overall levels of trust had gotten better. This is underwritten by a high Chi Square value for the contingency table analysis. However, CAGs that had council members or local government on the CAG seemed not to exhibit higher levels of trust in local government. Attempts were made to see what program activities might have an influence on this overall perception, but there were no clear indications that training, the number of projects completed or local employment generation had any influence on this overall perception regarding changes in levels of trust since the war began.

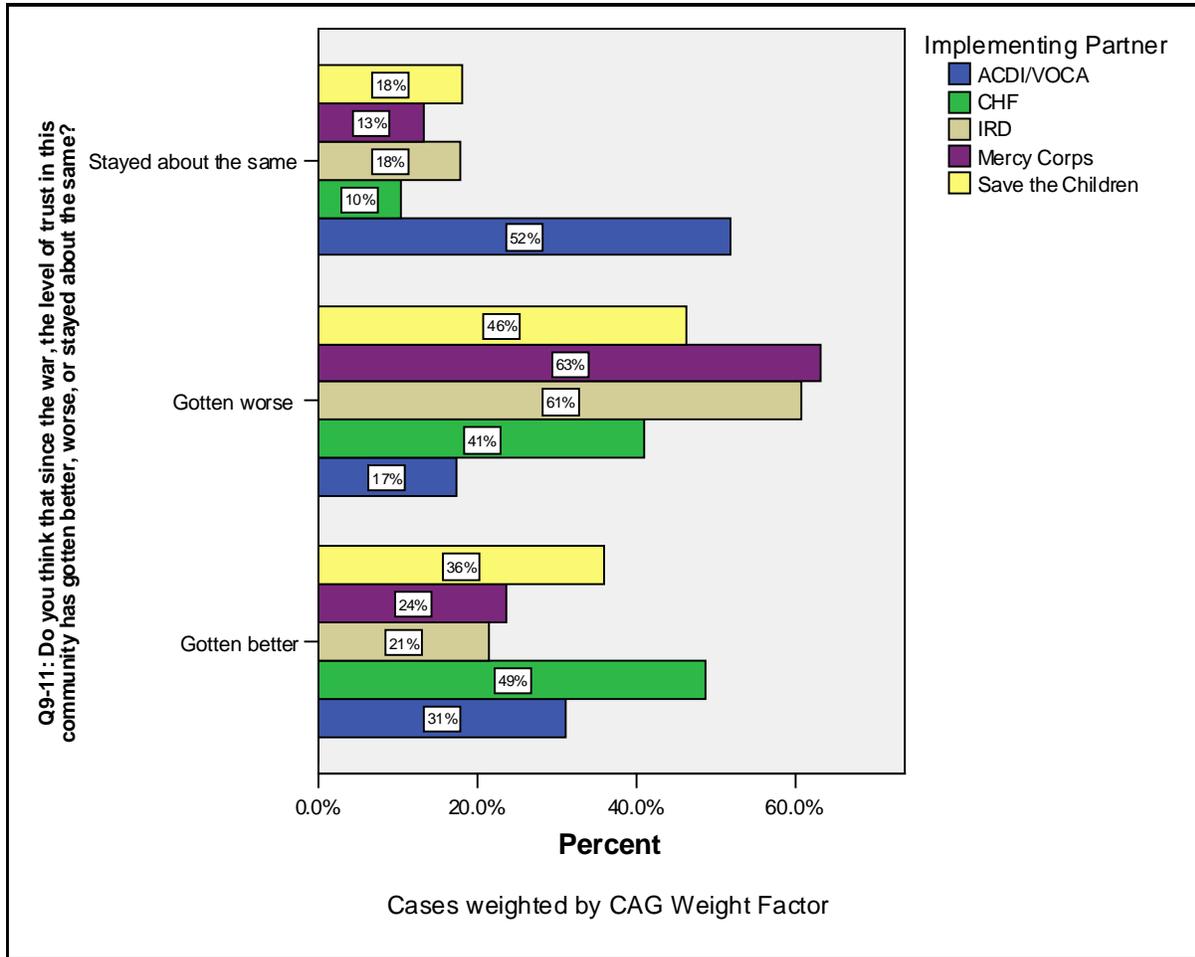


Figure 26: Overall levels of trust since the war

Question 9-12 provided a crosscheck for Question 6-3 and there was a consistency in responses. In Question 6-3 those who agree that “The community contributes both time and money to our development projects” also responded to Question 9-12 “How well do people in your community help each other out these days?” saying that the community was always helping or helping most of the time. While a direct comparison with similar QOL 4 data was not possible because the rating scales for the same question were different (QOL 4 used a 7-point scale, CAG survey used a 5-point scale), it was possible to restructure the scales to estimate the differences. It was found that responses between the two surveys were nearly identical (Table 30 below). This implies that overall, CAGs operate in willing communities. The CAG survey did find exceptions in the IRD AoR and the Mercy Corps AoR where a small but significant number of CAGs felt that the community was not willing to help.

Table 30: Perception of community contributions

	QOL 4	CAG Survey
Never helping	3%	3%
Neutral	12%	14%
Always helping	85%	83%

K. Collective Action and Cooperation

Section 10 of the questionnaire was designed to help understand the communities in which the ICAP partners are working. There are three questions in this section that aspire to examine CAG perceptions of the dimensions of community participation. Tables 31 to 33 present CAG perceptions of community participation. On the right hand side of these tables is shown the result of analysis carried out in the ICAP I evaluation. Shown is the percent of projects that reported a community contribution calculated from project data in the PRS. The purpose is to provide a non-statistical comparison indicative of a possible linkage. The relationships between the partners were tested using analysis of variance F tests, multiple comparisons and homogenous subset calculations.

Question 10-1 in Table 31 aims to identify whether peer community pressure is put on citizens to participate. Peer pressure was stated to mean criticism or unspecified sanctions directed at those who did not participate. ACDI/VOCA's CAGs perceived that it was very likely that citizens would be criticized if they did not participate. Statistically, two significant groups emerged. One group contained ACDI/VOCA with IRD, with the other group containing the other partners. Community pressure did not seem to relate well to actual community contribution levels achieved by the partners.

Table 31: Likelihood that citizens will be criticized for lack of participation

Implementing Partner	Q10-1: How likely is it that people who do not participate in community activities will be criticized or sanctioned?					Projects reporting community contributions in ICAP I
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Neither likely nor unlikely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	
ACDI/VOCA	26 51.6%	18 35.5%	3 6.5%	2 3.2%	2 3.2%	42.5%
CHF	42 23.1%	23 12.8%	84 46.2%	5 2.6%	28 15.4%	100.0%
IRD	73 38.2%	79 41.2%	11 5.9%	11 5.9%	17 8.8%	87.0%
Mercy Corps	2 2.6%	18 23.7%	39 52.6%	4 5.3%	12 15.8%	78.8%
Save the Children	12 10.0%	30 25.0%	45 37.5%	15 12.5%	18 15.0%	75.8%
Total	156 25.1%	168 27.1%	184 29.6%	37 5.9%	77 12.3%	

Table 32 reports the perceived levels of contribution in the community. The analysis of variance confirms significant difference between the partners. The analysis of homogenous subsets reveals just two groups: CHF as one group, and then all the others combined. Here the comparative ICAP I contribution levels seem to correspond with the CHF's CAGs perception. Taking this a step further to look for possible links to ICAP program activities it can be seen that CAGs that received training perceived higher levels of community contribution. The odds ratio was 3.7 meaning that CAGs who perceived higher levels of contribution were 3.7 times more likely to have had some type of training. Training in advocacy was one of the components of

this training that showed a positive odds ratio, but in general it was difficult to detect what specific training had the most influence on this positive outcome. We cannot say whether the perception is the reality and that receiving training in general means that higher contribution levels will follow, however the relationship is positive and clear.

Table 32: Proportion of people contributing to common development goals

Implementing Partner	Q10-2; What proportion of people in this community contribute time or money toward common development goals, such as repairing a road or maintaining a community center?					Projects reporting community contributions in ICAP I
	Everyone	More than half	About half	Less than half	No one	
ACDI/VOCA	3 6.5%	26 51.6%	10 19.4%	10 19.4%	2 3.2%	42.5%
CHF	38 20.5%	108 59.0%	14 7.7%	23 12.8%	0 0.0%	100.0%
IRD	34 17.6%	45 23.5%	28 14.7%	68 35.3%	17 8.8%	87.0%
Mercy Corps	2 2.6%	32 42.1%	12 15.8%	18 23.7%	12 15.8%	78.8%
Save the Children	6 5.0%	48 40.0%	36 30.0%	18 15.0%	12 10.0%	75.8%
Total	83 13.3%	259 41.7%	100 16.1%	137 22.0%	42 6.8%	

Differences between partners on the likelihood of cooperation are not well supported statistically. ACDI/VOCA perceived a higher likelihood that people will cooperate, but all partners' CAGs perceived generally high levels of cooperation in the community. There was very little doubt as indicated by the low percentage of CAGs choosing the middle choice. There is a suggestion that IRD is beginning to wane, but this isn't supported statistically. Community cooperation is another indicator for bonding social capital.

Table 33: Likelihood that people will cooperate to solve a problem

Implementing Partner	Q10-3: If there was a water supply problem in this community, how likely is it that people will cooperate to try to solve the problem?					Projects reporting community contributions in ICAP I
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Neither likely nor unlikely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	
ACDI/VOCA	31 61.3%	18 35.5%	2 3.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	42.5%
CHF	84 46.2%	75 41.0%	19 10.3%	5 2.6%	0 0.0%	100.0%
IRD	62 32.4%	96 50.0%	23 11.8%	6 2.9%	6 2.9%	87.0%
Mercy Corps	30 39.5%	34 44.7%	6 7.9%	4 5.3%	2 2.6%	78.8%
Save the Children	54 45.0%	51 42.5%	12 10.0%	3 2.5%	0 0.0%	75.8%
Total	261 42.1%	274 44.1%	61 9.8%	17 2.8%	8 1.2%	

L. Social Cohesion and Inclusion

Section 11 probes to find out what the differences are in the communities. These can be sensitive questions to some communities. The purpose of these questions was to try and identify specific areas that might lead to conflict with the idea of addressing these issues in the ICAP conflict resolution training. Question 11-1 asked for the CAGs opinion on whether there were significant differences within the community that characterized it. Table 34 shows that CHF's and Mercy Corps' CAGs have more strongly identified differences that characterize their communities. IRD's CAGs have done so to a lesser extent. A high Chi Square value in the contingency table statistics signifies that rows and columns are not independent. An analysis of variance F statistic tells us that differences between the partners are significant. Homogeneous subsets identify two groups (weakly). CHF, IRD and Mercy Corps are one group with Save the Children and ACDI/VOCA in another. It is somewhat surprising that community differences are seen as being considerable in CHF's and Mercy Corps' AoRs. These are commonly thought of as areas with uniform populations. These results are partially explained by the differences identified in the tables below.

Table 34: Perceived differences in the community

Implementing Partner	Q11-1: There are often differences in characteristics between people living in the same community. To what extent do these differences characterize your community?				
	To a very great extent	To a great extent	To a small extent	To a very small extent	No differences
ACDI/VOCA	2 3.2%	12 22.6%	18 35.5%	13 25.8%	7 12.9%
CHF	5 2.6%	75 41.0%	84 46.2%	14 7.7%	5 2.6%
IRD	17 8.8%	45 23.5%	107 55.9%	11 5.9%	11 5.9%
Mercy Corps	4 5.3%	24 31.6%	30 39.5%	10 13.2%	8 10.5%
Save the Children	3 2.5%	15 12.5%	78 65.0%	9 7.5%	15 12.5%
Total	30	170	317	57	45
	4.9%	27.4%	51.1%	9.2%	7.3%

Table 35 looks directly at the perceived sense of bonding in the community. Q11-3 correlates well with Q9-12 and Q10-3. Differences between partners are significant. IRD's CAGs perceived that their communities were beginning to lose some of the sense of closeness enjoyed by other partners' CAGs. As seen in earlier tables the CAGs perceive that there is a high level of bonding in these communities. This can be confirmed in the population at large from the QOL surveys.

Table 35: CAGs' perception of closeness (bonding) in the community

Implementing Partner	Q11-3: How strong is the feeling of togetherness or closeness in your community?				
	Very distant	Somewhat distant	Neither distant nor close	Somewhat close	Very close
ACDI/VOCA	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	3 6.5%	16 32.3%	31 61.3%
CHF	5 2.6%	5 2.6%	0 0.0%	75 41.0%	99 53.8%
IRD	11 5.9%	0 0.0%	28 14.7%	96 50.0%	56 29.4%
Mercy Corps	2 2.6%	2 2.6%	4 5.3%	38 50.0%	30 39.5%
Save the Children	0 0.0%	9 7.5%	15 12.5%	51 42.5%	45 37.5%
Total	18	16	50	276	261
	2.9%	2.5%	8.1%	44.4%	42.0%

Despite the feeling of closeness in the community many CAGs identified sources of problems in their community. Question Q11-4a asked CAGs to identify the most frequent cause of problems in their communities. Surprisingly the number one source of problems was differences in education. Both CHF’s and IRD’s CAGs strongly identified education differences. This was followed by differences in wealth, mainly identified in the South. Political party affiliations were noted in ACDI/VOCA’s AoR; this may be related to conflict in Kirkuk between the KRG parties and the Arabs. Differences in social status featured in the South. Landholding issues were mentioned ACDI/VOCA’s AoR; possibly related to land titles and ownership in the Arabized portions of Kirkuk. Religious differences ranked sixth in importance well below what popular opinion would have us accept. ICAP partners may want to pay attention to these issues in their conflict resolution training. Question Q11-4b asked for the second most important difference that caused problems for the communities. Here differences in religious belief was ranked first. This was mainly noted for AoRs in the South. Political party differences ranked second followed by differences in social status and wealth.

Table 36: Differences in the community that cause problems

Q11-4a: Which two differences most often cause problems? (most difference)	Implementing Partner					Total
	ACDI/VOCA	CHF	IRD	Mercy Corps	Save the Children	
Differences in education	16%	62%	39%	24%	25%	39%
Differences in wealth/material possessions	10%	13%	12%	21%	15%	14%
Differences in political party affiliations	29%	0%	12%	16%	20%	12%
Difference in social status	7%	13%	0%	16%	18%	10%
Differences in landholding	13%	5%	4%	3%	8%	6%
Differences in religious beliefs	7%	0%	15%	3%	3%	5%
Differences between long-term and recent residents	3%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Differences in ethnic background / race/class/tribe	7%	0%	12%	0%	5%	5%
Differences between older and younger generations	7%	3%	0%	11%	3%	3%
Gender differences	3%	0%	4%	3%	0%	2%

The stated frequency that problems lead to violence is alarming, but faithful to what we hear reported every day. ACDI/VOCA’s, Mercy Corps’ and Save the Children’s CAGs all reported

high levels of these problems leading to violence. Surprisingly, IRD’s CAGs in Baghdad reported lower levels of violence (possibly because CAGs are in the more permissive areas). CHF reported very low levels of violence; otherwise it paints a grim picture.

Table 37: Incidence of community problems leading to violence

Implementing Partner	Q11-5: Have these problems ever led to violence?	
	Yes	No
ACDI/VOCA	23 45.2%	28 54.8%
CHF	5 2.6%	178 97.4%
IRD	56 29.4%	136 70.6%
Mercy Corps	32 42.1%	43 57.9%
Save the Children	51 42.5%	69 57.5%
Total	167 26.9%	454 73.1%

M. Empowerment and Political Action

The final section of the CAG questionnaire asks questions designed to assess the impact of the ICAP program. Do CAGs believe they are making an impact and getting themselves heard by the local authorities? To answer this question the CAG survey included questions taken from the 2004 Quality of Life 4 (QOL 4) survey so that comparisons could be made between the CAG survey responses and responses taken from the general public (urban areas only) in QOL 4. The comparisons given below suggest that the ICAP program has had a profound impact on the CAGs in terms of their empowerment and willingness to engage with the local government to make themselves heard. The following comparisons provide evidence that the CAGs are building grassroots democracy.

The comparison shown in Table 38 confirms that CAG members believe that they are in control of decisions that affect their daily lives. There are stark differences between how the general population viewed their level of control and how the CAG members do. Some of this difference is due to the fact that individuals attracted to CAG membership may already see themselves as having higher levels of control. However, there are also statistically significant correlations between increased perceptions of control and training received in how to lobby government representatives and in conflict resolution. Importantly, the feeling of control relates positively to how decisions are made by the CAG with CAG respondents selecting “the group members hold a discussion and decide together” in Q3-1 also expressing the belief that they have more control over decision making in daily activities.

Responses to Q12-1 were uniform across ICAP partners’ CAGs.

Table 38: Control over decisions about everyday activities

Q12-1: How much control do you feel you have in making decisions that affect your everyday activities?		
	CAG	QOL 4
No control	0.5	35.2
Control over very few decisions	3.5	25.9
Control over some decisions	9.8	20.2
Control over most decisions	53.6	12.4
Control over all decisions	32.6	6.3

Question 12-2 asks the CAGs if they feel empowered to make important decisions affecting their lives. The same question was asked in QOL 4. Table 39 provides the comparison. QOL 4 showed an even distribution of responses across the categories. The CAG survey indicates that respondents feel empowered to make decisions affecting their lives. This is empowerment in a democratic system. There were no significant differences between the responses of the individual partners' CAGs.

Table 39: Perception of power to make important decisions

Q12-2: Do you feel that you have the power to make important decisions that change the course of your life?		
	CAG	QOL 4
Totally unable to change life	1.8	22.1
Mostly unable to change life	2.5	22.0
Neither able nor unable	11.5	23.4
Mostly able to change life	65.5	26.0
Totally able to change life	18.7	6.6

Q12-3 asks more directly whether the CAGs are having an impact on making the community a better place to live. The perception of a large impact is strongly associated with how the group makes decisions, i.e., responding to Q3-1 with "the group members hold a discussion and decide together" (Table 40). The perception of larger impacts is also associated with whether or not the group has obtained licenses from local authorities (productive engagement with the local government). Receiving 'formal' training in how to convene and facilitate a public meeting lead CAGs to perceive that they were having a larger impact on the community (Q7-6). Did your group receive training in transparency and accountability in how to convene and facilitate a public meeting?

Table 40: Perceptions of the impact groups are making in the community

Q12-3: Overall, how much impact do you think your group has in making this community a better place to live?		
	CAG	QOL 4
A big impact	76.0	13.8
A small impact	20.8	54.4
No impact	3.2	31.8

There were significant differences between the partners' CAGs on the perception of impact (Table 41). The Chi square value on the contingency table was significant indicating that rows and columns were not independent. Analysis of variance confirmed that ACDI/VOCA and IRD formed a single homogeneous group, with Mercy Corps and Save the Children in another, and CHF in a third group on its own. We can assume that high levels of violence in these areas must overwhelm optimistic perception.

Table 41: Perceptions of the impact groups are making in the community by implementing partner

Implementing Partner	Q12-3: Overall, how much impact do you think your group has in making this community a better place to live?		
	A big impact	A small impact	No impact
ACDI/VOCA	33	16	2
	64.5%	32.3%	3.2%
CHF	174	9	0
	94.9%	5.1%	0.0%
IRD	113	68	11
	58.8%	35.3%	5.9%
Mercy Corps	59	12	4
	78.9%	15.8%	5.3%
Save the Children	93	24	3
	77.5%	20.0%	2.5%
Total	472	129	20
	76.0%	20.8%	3.2%

Question 12-4 asks CAGs "in the past 12 months, how often has your group or people in this community gotten together to jointly petition government officials or political leaders for improved services to the community?" These point to the important outcome that CAGs are intended to achieve: to advocate for improvements in their communities to the local government.

More frequent petitions to government officials and political leaders were found to be positively associated with the following list of CAG survey responses. Positive association means a statistically significant but small correlation was demonstrated.

- In group decision making, whether the group members hold a discussion and decide together;
- Whether group leaders are elected by all the members;

- Whether or not the group coordinate project development with local government representatives (in the technical departments concerned e.g., water, sewer, education, health, social welfare);
- Whether the group sought the approval of local government authorities on the design of development projects to ensure that they fit in with local development plans;
- Whether the group sought the advice of local government engineers/technicians on the development of projects to ensure that the projects meet government standards;
- Whether the group obtained licenses from local government authorities for any of the projects they have developed;
- Whether the group received formal training in advocacy on how to lobby government representatives, and how to build linkages to district and provincial authorities; and
- Whether the group received formal training in conflict resolution.

Table 42 shows the distribution of petitioning implementing partners. Differences between partners are significant. Mercy Corps and IRD are in one homogeneous subset with the other partners in another. The distributions of Mercy Corps and IRD are bimodal. For IRD this is accounted for by CAGs from particularly difficult districts in Baghdad such as Rusafa, Al Adhimiya and Taji where violence levels have been high. For Mercy Corps this may be accounted for by the types of CAGs that Mercy Corps has developed (see the ICAP I evaluation report).

Table 42. How often has the CAG petitioned local government.

Implementing Partner	Q12-4: In the past 12 months, how often has your group , or people in this community gotten together to jointly petition government officials or political leaders for improved services to the community?			
	Never	Once	A few times (5 or less)	Many times (more than 5)
ACDI/VOCA	0 0.0%	7 12.9%	16 32.3%	28 54.8%
CHF	5 2.6%	5 2.6%	84 46.2%	89 48.7%
IRD	34 17.6%	11 5.9%	45 23.5%	102 52.9%
Mercy Corps	10 13.2%	6 7.9%	39 52.6%	20 26.3%
Save the Children	3 2.5%	6 5.0%	36 30.0%	75 62.5%
Total	51 8.3%	34 5.6%	222 35.7%	314 50.5%

We do not have directly comparable data from the QOL 4 survey, but a similar question aimed at determining levels of public participation showed that levels were low with 85% of respondents saying that they had never attended a local council meeting, a public hearing or a public discussion. Based on comparisons in Table 43 below, CAG participation levels are a very positive influence for civic participation in the community. This is fundamental to the construction of grassroots democracy that was intended from the CAG formation process.

Table 43: QOL 4 reported levels of public participation

	QOL 4	CAG Survey
	In the past 12 months, have you attended a community local council meeting, a public hearing, or public discussion group?	Q12-4: In the past 12 months, how often has your group , or people in this community gotten together to jointly petition government officials or political leaders for improved services to the community?
Never	86%	8%
Once	67%	6%
A few times (5 or less)	5%	36%
Many times (more than 5)	3%	51%

Petitioning local government and local political figures is one thing, but did they achieve any purpose? To enlighten the ICAP evaluation the CAG survey asked Question Q12-5 “Were any of these petitions successful?” We do not have baseline comparative information to look at the overall results of petitioning. We can compare between the ICAP partners. Table 44 shows the tabular results. The standard Chi square test was significant verifying what can be seen in the table that the rows and columns are not independent. An analysis of variance confirms that the mean of the success ranks are not equal across the partners. Statistically homogeneous subsets place ACIDI/VOCA in a group on its own that shows the most successful petitioning; a middle group of IRD and Save the Children that were less successful petitioners; and a final group with CHF and Mercy Corps that were significantly less successful petitioners. Next we will look for what the ICAP program might have done to influence the positive outcomes. The ICAP I evaluation showed that ACIDI/VOCA had achieved a noticeably higher level of local government contribution than the other partners; this result from the CAG survey is consistent with that finding.

Table 44: Was the result of CAG petitioning successful?

Implementing Partner	Q12-5: Were any of these petitions successful?			
	Yes, all were successful	Most were successful	Most were unsuccessful	None were successful
ACDI/VOCA	7 12.9%	33 64.5%	3 6.5%	8 16.1%
CHF	5 2.6%	23 12.8%	42 23.1%	113 61.5%
IRD	11 7.1%	51 32.1%	28 17.9%	68 42.9%
Mercy Corps	0 0.0%	18 26.5%	14 20.6%	36 52.9%
Save the Children	0 0.0%	33 27.5%	54 45.0%	33 27.5%
Total	23 3.9%	158 27.3%	142 24.4%	257 44.4%

Having a member of a local council on the CAG improved the chances of a favorable outcome by 1.79 times (the odds ratio 95% Confidence Interval is 1.254 to 2.577), that is you were 1.79 times as likely to have been successful (success means most or all petitions were successful) if you had a local council member on your CAG team. However, having a local government official on the CAG made no difference. Having ethnic minorities as CAG members apparently improved chances of successful petitioning (with an odds ratio 3.35).

CAGs reporting they had produced long term employment were associated with a 4.99 odds ratio; this suggests that if the CAG was successful at petitioning it was nearly 5-times more likely to have produced long-term employment through one of its projects (nothing succeeds like success, and CAGs demonstrating their capabilities were well received). Disturbingly, CAGs that reported receiving training of any kind (whether formal or informal) were no better off in realizing successful petitions; specific training in advocacy also seemed to have no effect on these outcomes. ICAP partners may need to look more closely at successful petitioners and adjust their training accordingly.

Two strong, and obvious, relationships were seen in the survey data. These were the relationships between positive responses in Q5-4 and Q5-5 with successful petitioning. Q5-4 and Q5-5 describe whether the CAG has been engaged with the local government to seek approvals or advice for their projects. This would naturally mean that CAGs had gained experience in bringing issues to the local government officials.⁹ CAGs that were mostly successful at petitioning were 2.64 times as likely to have "...sought the approval of local government authorities on the design of development projects to ensure that they fit in with local development plans." And CAGs that were mostly successful at petitioning were 7.29 times as likely to have "...sought the advice of local government engineers/technicians on the development of projects to ensure that the projects meet government standards." This is apparently a confirmation to the ICAP partners that engaging the CAGs with local government is likely to yield a positive outcome when the time comes for CAGs to petition on their own account. This result and the indication that formal training showed little effect suggests that "learning by doing" may be more important than the academic training.

Question 12-6 asked for CAG perceptions of whether the local government authorities took into account concerns voiced by the CAGs. The standard Chi square test was significant verifying that the rows and columns are not independent in Table 45 below. An analysis of variance F test confirms that mean responses between the ICAP partners are not equal. Two statistically homogeneous subsets were identified. IRD is statistically on its own and is significantly different from all the others; all the others are in another homogeneous group that are not significantly different from each other.

⁹ There is the possibility of confounding this relationship if the CAG respondents viewed obtaining a license or approvals as petitioning "government officials or political leaders for improved services to the community" as expressed in Q12-4.

Table 45: CAG perceptions of whether their concerns are taken into account by local authorities.

Implementing Partner	Q12-6: To what extent do local government and local government leaders take into account concerns voiced by your group and people like you when they make decisions that affect you?		
	A lot	A little	Not at all
ACDI/VOCA	23 45.2%	20 38.7%	8 16.1%
CHF	52 28.2%	80 43.6%	52 28.2%
IRD	23 14.3%	62 39.3%	73 46.4%
Mercy Corps	26 35.1%	36 48.6%	12 16.2%
Save the Children	33 27.5%	72 60.0%	15 12.5%
Total	156 26.6%	269 46.0%	160 27.4%

Are there any program inputs that affect the extent to which the local government takes into consideration the views of the CAGs? What can the ICAP program do more of to ensure that CAG concerns are taken into account? As before we look for significant odds ratios and correlations that link ICAP program activities to outcomes. Training received by the CAGs seemed to have no affect on this outcome. However, as above, when CAGs “sought the advice of local government engineers/technicians on the development of projects to ensure that the projects meet government standards” there was a positive odds ratio of 2.32, and when CAGs “had obtained licenses from local government authorities for any of their projects “ there was a positive odds ratio of 2.81. So this implies that learning by doing in the sense of having the CAGs obtain licenses and seeking advice from local departments has a positive result in elevating the CAGs’ perception that they are being listened to by their local authorities.

N. Conclusions.

It is infrequent that it is possible to verify or reject whether programs are achieving desired impacts. The CAG survey has provided a useful instrument to validate ICAP I program activities. Results from the CAG survey data analysis show that there are successful program impacts that are consistent with the stated intent of the ICAP program; but it also identifies specific shortcomings in some program activities and for some specific partners. Under ICAP II, the partners are advised to use these findings to make program adjustments to review or modify how program activities are carried out.

- For ICAP II planning purposes there are on average 10 members in each CAG;
- When local government staff are members of CAGs there are higher levels of local government contribution; this should be encouraged;
- The election of CAG members is associated with how CAG decisions about projects are taken. When CAG members are elected, decisions are taken in a democratic manner;

- About 25% of the CAGs said they had addressed mutual interests or problems with another CAG;
- Many of the CAGs see the ICAP program as their most important source of funding; CAGs should be directed to other sources of funding that will lead to sustainability and stronger links to local government, examples are use of PC funding through the PRDC;
- Similarly CAGs look to the ICAP program for advice. This is good at the beginning, but CAGs need to look to local government expertise as this yields important future benefits for them in securing local government contribution and positive responses to petitions;
- The more mature CAGs complete 5 to 8 projects over a period of three years; this can be used as a planning guide;
- Overall about 7% of CAG projects were cluster projects; CHF had a higher percentage and this should be looked to as a best practice; ICAP II may use the 7% figure to estimate a baseline for # of CAGs participating in cluster projects under Result 1.2 of the ICAP II M&E list of indicators ;
- The percentage of CAGs that sought advice from the local government was low; this indicates a need to strengthen the local government link;
- There is a wide discrepancy in how CAGs viewed the success of budget discussion at public meetings: IRD and ACDI/VOCA rated this highly while the others did not. The CAGs with low ranks should improve this fundamental aspect of ensuring transparency;
- Mercy Corps and Save the Children's CAGs had a significantly lower perception that the community was involved in the design and planning of projects. Save the Children is no longer in Iraq, but Mercy Corps needs to determine why this is so, and if remedial action is required;
- Mercy Corps' CAGs believed that the community was less willing to contribute than were the other partners' CAGs. This confirms Mercy Corps' management statements that local society has not been accustomed to contributing and viewed themselves as recipients of government largesse. For ACDI/VOCA's CAGs the perception was high that the community was willing to participate, but ICAP evaluation found that community contribution for ACDI/VOCA was low. ACDI/VOCA needs a management review to determine why this is so;
- Nearly 75% of CAGs reported an engagement with local government; the percentage was validated with the identification of who or what office they engaged with. Their perception of the extent of involvement of local government in development projects was however low (below the middle rank). All partners need to determine how to make the engagement with local government more rewarding for the CAGs and the local government. The 75% can be used as an upper limit for the ICAP II indicator for result 2.2 "# of CAGs that directly initiate engagement with sub-national government" ;
- Nearly half of Mercy Corps' CAGs said that they had received no training. This stands out from the other partners and Mercy Corps should review this. Mercy Corps did do significant other training according to monthly and quarterly reports, but apparently not for CAG members;
- Not many CAGs received formal or informal training in how to issue a tender, how to monitor project implementation or how to procure materials from the local market; these are important parts of project ownership and will need emphasis in ICAP II;
- There is a very strong association between training in how to estimate project long term employment, using estimated long term employment generation as a project selection criterion and actually generating community long term employment. To help meet the ICAP II objective of "Increased opportunities for local economic development at the community level" ICAP II can adopt the strategy of training CAGs in how to estimate long

term employment and then have the generation of long term employment become a project selection criterion;

- 50% or less of Mercy Corps', Save the Children's, and CHF's CAGs held the belief that local people were hired to work on community projects. ICAP II may want to ensure that local people are being hired, and that the CAGs are part of the process of vetting such employment;
- If CAGs did not have training in how to procure materials from the local market they were less likely to perceive that materials did come from the local markets; this is again part of project ownership by the community. IRD and ACDI/VOCA were convinced that materials used did come from the local market; the other partners' CAGs much less so;
- General levels of trust in the communities were high. Trust shown towards local government officials, local council members and the police was neutral (comparable to levels of trust shown to strangers). Trust levels expressed towards teachers was very high. The ICAP II program could benefit from including local teachers in the CAGs;
- An important finding is that higher levels of bridging social capital is associated with training in conflict resolution; but areas where there has been sectarian violence have lower levels of bridging social capital. Training in conflict resolution needs to be sustained and possibly informed by CAG survey findings about what was the source of differences in the community (see below);
- CAGs were asked to characterize the differences within their communities. This was to determine whether the communities were seen as homogenous or heterogeneous. If differences were perceived, the CAGs were asked to identify the first and second source of these perceived differences. The first difference most commonly identified was education, rather than ethnicity or religion. This suggests that the make up of the CAGs needs to include those who are less well educated, as they are not currently identified as a minority. Excluding the less well educated leads to elitism in the CAGs;
- The overall impact of the ICAP program can be seen as strongly positive when perceptions of empowerment are examined. Tables 38, 39 and 40 compare CAG perceptions of empowerment with those of the general population recorded in the 2004-2005 QOL survey. 76% of the CAGs believe they are making a 'big impact' in their communities whereas just 14% of the general population randomly surveyed with the QOL 4 thought they made a 'big impact' on their communities, CAGs therefore can be seen as leading the way in developing grassroots democracy ;
- CAGs are intended to advocate for improved services in their communities. They have done this with more than 50% of the CAGs reporting that they have petitioned the government officials and political leaders for improved services more than five times in the last 12 months. More than 90% said they had done this at least once. This is a positive ICAP program impact that is linked to specific program activities identified in the full report. It strongly suggests that linking the CAGs to the local government is being achieved;
- Has the improved linkage to local government had a positive result? 44% of the CAGs said their petitions were not successful; but 56% had at least one successful petition. Higher levels of successful petitioning are associated with CAGs that had sought the advice of local government engineers/technicians on their projects. Higher levels of successful petitioning were not associated with advocacy training that had been received. 'Learning by doing' through bringing the CAGs to the local government for advice appears to bring with it the key to successful petitions, and this should be promoted in ICAP II.
- CAG perceptions that local government took into account concerns of the CAGs was positively associated with 'learning by doing', rather than through training in advocacy.



'Learning by doing' in bringing the CAGs to the local government has paid off in the positive perception of local government. 'Learning by doing' can be refined in ICAP II.



ANNEXES



I. ANNEX A. CAG QUESTIONNAIRE

CAG QUESTIONNAIRE

WE ARE FROM IIACSS. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 60 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED.

MAY I START NOW? *If permission is given, begin the interview.*

CAG INFORMATION PANEL **

1. Governorate: _____		2. District (Qada): _____	
3. Sub-District (Nahiya): _____		4. Mahalla/Street: _____	
5. Day/Month/Year of interview: ____/____/____		6. Researcher number: _____	
7. Name of community action group: _____		8. Name or community action partner ACDI/VOCA.....1 CHF.....2 IRD.....3 Mercy Corps.....4 Save the Children.....5 Counterpart International.....6	
9. Area: Urban..... 1 Peri-Urban..... 2 Rural..... 3		10. Region: Kurdistan..... 1 North..... 2 Central..... 3 South Central..... 4 South..... 5	
11. Respondents' position in the CAG (indicate gender and number for all that apply) Chairman..... Executive Committee member..... Other Committee member..... Members.....	M	F	12. Result of interview: Completed..... 1 Refused..... 2 Not at home..... 3 CAG not found..... 4 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 5
13. Data entry clerk: _____			
Interviewer/supervisor notes: <i>Use this space to record notes about the interview with this community action group, such as call-back times, incomplete interview forms, number of attempts to re-visit, etc.</i>			



1. FORMATION OF YOUR COMMUNITY ACTION GROUP (CAG)		
1.1 HOW DID YOU LEARN ABOUT THE CONCEPT OF A COMMUNITY ACTION GROUP?	At an open community meeting organized by the community action program1 A community organizer came to my home...2 Informed by a current group member.....3 Heard about it through a friend.....4 A local community leader told us.....5 The local council (Qada, Nahia, Mahalla) told us.....6 Other.....7 DK/NS.....99	
1.2 WHEN WAS YOUR CAG FORMED?	Date month/year ____/____	
1.3 WERE YOU ASSISTED IN FORMING THE CAG BY THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM SPONSOR?	Yes 1 No 2 DK/NS 99	
1.4 DID YOU SIGN A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM SPONSORS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK/NS 99	
1.5 HOW MANY MEMBERS ARE IN YOUR CAG?	Number of members:	
1.6 HOW OFTEN HAS YOUR CAG MET IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS?	Number of times:	
1.7 HOW OFTEN HAS YOUR CAG MET WITH THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM SPONSORS OR ITS REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LAST 6 MONTHS?	Number of times:	
1.8 IS YOUR CAG A FORMALLY REGISTERED ORGANIZATION?	Yes 1 No 2 DK/NS 99	
1.9 HAS YOUR CAG JOINED WITH OTHER CAGS TO ADDRESS MUTUAL INTERESTS OR PROBLEMS IN YOUR AREA? [EXAMPLES OF MUTUAL INTEREST ARE PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS THAT AFFECT MORE THAN ONE COMMUNITY OR CONFLICT MITIGATION]	Yes 1 No 2 DK/NS 99	

2. COMMUNITY ACTION GROUP MEMBERSHIP		
PLEASE DESCRIBE THE MEMBERSHIP OF YOUR GROUP? (ANSWER ALL THAT APPLY)		
2.1 NUMBER OF WOMEN MEMBERS?	Number:	
	Males	Females
2.2 NUMBER OF YOUNG MEMBERS < 25 YEARS OLD?	Number:	



2.3 NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED MEMBERS?	Number:										
2.4 NUMBER OF ELDERLY MEMBERS (AGE 60 OR MORE)?	Number:										
2.5 NUMBER OF MEMBERS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT?	Number:										
2.6 NUMBER OF MEMBERS FROM LOCAL COUNCILS?	Number:										
2.7 NUMBER OF MEMBERS FROM RELIGIOUS MINORITIES?	Number:										
2.8 NUMBER OF MEMBERS FROM ETHNIC MINORITIES?	Number:										
2.9 DOES THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE GROUP SUCCESSFULLY REPRESENT THE MINORITY ELEMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY?	Indicate your level of agreement with the question (circle one) [note to interviewer, record as much as possible of the narrative discussion that took place to reach the consensual agreement. Was the agreement dominated by anyone? What were the main issues raised in reaching agreement?]										
	Disagree strongly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. COMMUNITY ACTION GROUP OPERATIONS											
IS THIS PROJECT THE FIRST ONE OF YOUR CAG ... IF YES (GO TO 4 – 6) IF NO (GO TO 4 -1)											
3.1 WHEN THERE IS A DECISION TO BE MADE IN THE GROUP, HOW DOES THIS USUALLY COME ABOUT?	Decision imposed from outside 1 The leader decides and informs members 2 The leader asks group members what they think and then decides 3 The group members hold a discussion and decide together 4 Other (specify).....										
3.2. HOW ARE LEADERS IN THIS GROUP SELECTED?	By an outside person or entity.....1 Each leader chooses his successor.....2 By a small group of members.....3 By decision/vote of all members.....4 Other (specify)6										
3.3. DOES THIS GROUP WORK OR INTERACT WITH OTHER CAG GROUPS WITH SIMILAR GOALS <u>IN</u> THE COMMUNITY? [IF YES, DESCRIBE THE GROUP]	No1 Yes, occasionally..... 2 Yes, frequently3										
3.4. DOES THIS GROUP WORK OR INTERACT WITH OTHER CAG GROUPS WITH SIMILAR GOALS <u>OUTSIDE</u> THE COMMUNITY? [IF YES, DESCRIBE THE GROUP]	No1 Yes, occasionally.....2 Yes, frequently3										



<p>3.5 DOES THIS GROUP WORK OR INTERACT WITH OTHER CAG GROUPS WITH DIFFERENT GOALS IN THE COMMUNITY? [IF YES, DESCRIBE THE GROUP]</p>	<p>No.....1 Yes, occasionally.....2 Yes, frequently3</p>				
<p>3.6 DOES THIS GROUP WORK OR INTERACT WITH OTHER CAG GROUPS WITH DIFFERENT GOALS OUTSIDE THE COMMUNITY? [IF YES, DESCRIBE THE GROUP]</p>	<p>No.....1 Yes, occasionally.....2 Yes, frequently3</p>				
<p>3.7 WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR YOUR GROUP? (MOST IMPORTANT DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THE HIGHEST AMOUNT. IT IS THE SOURCE THAT IS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT TO THE COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT)</p>	<p>Grants from the community action program sponsors1 Contributions from community members.....2 Support from local government.....3 Support from other NGOs.....4 Other (specify).....5</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="776 625 1435 688"> <tr> <td>The most important source</td> <td>The next most important</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	The most important source	The next most important		
The most important source	The next most important				
<p>3.8 WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF EXPERTISE OR ADVICE THAT THE GROUP RECEIVES? [ASK THE RESPONDENTS TO IDENTIFY WHO OR WHAT GROUP THEY ARE REFERRING TO WITH THEIR RESPONSE]</p>	<p>The community action program sponsors1 Members of the community.....2 Local government engineers/technicians.....3 Local elected officials.....4 Local NGOs or Civil Society Organizations....5 Professionals hired by the group.....6 Local universities.....7 Other (specify).....8</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="776 961 1435 1026"> <tr> <td>The most important source</td> <td>The next most important</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	The most important source	The next most important		
The most important source	The next most important				

<p>4. COMMUNITY ACTION GROUP PROJECT DEVELOPMENT</p>	
<p>IS THIS PROJECT THE FIRST ONE OF YOUR CAG ? IF YES , GO TO 4.8 IF NO GO TO 4.1</p>	
<p>4.1 HOW MANY COMMUNITY PROJECTS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED BY THIS GROUP?</p>	<p>Number of projects:</p>
<p>4.2. HOW MANY OF THESE PROJECTS WERE FOR LOCAL SCHOOLS? [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION, SCHOOL CLASSROOM REPAIR, NEW FACILITIES FOR THE SCHOOL, REPAIR OF SCHOOL FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT FOR THE SCHOOL SUCH AS FURNITURE AND BOOKS]</p>	<p>Number of school projects:</p>
<p>4.3. HOW MANY OF THESE PROJECTS WERE FOR LOCAL HEALTH CLINICS, MATERNITY CLINICS, OR HOSPITALS? [CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES, REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF FACILITIES, SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT FOR HEALTH FACILITIES.</p>	<p>Number of health projects:</p>
<p>4.4. HOW MANY OF THESE PROJECTS WERE FOR LOCAL WATER AND SEWERAGE IMPROVEMENTS? [CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES, REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF OLD FACILITIES, SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT FOR WATER AND SEWERAGE TREATMENT.</p>	<p>Number of water and sewerage projects:</p>
<p>4.5 HOW MANY OF THESE PROJECTS WERE FOR LOCAL ROAD AND BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS? [CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ROADS OR BRIDGES, REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF ROADS AND BRIDGES, RESTORATION OF ROAD DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, ETC.]</p>	<p>Number of road and bridge projects:</p>



<p>4.6. HOW MANY OF THESE PROJECTS WERE FOR YOUTH SECTORS? [CONSTRUCTION OF NEW STADIUMS, SPORT HALLS,ETC.)</p>	<p>Number of youth sector projects</p>						
<p>4.7. HOW MANY OF THESE PROJECTS WERE FOR ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT? [CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PUBLIC GARDEN , RIVER IMPROVEMENTS,ETC.)</p>	<p>Number of environment improvement projects:</p>						
<p>4.8 ASSISTANCE TO INNOCENT WAR VICTIMS INCLUDING INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES OR INSTITUTIONS IS A POSSIBLE ACTIVITY FOR YOUR GROUP. HAVE YOU IDENTIFIED WAR VICTIMS IN YOUR COMMUNITY?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DK/NS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">99</td> </tr> </table> <p>Number of innocent war victims that were identified: _____</p>	Yes	1	No	2	DK/NS	99
Yes	1						
No	2						
DK/NS	99						
<p>4.9 HOW MANY PROJECTS WERE IDENTIFIED BY YOUR GROUP IN SUPPORT OF WAR VICTIMS? PROJECT TYPES FOR VICTIMS INCLUDE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REPAIR AND RENOVATION OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE THAT PROVIDES SERVICES TO VICTIMS. • PROVISION OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES. • ADDRESSING SPECIAL NEEDS FOR ORPHANS, CHILDREN AND VULNERABLE PEOPLES THROUGH SERVICES OR PRODUCTS. • PROVISION OF SERVICES AND PRODUCTS FOR DISABLED PEOPLE, INCLUDING SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT FOR ACUTELY INJURED, INCLUDING PROSTHETIC LIMBS, WHEEL CHAIRS, GLASS EYES, ETC. • PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION. • SUPPORT HOME REPAIR NEEDS, INCLUDING PURCHASE OF BUILDING MATERIALS FOR CIVILIANS WHOSE HOMES WERE DAMAGED, AND LIMITED HOME REPAIRS, WITH PRIORITY AND EXTRA CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO ELDERLY OR INFIRM CIVILIANS WHO ARE UNABLE TO PERFORM LABOR THEMSELVES. • SUPPORT TO TARGETED EDUCATION ACTIVITIES AND/OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING. • SUPPORT TO SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT PROVIDE SPECIFIC SERVICES TO VICTIMS. 	<p>Number of innocent war victim projects:</p>						
<p>4.10 THE DEVELOPMENT OF LONG TERM EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IS AN IMPORTANT GOAL FOR MOST COMMUNITIES. HAS YOUR GROUP IDENTIFIED ANY LOCAL COOPERATIVES OR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES THAT IT SUPPORTS?</p>	<p>Number of cooperative or business projects:</p>						
<p>4.11 HOW MANY PROJECTS HAVE YOU DEVELOPED <u>WITH OTHER CAG GROUPS IN OTHER COMMUNITIES?</u></p> <p>[PROJECTS DEVELOPED BY GROUPS COMING TOGETHER FROM DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES. RECORD THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SUCH PROJECTS, AND THEN THE NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY TYPE. NOTE THAT THESE PROJECTS MAY ALREADY HAVE BEEN COUNTED ABOVE. HOWEVER, THEY SHOULD BE RECORDED AGAIN HERE IF THEY WERE DONE JOINTLY WITH OTHER CAG GROUPS.]</p>	<p>Total number of projects with other communities: _____</p> <p>Number of health projects with other communities: _____</p> <p>Number of education projects with other communities: _____</p> <p>Number of water and sewer projects with other communities: _____</p> <p>Number of road and bridge projects with other communities: _____</p> <p>Number of youth projects with other communities: _____</p> <p>Number of environment projects with other communities: _____</p>						



5. COMMUNITY ACTION GROUP PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS		
<p>5.1 HAS YOUR GROUP DISCUSSED HOW TO DETERMINE PROJECT PRIORITIES?</p> <p>HOW WAS THIS DONE? (EXPLAIN):</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>DK/NS</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>99</p>
<p>5.2 DOES YOUR GROUP INVOLVE CITIZENS IN THE DESIGN AND PLANNING OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS?</p> <p>HOW IS THIS DONE? (EXPLAIN):</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>DK/NS</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>99</p>
<p>5.3. DOES YOUR GROUP COORDINATE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES (IN THE TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED, E.G., WATER AND SEWER, EDUCATION, HEALTH, WELFARE)?</p> <p>[IF YES, DESCRIBE THE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE OR THE DEPARTMENT]</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>DK/NS</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>99</p>
<p>5.4. HAS YOUR GROUP SOUGHT THE APPROVAL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ON THE DESIGN OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS TO ENSURE THAT THEY FIT IN WITH LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS?</p> <p>[IF YES, DESCRIBE THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY]</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>DK/NS</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>99</p>
<p>5.5 HAS YOUR GROUP SOUGHT THE ADVICE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS/ TECHNICIANS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECTS TO ENSURE THAT THE PROJECTS MEET GOVERNMENT STANDARDS?</p> <p>[IF YES, DESCRIBE THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEER AND THE PROJECT]</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>DK/NS</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>99</p>
<p>5.6 HAS YOUR GROUP OBTAINED LICENSES FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES FOR ANY OF THE PROJECTS YOU HAVE DEVELOPED?</p> <p>[IF YES, DESCRIBE THE LICENCE THAT WAS OBTAINED]</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>DK/NS</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>99</p>
<p>5.7 WAS A PUBLIC TENDER PREPARED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GROUP PROJECTS?</p> <p>[IF YES, DESCRIBE WHAT THE PROJECT TENDER WAS FOR]</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>DK/NS</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>99</p>



<p>5.8 HAS PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BEEN DONE BY LOCAL CONTRACTORS?</p> <p>[IF YES, NAME THE LOCAL CONTRACTOR]</p>	<table> <tr><td>Yes, all the time</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Yes, most of the time</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Yes, less than half the time</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Yes, but rarely</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>No, never</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>DK/NS</td><td>99</td></tr> </table>	Yes, all the time	1	Yes, most of the time	2	Yes, less than half the time	3	Yes, but rarely	4	No, never	5	DK/NS	99
Yes, all the time	1												
Yes, most of the time	2												
Yes, less than half the time	3												
Yes, but rarely	4												
No, never	5												
DK/NS	99												
<p>5.9 DOES YOUR GROUP SUPERVISE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO CONTRACTORS?</p> <p>[IF YES, DESCRIBE WHAT SUPERVISION HAS TAKEN PLACE]</p>	<table> <tr><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>No</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>DK/NS</td><td>99</td></tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2	DK/NS	99						
Yes	1												
No	2												
DK/NS	99												
<p>5.9 DOES YOUR GROUP MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS TO ENSURE CONTRACTOR COMPLIANCE WITH CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS BEFORE THE PROJECT IS FINALLY ACCEPTED?</p> <p>[IF YES, DESCRIBE THE WHAT COMPLIANCE WAS MONITORED]</p>	<table> <tr><td>Yes</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>No</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>DK/NS</td><td>99</td></tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2	DK/NS	99						
Yes	1												
No	2												
DK/NS	99												

6. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN GROUP PROCESSES												
<p>6.1 OUR GROUP SUCCESSFULLY DISCUSSES PROJECT BUDGETS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS?</p>	<p>Indicate your level of agreement with the statement (circle one)</p>											
	Disagree strongly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Agree strongly
<p>6.2 OUR GROUP SUCCESSFULLY INVOLVES THE COMMUNITY IN THE DESIGN AND PLANNING OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS?</p>	<p>Indicate your level of agreement with the statement (circle one)</p>											
	Disagree strongly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Agree strongly
<p>6.3 THE COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTES BOTH TIME AND MONEY TO OUR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.</p>	<p>Indicate your level of agreement with the statement (circle one)</p>											
	Disagree strongly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Agree strongly



7. COMMUNITY ACTION GROUP TRAINING RECEIVED	
COMMUNITY ACTION PARTNERS PROVIDE TRAINING TO IMPROVE THE CAPACITY OF LOCAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GROUPS. WHAT TRAINING HAS BEEN RECEIVED?	
DID YOUR GROUP RECEIVE ANY TRAINING COURSE?	Yes, informal....1 (go to 7 – 1) Yes, formal2 (go to 7 – 1) Both3 (go to 7 – 1) None.....4 (skip to 8)
7.1 DID YOUR GROUP RECEIVE TRAINING IN HOW TO PRIORITIZE NEEDS? (LISTING COMMUNITY NEEDS, OBTAINING CITIZEN INPUT, SETTING CRITERIA FOR SELECTION, PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT)	Yes, informal.....1 Yes, formal2 No.....3 DK/NS.....99
7.2 DID YOUR GROUP RECEIVE TRAINING IN STRATEGIC PLANNING AND PROJECT PLANNING? (IDENTIFYING PROJECTS, PROJECT SELECTION, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, COORDINATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES, EVENT SCHEDULING)	Yes, informal.....1 Yes, formal2 No.....3 DK/NS.....99
7.3 DID YOUR GROUP RECEIVE TRAINING IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN HOW TO ISSUE A TENDER?	Yes, informal.....1 Yes, formal2 No.....3 DK/NS.....99
7.4. DID YOUR GROUP RECEIVE TRAINING IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN HOW TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A WINNING CONTRACT?	Yes, informal.....1 Yes, formal2 No.....3 DK/NS.....99
7.5. DID YOUR GROUP RECEIVE TRAINING IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN HOW TO PROCURE MATERIALS FROM THE LOCAL MARKET?	Yes, informal.....1 Yes, formal2 No.....3 DK/NS.....99
7.6. DID YOUR GROUP RECEIVE TRAINING IN TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN HOW TO CONVENE AND FACILITATE A PUBLIC MEETING?	Yes, informal.....1 Yes, formal2 No.....3 DK/NS.....99
7.7. DID YOUR GROUP RECEIVE TRAINING IN TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN HOW TO POST PROJECT BUDGETS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC?	Yes, informal.....1 Yes, formal2 No.....3 DK/NS.....99
7.8. DID YOUR GROUP RECEIVE TRAINING IN TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN HOW TO INFORM THE PUBLIC ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT AND THE STATUS OF COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS THAT WERE RAISED?	Yes, informal.....1 Yes, formal2 No.....3 DK/NS.....99
7.9 DID YOUR GROUP RECEIVE TRAINING IN ADVOCACY ON HOW TO INFLUENCE SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY? [REPRESENTING THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY]	Yes, informal.....1 Yes, formal2 No.....3 DK/NS.....99
7.10 DID YOUR GROUP RECEIVE TRAINING IN ADVOCACY ON HOW TO LOBBY GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES, AND HOW TO BUILD LINKAGES TO DISTRICT AND PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES?	Yes, informal.....1 Yes, formal2 No.....3 DK/NS.....99
7.11 DID YOUR GROUP RECEIVE TRAINING IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN CONFLICT.	Yes, informal.....1 Yes, formal2 No.....3 DK/NS.....99



7.12 DID YOUR GROUP RECEIVE TRAINING IN PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT?	Yes, informal.....1 Yes, formal2 No.....3 DK/NS.....99
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8. INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION											
8.1 WAS YOUR GROUP TRAINED ON HOW TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF LONG TERM EMPLOYEES THAT WOULD BE GENERATED BY A PROJECT? [LONG TERM EMPLOYMENT ARE THOSE JOBS CREATED BY COMPLETION OF THE COMMUNITY PROJECT]	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK/NS.....99										
8.2 DID YOUR GROUP USE LONG TERM EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AS A CRITERION FOR SELECTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK/NS.....99										
8.3 WAS YOUR GROUP TRAINED ON HOW TO ESTIMATE SHORT TERM EMPLOYMENT THAT WOULD BE GENERATED DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK/NS.....99										
8.4 DID YOUR GROUP USE SHORT TERM JOB CREATION AS A CRITERION FOR SELECTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK/NS.....99										
8.5 WERE LOCAL PEOPLE HIRED TO WORK ON YOUR PROJECTS?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK/NS.....99										
8.6 WERE MATERIALS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF YOUR PROJECTS MAINLY PURCHASED LOCALLY?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK/NS.....99										
8.7 HOW MANY LONG TERM JOBS HAVE BEEN CREATED AS A RESULT OF PROJECTS DEVELOPED BY YOUR GROUP?	Number of jobs: _____ If none Skip to 8.9										
8.8 IN YOUR OPINION HAS THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN YOUR COMMUNITY IMPROVED AS A RESULT OF YOUR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS? [NOTE THIS REFERS ONLY TO EMPLOYMENT AND NOT OTHER ASPECTS OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT]	Agree strongly1 Agree somewhat2 Neither agree nor disagree....3 Disagree somewhat.4 Disagree strongly5										
8.9 WHAT IS YOUR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS TODAY ? CONSIDER A 9-STEP LADDER WHERE ON THE BOTTOM, THE FIRST STEP, STAND THE POOREST PEOPLE, AND ON THE HIGHEST STEP, THE NINTH RUNG OF THE LADDER, STAND THE RICH. ON WHICH STEP ARE YOU TODAY ?	Socioeconomic status										
	Bottom of the ladder	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Top of the ladder
8.10 WHAT WAS YOUR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS ONE YEAR AGO ? CONSIDER A 9-STEP LADDER WHERE ON THE BOTTOM, THE FIRST STEP, STAND THE POOREST PEOPLE, AND ON THE HIGHEST STEP, THE NINTH RUNG OF THE LADDER, STAND THE RICH. ON WHICH STEP WERE YOU ONE YEAR AGO ?	Socioeconomic status										
	Bottom of the ladder	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Top of the ladder

9. TRUST AND SOLIDARITY		
In every community, some people get along with others and trust each other, while other people do not. Now, I would like to talk to you about trust and solidarity in your community.		
9.1. GENERALLY SPEAKING, WOULD YOU SAY THAT MOST PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED, OR THAT YOU CAN'T BE TOO CAREFUL IN YOUR DEALINGS WITH OTHER PEOPLE?	Most people can be trusted....1 You can't be too careful2	
In general, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?		
9.2. MOST PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THIS COMMUNITY CAN BE TRUSTED.	Agree strongly1 Agree somewhat2 Neither agree nor disagree....3 Disagree somewhat.4 Disagree strongly5	
9.3. IN THIS COMMUNITY, ONE HAS TO BE ALERT OR SOMEONE IS LIKELY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF YOU	Agree strongly1 Agree somewhat2 Neither agree nor disagree....3 Disagree somewhat.4 Disagree strongly5	
9.4 MOST PEOPLE IN THIS COMMUNITY ARE WILLING TO HELP IF YOU NEED IT.	Agree strongly1 Agree somewhat2 Neither agree nor disagree....3 Disagree somewhat.4 Disagree strongly5	
9.5 IN THIS COMMUNITY, PEOPLE GENERALLY DO NOT TRUST EACH OTHER IN MATTERS OF LENDING AND BORROWING MONEY.	Agree strongly1 Agree somewhat2 Neither agree nor disagree....3 Disagree somewhat.4 Disagree strongly5	
Now I want to ask you how much you trust different types of people. On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means a very small extent and 5 means a very great extent, how much do you trust the people in that category?		
9.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS	To a very small extent1 To a small extent2 Neither small nor great extent...3 To a great extent.4 To a very great extent5	
9.7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL MEMBERS	To a very small extent1 To a small extent2 Neither small nor great extent...3 To a great extent.4 To a very great extent5	
9.8 POLICE	To a very small extent1 To a small extent2 Neither small nor great extent...3 To a great extent.4 To a very great extent5	
9.9 TEACHERS	To a very small extent1 To a small extent2 Neither small nor great extent...3 To a great extent.4 To a very great extent5	
9.10 STRANGERS	To a very small extent1 To a small extent2 Neither small nor great extent...3 To a great extent.4 To a very great extent5	



<p>9.11 DO YOU THINK THAT SINCE THE WAR, THE LEVEL OF TRUST IN THIS COMMUNITY HAS GOTTEN BETTER, WORSE, OR STAYED ABOUT THE SAME?</p>	<p>Gotten better 1 Gotten worse 2 Stayed about the same 3</p>	
<p>9.12 HOW WELL DO PEOPLE IN YOUR COMMUNITY HELP EACH OTHER OUT THESE DAYS? USE A FIVE POINT SCALE, WHERE 1 MEANS ALWAYS HELPING AND 5 MEANS NEVER HELPING.</p>	<p>Always helping 1 Helping most of the time 2 Helping sometimes 3 Rarely helping. 4 Never helping 5</p>	

<p>10. COLLECTIVE ACTION AND COOPERATON</p>		
<p>10.1 HOW LIKELY IS IT THAT PEOPLE WHO DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES WILL BE CRITICIZED OR SANCTIONED?</p>	<p>Very likely 1 Somewhat likely 2 Neither likely nor unlikely 3 Somewhat unlikely. 4 Very unlikely 5</p>	
<p>10.2 WHAT PROPORTION OF PEOPLE IN THIS COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTE TIME OR MONEY TOWARD COMMON DEVELOPMENT GOALS, SUCH AS (REPAIRING A ROAD OR MAINTAINING A COMMUNITY CENTER)?</p>	<p>Everyone 1 More than half 2 About half 3 Less than half. 4 No one 5</p>	
<p>10.3 IF THERE WAS A WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM IN THIS COMMUNITY, HOW LIKELY IS IT THAT PEOPLE WILL COOPERATE TO TRY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM?</p>	<p>Very likely 1 Somewhat likely 2 Neither likely nor unlikely 3 Somewhat unlikely. 4 Very unlikely 5</p>	

<p>11. SOCIAL COHESION AND INCLUSION</p>		
<p>11.1 THERE ARE OFTEN DIFFERENCES IN CHARACTERISTICS BETWEEN PEOPLE LIVING IN THE SAME COMMUNITY. FOR EXAMPLE, DIFFERENCES IN WEALTH, INCOME, SOCIAL STATUS, ETHNIC BACKGROUND, RACE, OR TRIBE. THERE CAN ALSO BE DIFFERENCES IN RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL BELIEFS. TO WHAT EXTENT DO ANY SUCH DIFFERENCES CHARACTERIZE YOUR COMMUNITY? USE A FIVE POINT SCALE WHERE 1 MEANS TO A VERY GREAT EXTENT AND 5 MEANS TO A VERY SMALL EXTENT.</p>	<p>To a very great extent.....1 To a great extent.....2 To a small extent3 To a very small extent4 No differences5</p>	<p>Skip to 11 – 3 Skip to 11 - 3 Skip to 11 - 3</p>
<p>11.2 DO ANY OF THESE DIFFERENCES CAUSE PROBLEMS?</p>	<p>Yes, always.....1 Yes , sometime.....2 Never3</p>	
<p>11.3 HOW STRONG IS THE FEELING OF TOGETHERNESS OR CLOSENESS IN YOUR COMMUNITY? USE A FIVE POINT SCALE WHERE 1 MEANS FEELING VERY DISTANT AND 5 MEANS FEELING VERY CLOSE.</p>	<p>Very distant.....1 Somewhat distant.....2 Neither distant nor close...3 Somewhat close4 Very close.....5</p>	



12.9 ARE SUCH PAYMENTS EFFECTIVE IN GETTING A SERVICE DELIVERED OR A PROBLEM SOLVED?	Yes, usually1 Yes, but only occasionally..... 2 Usually not3	
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II. ANNEX B. CAG Survey Methodology

Sampling the Community Action Groups (CAGs)

The sample frame. Each of the ICAP partners provided a list of active CAGs. It is the nature of CAGs to coalesce around an issue or community problem. Once that problem is solved the CAG may become moribund, or may move on to become an advocate for other community issues. The CAG survey is limited to currently active CAGs. Active CAGs are identified by the ICAP partners as those that continue to receive advice and mentoring by staff of the ICAP partner. The following table shows the number of active CAGs identified by each of the ICAP partners. This identifies the sample frame.

ICAP Partner	Active CAGs Sample Frame	Number of CAGs in the Sample
ACDI/VOCA	51	40
CHF	183	40
Counterpart International	45	40
IRD	192	40
Mercy Corps	75	40
Save the Children	120	40

Sample size. Based on assumptions about responses to the CAG questionnaire the sample power for various group sample sizes was calculated.¹⁰ Power is the proportion of studies that will yield a statistically significant effect (assuming the effect size, sample size, and criterion alpha specified in the study design). The sample power calculation assumes that we will want to explore differences between the ICAP partner CAG questionnaire responses using a one-way analysis of variance testing for differences in mean responses. Results of these sample power calculations, shown graphically in Figure 1 below, show that a sample size of 40 CAGs for each of the six ICAP partners are sufficient to provide for comparisons between ICAP partners. A sample of 40 CAGs was randomly selected from each ICAP partner list to be included in the field survey.

The unit of analysis. CAGs typically have five to fifteen members.¹¹ The questionnaire for the survey was designed to capture responses from the group rather than the individual members of the group. The questionnaire developed for the CAGs draws on questions prepared by the evaluators to be responsive to the objectives express in the ICAP Cooperative Agreements as well as questions advanced by Social Capital sociologists, and questions used

¹⁰ The power is for a test of the null hypothesis. The power analysis focuses on the potential for rejecting the null hypothesis. The null hypothesis here is that there is no difference between the CAP partners in how they respond to specific questions. This power analysis is for a one-way fixed effects analysis of variance with 6 levels corresponding to the 5 CAP partners and one sub-contractor. The study proposes 40 cases per cell for a total of 240 cases. The criterion for significance (alpha) has been set at 0.05. The analysis of variance is non-directional (i.e. two-tailed) which means that an effect in either direction will be interpreted. Main effects tested are based on assumptions about CAG responses to question 2.9 "Does the membership of the group successfully represent the minority elements of the community?" The effect size (f) is 0.25, which yields power of 0.86. Power is the proportion of studies that will yield a statistically significant effect (assuming the effect size, sample size, and criterion alpha specified above).

¹¹ In the survey trials the CAGs were represented by 2 to 5 members.

in earlier Iraq Quality of Life Surveys conducted under the USAID LGP 1 program in 2004. The final CAG questionnaire is provided here in this series of Annexes. The questionnaire was first translated from English into Arabic, and then back translated by a third party. This was done to ensure that the intent of the questions was not lost in translation.

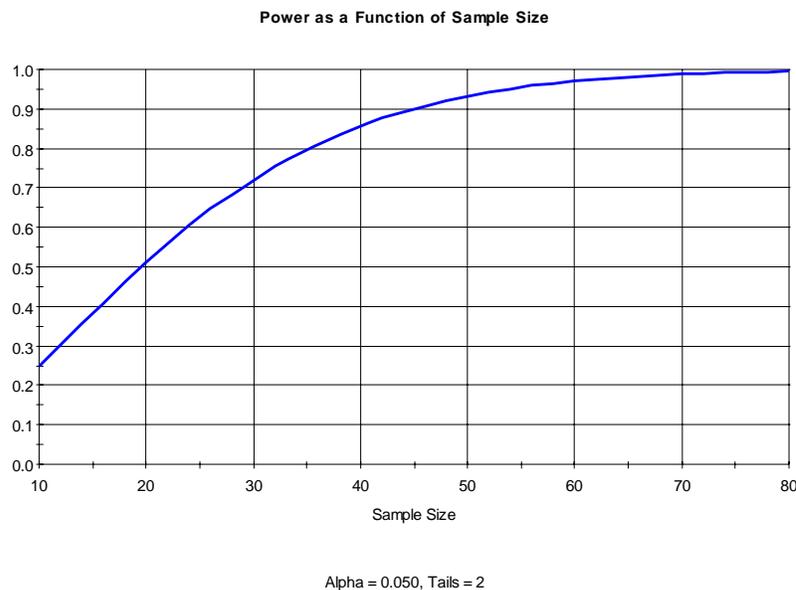


Figure 1. Sample Power as a Function of Sample Size for each ICAP Partner

Survey Implementation. The CAG survey is implemented in the field by sub-contracted Iraqi field monitors with extensive experience in survey work in collaboration with the ICAP partner program managers. Concern for the security of CAG members and the field monitors is of primary importance when conducting the survey. The field monitors come from the area they survey. Monitors will be identified and introduced to the CAG by the ICAP project managers.

Field monitors are trained by field supervisors who also spot check the survey results. The questionnaire has been field tested by the field monitors who test each question for clarity and understanding, but who also measure the duration of the interview. The field test resulted in modifications to the questionnaire, and pointed out the need to better understand the special interview procedure used when interviewing a CAG group. Interviews emphasize both recording categorical responses and the qualitative narrative that captures the process of reaching a decision about responses to particular questions.

III. ANNEX C. ICAP II Objectives, Agreed Indicators and Definitions from M&E Workshop, Erbil, 1st and 2nd November sponsored by CHF International

Agreed upon list of indicators for ICAP II M&E

Goal: To strengthen responsible and effective local governance in Iraq by institutionalizing community-level mechanisms and capacity for citizen participation in local decision-making and development.

<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>
# of CAGs establishing mechanisms for citizen input in local government decision-making	
# of local activities carried out by CAGs	
# of short-term and long-term jobs created by community activities.	
# of persons aided by the War Victims' Fund	

Objective #1: Enhanced stability and social capital through stakeholder cooperation in implementing tangible projects that build local capacity to improve delivery of local services.

<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Result 1.1: Improved CAG capacity to jointly prioritize, plan, implement, and maintain projects and activities that tangibly improve community well-being and individual livelihoods	
USD value of citizen contributions to community activities implemented by CAGs	
% of CAG members who are women or youth	The APs agreed to remove the term under-represented from this indicator in light of the potential risks involved in trying to figure out the religious or ethnic identity of clients/beneficiaries in the prevailing security environment.
Number of direct beneficiaries of CAG local activities, on a per activity basis	
	Indicator tracking indirect beneficiaries was removed. Most of the APs and the lead investigator from IBTCI who is currently conducting an impact assessment of ICAP I felt that the chances of tracking realistic numbers on indirect beneficiaries is quite slim. However, CHF Iraq will discuss this with the USAID CTO to seek her opinion on the matter. If USAID insists on seeing indirect beneficiary numbers, the



	APs will identify a limited set of activities for which such numbers can be realistically tracked, for instance microfinance loans (where one can count the number of household members of the individual who took the loan, as indirect beneficiaries)
Result 1.2: Strengthened capacity of communities to cooperate together to address mutual priorities	
# of CAGs participating in cluster projects	
# of cluster projects completed	
Result 1.3: Improved skills in conflict management and reconciliation	
# of CAGs trained in conflict mitigation and reconciliation	

Objective #2: Strengthened community-level participation in support of a more effective, transparent, and democratic sub-national government	
<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Result 2.1: Increased community capacity to identify and articulate priorities to sub-national government	
# of CAGs trained on engaging sub-national government	
# of CAGs referred to ICSP for CSO training	Hoppy Mazier will speak to the USAID CTO about the viability of this indicator next week. If ICSP does not commit to train all the CAGs referred by ICAP II, this indicator will be taken off the list.
# of CAGs that become formal Civil Society Organizations	Note: While ICAP II will be reporting on this, only those that have received CSO training from ICSP will be considered for conversion. Hoppy Mazier will brief the USAID CTO on this agreement amongst APs. It was jointly decided that conversion from CAGs to CSOs becomes a meaningful indicator only when the CAGs actually have the maturity and capacity to function as CSOs. Conversion into CSOs just as a formal process without ensuring that the CAGs have a real capacity to do so will not yield real impact in turns of enhancing the strength of the Iraqi civil society.
Result 2.2: Increased community engagement with sub-national government	
# of CAGs that directly initiate engagement with sub-national government	



# of CAGs leveraging sub-national government contributions to their activities	
% of total CAG activities with contributions from sub-national government	
Aggregate value of local government contributions by CAGs	Expressed in US dollars
% of local government contributions leveraged by CAGs	Will be estimated vis-à-vis total activity/project costs

Objective #3: Increased opportunities for local economic development at the community level	
<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Result 3.1: Improved ability of CAGs to identify and address local economic development priorities	
# of CAGs trained on topics related to local economic development	
# (and %) of new local activities carried out by CAGs which directly address local economic development	
Result 3.2: Increased economic opportunities	
# of individuals who have received training in skills for employment or entrepreneurship	Disaggregated by age cohort and male/female

Objective #4: Build ICAP technical excellence through training, education, and cross-learning	
<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Result 4.1: Increased information-sharing among ICAP II program staff	
# of staff to whom learning's from peer meetings are disseminated	
% of ICAP II program staff sharing information through peer groups	
Result 4.2: Increased skills of ICAP II program staff	
% of ICAP II program staff completing a professional development skills training	

Objective #5: Civilian victims of conflict assisted	
<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>
# of civilian victims of conflict benefiting from the Marla Ruzicka Iraqi War Victims Fund	Disaggregated by youth and gender

(MRIWVF)	
Of which, % of beneficiaries with new opportunities for sustainable income generation ¹²	Disaggregated by youth and gender
# of activities implemented through the MRIWVF	

Discussion on standardization of definitions used for ICAP II M&E

CAGs:

It was acknowledged that variance exists in terms of the modalities of CAG formation. However, the following common factors have to exist to qualify as a CAG:

1. Voluntary membership
2. CAGs members are elected representatives
3. Demand-driven
4. Size will be typically proportional to size of the community and be representative of the communities/issues they represent
5. CAGs can be single issue focused, or geography-based, existing enterprise-focused groups/associations, coo-ops that have been converted into CAGs

Trained CAGs:

A CAG is defined as trained when at least 50% of its members participate in the course of training. Trainings may be hands-on, classroom, or a mix of both.

Project/Activity life cycle:

1. Project identification – CAGs will decide the goal and scope of the projects/activities that are to be implemented. Such activity or project will be considered formally identified once the Alliance Partner issues a project or activity number for the same.
2. Approve – Approval in the form of a formal signature by the relevant COP will be required for a project/activity to be considered approved.
3. Tendering – Formal date of announcement of the tender through advertisement
4. Implementation – Implementation will resume the day a formal contract is signed by the AP through an assigned representative
5. Completion – For a project or activity to be counted/considered as completed the following requirements need to be met:
 - a. Final payment is made to the contractor – this excludes warranty payment;
 - b. Final payment will be made by an AP only after the relevant CAG has signed off on the project/activity as completed.
6. Close-out: Once all the paper work related to a project including those to document community contributions, and audits are completed and the COP signs off on it.
7. MRIWVF projects/activities
 - a. For community-based projects, ICAP II standards for identification, approval, tendering, implementation, completion and close-out will be applied.

¹² This indicator is a modification of the illustrative indicator - # of sustainable income generating activities from the MRIWVF.



- b. For individuals – For individual-focused activities, final payment the contractor has to be made and MRIWVF beneficiary has to sign off acknowledging receipt of the Fund's benefits for the activity to be considered completed.

Common documentation to be developed:

1. CAG project/activity completion sheet
2. CAG project/activity closeout sheet
3. MRIWVF activity completion sheet

Local or sub-national government: Local or sub-national governments will refer to the following forms of governance structures and governance mechanisms established by them:

1. Neighborhood advisory council
2. Nahiya (sub-district council)
3. Qadhaa (district-level advisory council)
4. Medinaa (City council or municipal council)
5. Mohafadha (Provincial level advisory council)
6. Amanat (City of Baghdad's mayoral/administrative area)
7. In the event that new forms of local or sub-national governing structures are created in any one of the AOR's under ICAP II, the relevant AP will add it to their monitoring database and advise all other APs of the same.

Government-initiated formal mechanisms for citizen input will include:

1. Voting;
2. Public hearing;
3. Council meeting;
4. Complaint centers;
5. Government sponsored surveys that seeks to capture data from Iraq's citizens;
6. Service committees (established by provincial councils);
7. Public input platforms available through government web sites and publications.

CAG initiated engagement with sub-national government:

Engagement may include requesting permits and/or cost share contributions for CAG infrastructure projects and other activities, and communicating other community priorities

Jobs:

For the purposes of all M&E related activities under ICAP II:

1. Person days of employment will be defined as follows: One person day = 6 hours or more
2. Short term jobs – Employment for more than 20 days and up to 60 days (per individual), i.e. 3 months (each month is calculated as having 20-work days)
3. Long-term – Employment for more than 60 days (per individual), i.e. more than 3-months (each month has 20 work days)



Marla Ruzicka Iraq War Victim's Fund beneficiaries:

All APs have agreed to define beneficiaries for the MRIWVF as a family or individual suffering the loss of a relative or family member, an injury or damage to property due to US or Coalition operations

Community contributions:

Citizen/community contributions consist mainly of in-kind donations of labor or assets (land, food, materials), and services provided by community members to support project development.

- All APs will document the calculation of the value of such donations to ensure clear audit;
- Volunteer labor will be calculated based on local average daily wage for type of work;
- Land will be estimated based on local government estimate;
- Services will be estimated based on local average for such types of services;
- Food and materials will be estimated based on average local market rate for such items;
- All estimates will be converted into US dollars.

Youth:

For the purposes of this indicator, youth are defined as having reached the stage in life where they are physically capable of assuming adult roles but would generally not be expected to make decisions or provide support for others. That is, they have left behind childhood but have not yet assumed the responsibilities of adulthood. The youth age range for this indicator will range between **15 and 24**, with an explicit acknowledgement that societal framing of youth might vary across Iraqi communities and cultures.

Direct beneficiaries

The aim of this measurement is to establish direct attribution of project benefits. For instance, if a community facility is created, direct beneficiary numbers should reflect the number of people who "de facto" use the facility or, the number who "de facto" use such facilities in a comparable area.

Cluster projects:

To qualify as a cluster project participation of at least 2 CAGs is required. Participation is defined as having representatives on a cluster CAG, participation in project identification or planning, contributing community cost share (in the form of labor, assets or services), or participating in maintenance.

Local economic development:

New activities that directly address local economic development includes, but is not limited to, infrastructure that facilitates business activities, income generation activities, employment or entrepreneurship skills training, job placement services, business development services, financial services to facilitate economic development activities (including savings), job creation in the AoRs.

**Sustainable income generation:**

Opportunities for sustainable income generation are defined as skills training, business development assistance, start-up capital, equipment or supplies, employment matching or other services supporting income generation

Peer group:

A peer group is a group comprising ICAP II staff across Iraq communicating to share best practices and lessons learned and to brainstorm new approaches within one specific technical area. Each AP will assume leadership for a peer group. Each peer group will include at least 1 (or more) members from each AP.

Internal PMP:

The APs agreed to establish an internal mechanism to track CAG performance. APs will not formally report on this indicator the USAID, since data collected on CAG assessment could be highly subjective. More importantly, in light of the security situation in Iraq, it was decided by all APs to consider this performance measure as a tool to inform program development under ICAP II and institute necessary course corrections, as opposed to treating it as an output or impact measure.

The evaluation will be carried out by CAG members (self-assessment) in collaboration with community facilitators. Dimensions for performance assessment will include: Self-confidence, willingness to change, participation in meeting, direct effort in the program, ownership, strategic thinking, attendance at meetings, number of meetings without the AP, gender balance, inclusion, etc.

Common documentation:

CAG performance measurement instrument

Other issues:

1. Data quality - Harvey Herr from IBCTI made a presentation on data quality issues to the APs to facilitate a basic understanding of the subject matter. It was agreed upon that each AP will respond to a series of questions on data quality provided by CHF by November 20. CHF will be responsible for integrating the information collected from partners into a comprehensive data quality plan.
2. Project typology – APs agreed to develop a uniform project typology for all activities and projects under ICAP II. CHF will take responsibility for developing the typology. ACIDI/VOCA will provide their current typology under ICAP I as a resource document. The typology will be finalized following USAID's approval. Approval will be sought prior to submission of the PMP on December 1, 2006.
3. Project coding – The issue of uniform project coding (and sequencing) was discussed. It was agreed upon by all partners that the decision on this is incumbent upon the type of data capture and reporting platform that is finally set in place. It will be discussed in further details, once USAID's final position on this is known.



4. Data collection - APs agreed that in light of the security situation it will not be viable for community facilitators to be responsible for data collection on a regular basis. Most partners have experienced situations when continuing conflict leads to close down of roads and facilitators are blocked out of communities for months on end. To avoid breakdown in data collection, analysis and reporting processes the following plan was agreed upon:
 - a. Select members of the CAG will be trained by AP's M&E staff to collect data in a systematic and regular manner;
 - b. The CAG members will transfer the data to the facilitators by 25th of each month;
 - c. The facilitators will organize and clean up the data and send it to their M&E staff by the 30th of each month;
 - d. The M&E staff will enter, clean and analyze the data analyze and clean it up within 15-days after the receipt of such data and send it to CHF;
 - e. CHF will collate the data from all APs, and have it available in a common reporting framework within 15-days following the receipt of data from the APs;
 - f. USAID will receive monthly reports from CHF on ICAP II. Lag time on reporting will be one-month.
 - g. This plan calls for rigorous training of both CAG members and community facilitators. Partners agreed utilize their M&E staff to provide appropriate training to the data collection agents.

IV. ANNEX D. CAG Survey Data File Description

The CAG Survey data file has been prepared as a release file in SPSS format. The release of the file has deleted from it information that could allow identification of a specific CAG. Many of the variables listed below as 'Nominal' under 'Measurement Level' have category labels included. When using the data file refer to the CAG Survey Questionnaire paying attention to the skip rules that may be included. The CAG survey weight factor is included. Additional variables that are recoded or variables created from the original variables are included. Users should be able to replicate the findings of this report from the release version of the file described below.

Variable Information

Variable	Label	Measurement Level
CAG_Unique_ID	Unique CAG Identifier	Nominal
governor	Governorate	Nominal
qada	District (Qada)	Nominal
date	Day/Month/Year of interview	Nominal
id	Interviewer number	Nominal
area	Area	Nominal
q10	Region	Nominal
loc1	Respondents' position in the CAG:Chairman	Nominal
sex1	Sex1:	Nominal
loc2	Respondents' position in the CAG:Executive Committee member	Nominal
sex2	Sex2:	Nominal
loc3	Respondents' position in the CAG:Other Committee member	Nominal
sex3	Sex3:	Nominal
loc4	Respondents' position in the CAG:Members	Nominal
sex4	Sex4:	Nominal
loc5	Respondents' position in the CAG:Other	Nominal
sex5	Sex5:	Nominal
q12a	Result of interview	Nominal
q11	Q1-1:How did you learn about the concept of a Community Action Group?	Nominal
q21	Q1-2: When was your CAG established	Nominal
q31	Q1-3:Were you assisted in forming the CAG by the ICAP sponsor?	Nominal
q41	Q1-4:Did you sign a MoU with the ICAP sponsors?	Nominal
q51	Q1-5:How many members are in your CAG?	Scale
q61	Q1-6:How often has your CAG met in the last 6 months?	Scale
q71	Q1-7:How often has your CAG met with the ICAP sponsors or its representatives in the last 6 months?	Scale
q81	Q1-8:Is your CAG a formally registered organization?	Scale
q91	Q1-9:Has your CAG joined other CAGs to address mutual interests or problems in your area?	Scale
q12	Q2-1:Number of women members.	Scale
q22	Q2-2:Number of young male members < 25 yrs old?	Scale
q22a	Q2-2a:Number of young female members < 25 yrs old?	Scale



q32	Q2-3: Number of male handicapped members?	Scale
q32a	Q2-3a: Number of female handicapped members?	Scale
q42	Q2-4: Number of elderly male members age 60 or more?	Scale
q42a	Q2-4a: Number of elderly female members age 60 or more?	Scale
q52	Q2-5: Number of male members from local government?	Scale
q52a	Q2-5a: Number of female members from local government?	Scale
q62	Q2-6: Number of male members from local councils?	Scale
q62a	Q2-6a: Number of female members from local councils?	Scale
q72	Q2-7: Number of male members from religious minorities?	Scale
q72a	Q2-7a: Number of female members from religious minorities?	Scale
q82	Q2-8: Number of male members from ethnic minorities?	Scale
q82a	Q2-8a: Number of female members from ethnic minorities?	Scale
q92	Q2-9: Does the membership of the group successfully represent the minority elements of the community?	Ordinal
q13	Q3-1: When there is a decision to be made by the group, how does this usually come about?	Nominal
q23	Q3-2: How are leaders in this group selected?	Nominal
q33	Q3-3: Does this group work or interact with other CAG groups with similar goals in the community?	Nominal
q43	Q3-4: Does this group work or interact with other CAG groups with similar goals outside the community?	Nominal
q53	Q3-5: Does this group work with or interact with other CAG groups with different goals in the community?	Nominal
q63	Q3-6: Does this group work with or interact with other CAG groups with different goals outside the community?	Nominal
q73a	Q3-7a: What is the most important source of funding for your group?	Nominal
q73b	Q3-7b: What is the second most important source of funding for your group?	Nominal
q83a	Q3-8a: What is the most important source of expertise or advice that the group receives?	Nominal
q83b	Q3-8b: What is the second most important source of expertise or advice that this group receives?	Nominal
q4	Q4: CAG project development: is this the first project for your group?	Nominal
q14	Q4-1: How many projects have been developed by this group?	Scale
q24	Q4-2: How many of these projects were for local schools?	Scale
q34	Q4-3: How many of these projects were for local health facilities (Hospitals, Health Clinics, Maternity Clinics)?	Scale
q44	Q4-4: How many of these projects were for local water and sewerage improvements?	Scale
q54	Q4-5: How many of these projects were for local road and bridge improvements?	Scale
q64	Q4-6: How many of these projects were for the youth sector?	Scale
q74	Q4-7: How many projects were to improve the environment?	Scale
q84	Q4-8: Have you identified any innocent war victims in your community?	Scale
q84a	Q4-8a: Number of innocent war victims that were identified:	Scale
q94	Q4-9: How many projects were identified by your group in support of war victims?	Scale



q104	Q4-10: Has your group identified any local cooperative or business opportunities that it supports?	Scale
q114a	Q4-11a: Total number of projects with other communities:	Scale
q114b	Q4-11b: Number of health projects with other communities:	Scale
q114c	Q4-11c: Number of education projects with other communities:	Scale
q114d	Q4-11d: Number of water and sewer projects with other communities:	Scale
q114e	Q4-11e: Number of road and bridge projects with other communities:	Scale
q114f	Q4-11f: Number of youth projects with other communities:	Scale
q114g	Q4-11g: Number of environment projects with other communities:	Scale
q15	Q5-1: Has your group discussed how to determine project priorities?	Nominal
q15a	Q5-1a: How is this done?	Nominal
q25	Q5-2: Does your group involve citizens in the design and planning of community projects?	Nominal
q25a	Q5-2a: How is this done?	Nominal
q35	Q5-3: Does your group coordinate project development with local government representatives (in the technical departments concerned e.g., water, sewer, education, health, social welfare)?	Nominal
q35a	Q5-3a: If yes, describe the local government official and department.	Nominal
q45	Q5-4: Has your group sought the approval of local government authorities on the design of development projects to ensure that they fit in with local development plans?	Nominal
q45a	Q5-4a: If yes, describe the local government authority?	Nominal
q55	Q5-5: Has your group sought the advice of local government engineers/technicians on the development of projects to ensure that the projects meet government standards?	Nominal
q55a	Q5-5a: If yes, describe the local government engineer and the project.	Nominal
q65	Q5-6: Has your group obtained licenses from local government authorities for any of the projects you have developed?	Nominal
q65a	Q5-6a: If yes, describe the licenses that were obtained / Numbers of these licenses/	Nominal
q75	Q5-7: Was a public tender prepared for the implementation of group projects?	Nominal
q75a	Q5-7a: If yes, describe what the tender was for.	Nominal
q85	Q5-8: Has project implementation been done by local contractors?	Nominal
q85a	Q5-8a: If yes, name the local contractor.	Nominal
q95	Q5-9: Does your group supervise the implementation of projects that have been awarded to contractors?	Nominal
q95a	Q5-9a: If yes, describe what supervision has taken place.	Nominal
q105	Q5-10: Does your group monitor the implementation of projects to ensure contractor compliance with contract specifications before the project is finally accepted?	Nominal
q105a	Q5-10a: If yes, describe what compliance was monitored.	Nominal



q16	Q6-1:Our group successfully discusses project budgets at public meetings.	Scale
q26	Q6-2:Our group successfully involves the community in the design and planning of development projects?	Scale
q36	Q6-3: The community contributes both time and money to our development projects.	Scale
q46	Q6-4: Local government departments are fully involved in our development projects	Scale
q7	Q7: Did your group receive any training course?	Nominal
q17	Q7-1:Did your group receive training in how to prioritize needs?	Nominal
q27	Q7-2:Did your group receive training in Strategic Planning and Project Planning?	Nominal
q37	Q7-3:Did your group receive training in financial management and how to issue a tender?	Nominal
q47	Q7-4:Did your group receive training in financial management in how to monitor the implementation of a winning contract?	Nominal
q57	Q7-5:Did your group receive training in financial management in how to procure materials from the local market?	Nominal
q67	Q7-6:Did your group receive training in transparency and accountability in how to convene and facilitate a public meeting?	Nominal
q77	Q7-7:Did your group receive training in transparency and accountability in how to post projects to inform the public?	Nominal
q87	Q7-8:Did your group receive training in transparency and accountability in how to inform the public on the progress of the project and the status of community contributions that were raised?	Nominal
q97	Q7-9:Did your group receive training in advocacy on how to influence social, political and economic policy?	Nominal
q107	Q7-10:Did your group receive training in advocacy on how to lobby government representatives, and how to build linkages to district and provincial authorities?	Nominal
q117	Q7-11:Did your group receive training in conflict resolution?	Nominal
q127	Q7-12: Did your group receive training in project environmental management?	Nominal
q18	Q8-1: Was your group trained on how to estimate the number of long term employees that would be generated by a project?	Nominal
q28	Q8-2: Did your group use long term employment generation as a criterion for selection of community development projects?	Nominal
q38	Q8-3: Was your group trained on how to estimate short term employment that would be generated during project implementation?	Nominal
q48	Q8-4: Did your group use short term job creation as a criterion for selection of community development projects?	Nominal
q58	Q8-5: Were local people hired to work on your projects?	Nominal
q68	Q8-6: Were materials for the implementation of your projects mainly purchased locally?	Nominal
q78	Q8-7: How many long term jobs have been created as a result of projects developed by your group?	Scale



q88	Q8-8: In your opinion has the employment situation in your community improved as a result of your community development projects?	Ordinal
q98	Q8-9: What is your socio-economic status today?	Ordinal
q108	Q8-10: What was your socio-economic status one year ago?	Ordinal
q19	Q9-1: Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in your dealing with other people?	Ordinal
q29	Q9-2: Most people who live in this community can be trusted.	Ordinal
q39	Q9-3: In this community one has to be alert or someone is likely to take advantage of you.	Ordinal
q49	Q9-4: Most people in this community are willing to help if you need it.	Ordinal
q59	Q9-5: In this community, people generally do not trust each other in matters of lending and borrowing money.	Ordinal
q69	Q9-6: Local government department officials can be trusted.	Ordinal
q79	Q9-7: Local government council members can be trusted.	Ordinal
q89	Q9-8: Police can be trusted.	Ordinal
q99	Q9-9: Teachers can be trusted	Ordinal
q109	Q9-10: Strangers can be trusted.	Ordinal
q119	Q9-11: Do you think that since the war, the level of trust in this community has gotten better, worse, or stayed about the same?	Ordinal
q129	Q9-12: How well do people in your community help each other out these days?	Ordinal
q110	Q10-1: How likely is it that people who do not participate in community activities will be criticized or sanctioned?	Ordinal
q210	Q10-2: What proportion of people in this community contribute time or money toward common development goals, such as repairing a road or maintaining a community center?	Ordinal
q310	Q10-3: If there was a water supply problem in this community, how likely is it that people will cooperate to try to solve the problem?	Ordinal
q111	Q11-1: There are often differences in characteristics between people living in the same community. To what extent do these differences characterize your community?	Ordinal
q211	Q11-2: Do any of these differences cause problems?	Ordinal
q311	Q11-3: How strong is the feeling of togetherness or closeness in your community?	Ordinal
q411a	Q11-4a: Which two differences most often cause problems? (most difference)	Nominal
q411b	Q11-4b: Which two differences most often cause problems? (second difference)	Nominal
q511	Q11-5: Have these problems ever led to violence?	Nominal
q112	Q12-1: How much control do you feel you have in making decisions that affect your everyday activities?	Ordinal
q212	Q12-2: Do you feel that you have the power to make important decisions that change the course of your life?	Ordinal
a312	Q12-3: Overall, how much impact do you think your group has in making this community a better place to live?	Ordinal



q412	Q12-4: In the past 12 months, how often has your group , or people in this community gotten together to jointly petition government officials or political leaders for improved services to the community?	Ordinal
q512	Q12-5: Were any of these petitions successful?	Ordinal
q612	Q12-6: To what extent do local government and local government leaders take into account concerns voiced by your group and people like you when they make decisions that affect you?	Ordinal
q712	Q12-7: In general, since the war, has the honesty of local government improved, deteriorated or stayed about the same?	Ordinal
q812	Q12-8: In the past 12 months did you or someone you know have to pay some additional money to government officials to get things done?	Ordinal
q912	Q12-9: Are such payments effective in getting a service delivered or a problem solved?	Ordinal
CAP_Partner	Implementing Partner	Nominal
How_learn	How did you learn about the concept of a CAG	Nominal
cag_weight	CAG Weight Factor	Scale
CAG_Months	Months since CAG was formed	Scale
CAG_Year	Years since CAG was formed	Ordinal
Any_women	CAG has women members	Nominal
no_men	CAG has no male members	Nominal
Religious_minority	Religious Minority Members	Nominal
Ethnic_CAG	Ethnic minority CAG members	Nominal
projects_started	Projects Started by CAGs	Scale
income_diff	Ladder question differences 'now' less 'one year ago'	Scale
LG_members	CAG members from Local Government	Scale
LG_prevalence	Prevalence of LG members	Nominal
LC_members	CAG members from Local Councils	Scale
LC_prevalence	Prevalence of LC members	Nominal
PWD_members	CAG members with disabilities	Scale
PWD_prevalence	Prevalence for PWD members	Nominal
Youth_members	Young CAG members	Scale
Youth_prevalence	Prevalence of young CAG members	Nominal
LT_jobs	Long Term Job Prevalence	Nominal
better_worse	Change in Economic Status	Scale
Econ_status	Change in Economic Status	Nominal
Training_local_materials	Received training in purchasing local materials	Nominal
Influence	Trained in how to Influence the Community	Nominal
Lobby	Trained in how to lobby	Nominal
Conflict	Trained in conflict resolution	Nominal
Any_Training	Any training received?	Nominal
CLU2_1	Clusters from Q9-10 based on Average Linkage	Nominal
CLU2_2	Clusters from Q9-10 based on Centroids	Nominal
Similar_out	CAGs outside with similar goals	Nominal
Diff_out	CAGs outside with different goals	Nominal
CLU2_3	Clustering of LG Trust variable	Nominal
CLU2_4	Average Linkage (Between Groups)	Nominal
CLU2_5	Clustering of Contribution Level Q10-2	Nominal



Train_public_meeting	Training in public meetings	Nominal
Train_posting_results	Trained in public posting	Nominal
Train_inform_public	Training in public information	Nominal
Bonding	Bonding Clusters from Q10-3	Nominal
Community_differences	Community differences identified	Nominal
Bonding_2	Bonding Clusters Q11-3	Nominal
Cluster_Group_projects	Any Cluster Group Projects?	Nominal
petition_success	Success of CAG petitioning	Nominal
CLU2_7	Are CAG concerns considered by LG	Nominal
CAG_ formations	Number of CAGs formed (based on IP)	Nominal
Learned_about_CAGs	Learned about CAGs (recoded Q1-1)	Nominal