

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Aug. 2014

Community: Ain Al Bida, Tafilah

## OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

## Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **87%**

Average respondent age: **39**

Respondents: Male: **50%** Female: **50%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **100%**

## Community Location



## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



83%	To a large degree
12%	Moderate degree
4%	Little degree
1%	Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



82%	General rise in prices
80%	Rising unemployment
79%	Different kinds of corruption
67%	Syrian refugee influx
66%	Lack of social justice

## EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

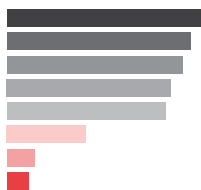


69%	Quality of medical treatment
66%	Job security
66%	Quality of education services
48%	Family and neighbourhood safety

## SOCIAL WELLBEING

### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



98%	Family
93%	Extended Family
89%	Friends
83%	Neighbours
80%	Tribe
40%	Religious leader
14%	Municipal council member
11%	Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



58%	Agree
22%	Strongly agree
15%	Disagree
3%	Strongly disagree
2%	Don't know

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **94%**

## COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



79%	People are able to work together as one community
76%	People are able to solve problems together
60%	People are able to identify stressors
60%	People can work together to resolve stressors
47%	People have adequate resources to meet needs

## COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



15%	No problems
12%	Sanitation problems
10%	Lack and cuts of water supply

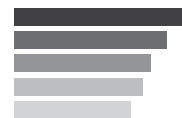
Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



59%	Not at all
28%	Little degree
11%	Moderate degree
1%	To a large degree
1%	Don't know

## MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



88%	Police and security services
77%	Education in public schools
69%	Government health services
65%	Education in government universities
59%	Street lighting service

## MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

Responds to their needs:

Not at all	40%
To a moderate degree	27%
To a little degree	26%
Don't know	5%
To a large degree	2%



Carries out functions effectively:

44%	Rarely
35%	Sometimes
18%	Many times
2%	Don't know
1%	Always



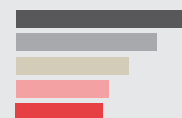
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **34%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **67%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **8%**

## SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



93	Safety & security
71	Social wellbeing
57	Government & municipal services
47	Government & municipal responsiveness
44	Collective competence

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Aug. 2014

Community: Ajloun, Ajloun

## OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

## Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **79%**

Average respondent age: **39**

Respondents: Male: **49%** Female: **51%**

Average household size: **5 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **97%**

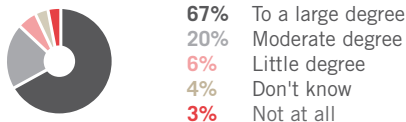
## Community Location



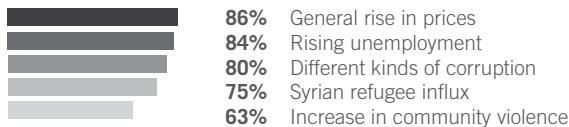
## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:

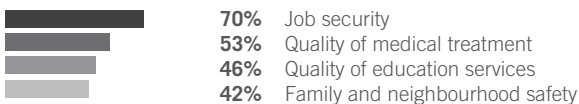


Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



## EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

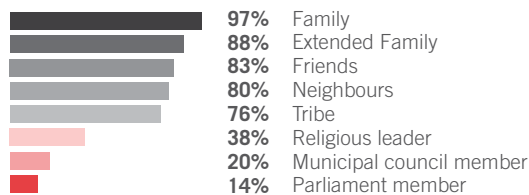
% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:



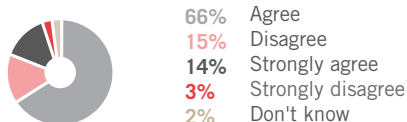
## SOCIAL WELLBEING

### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



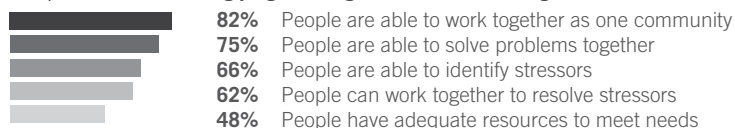
% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **86%**

## COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

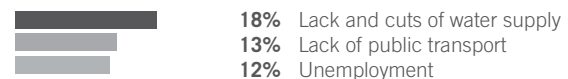
% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



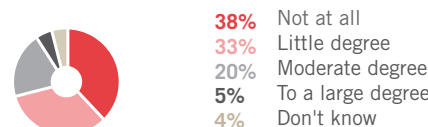
## COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:

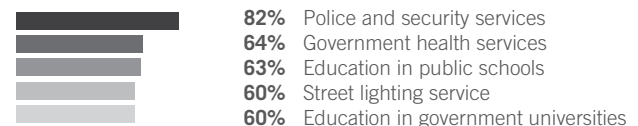


Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



## MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

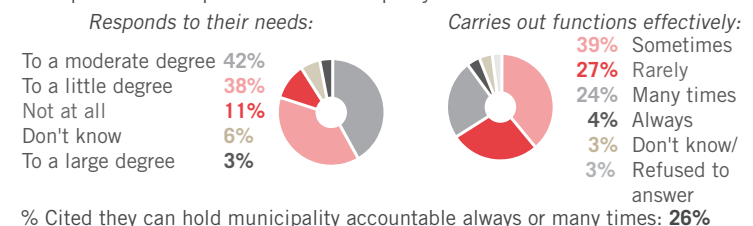
Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



## MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...



% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **26%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **61%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **5%**

## SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Aug. 2014

## Community: Al Hasa, Tafilah

### OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

### Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **66%**

Average respondent age: **37**

Respondents: Male: **50%** Female: **50%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **98%**

### Community Location



### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



**72%** To a large degree  
**24%** Moderate degree  
**4%** Little degree  
**1%** Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



**91%** General rise in prices  
**90%** Different kinds of corruption  
**90%** Rising unemployment  
**86%** Proliferation of drugs  
**73%** Lack of social justice

### EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

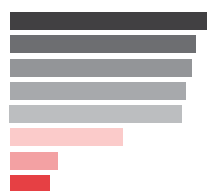


**66%** Job security  
**57%** Quality of medical treatment  
**47%** Quality of education services  
**41%** Family and neighbourhood safety

### SOCIAL WELLBEING

#### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



**100%** Family  
**94%** Extended Family  
**92%** Friends  
**89%** Neighbours  
**87%** Tribe  
**57%** Religious leader  
**24%** Municipal council member  
**20%** Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



**52%** Agree  
**23%** Strongly agree  
**17%** Disagree  
**7%** Strongly disagree  
**1%** Don't know

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **90%**

### COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



**91%** People are able to work together as one community  
**82%** People are able to solve problems together  
**71%** People are able to identify stressors  
**73%** People can work together to resolve stressors  
**57%** People have adequate resources to meet needs

### COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

#### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



**16%** Unemployment  
**13%** Other  
**10%** Poor or lack of other municipal services

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



**55%** Not at all  
**29%** Little degree  
**12%** Moderate degree  
**3%** To a large degree  
**1%** Don't know

### MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



**90%** Police and security services  
**70%** Street lighting service  
**69%** Government health services  
**62%** Sanitation services  
**62%** Road building and maintenance

### MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

#### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

Responds to their needs:

To a little degree **35%**  
To a moderate degree **31%**  
To a large degree **15%**  
Not at all **12%**  
Don't know **7%**



Carries out functions effectively:

**41%** Sometimes  
**23%** Rarely  
**21%** Many times  
**8%** Always  
**7%** Don't know



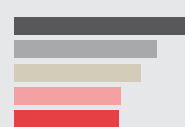
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **45%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **53%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **11%**

### SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



**88** Safety & security  
**72** Social wellbeing  
**64** Government & municipal services  
**54** Government & municipal responsiveness  
**53** Collective competence

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Aug. 2014

## Community: Al Hay Al Janoubi, Mafrq

### OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

### Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **48%**

Average respondent age: **38**

Respondents: Male: **50%** Female: **50%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **75%**

### Community Location



### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



65%	To a large degree
24%	Moderate degree
6%	Not at all
4%	Little degree
1%	Don't know

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



89%	Rising unemployment
87%	Different kinds of corruption
86%	General rise in prices
71%	Syrian refugee influx
70%	Proliferation of drugs

### EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

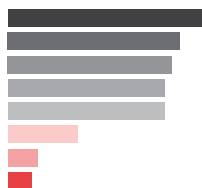


85%	Job security
82%	Quality of medical treatment
70%	Quality of education services
64%	Family and neighbourhood safety

### SOCIAL WELLBEING

#### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



98%	Family
87%	Extended Family
83%	Friends
79%	Tribe
79%	Neighbours
35%	Religious leader
15%	Parliament member
12%	Municipal council member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



49%	Agree
21%	Disagree
15%	Strongly agree
11%	Strongly disagree
5%	Don't know

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **82%**

### COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



71%	People are able to work together as one community
68%	People are able to solve problems together
63%	People are able to identify stressors
63%	People can work together to resolve stressors
61%	People have adequate resources to meet needs

### COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

#### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



29%	Inefficient garbage collection
16%	No problems
11%	Lack and cuts of water supply

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



51%	Not at all
24%	Little degree
16%	Moderate degree
6%	To a large degree
3%	Don't know

### MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



92%	Police and security services
71%	Government health services
70%	Street lighting service
69%	Sanitation services
65%	Public transportation services

### MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

#### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

Responds to their needs:

To a little degree	30%
To a moderate degree	28%
Not at all	19%
Don't know	17%
To a large degree	6%



Carries out functions effectively:

31%	Sometimes
30%	Rarely
20%	Many times
14%	Don't know
6%	Always



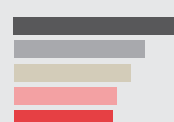
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **38%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **39%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **12%**

### SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



83	Safety & security
66	Social wellbeing
59	Government & municipal services
52	Government & municipal responsiveness
50	Strongly agree



# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Aug. 2014

## Community: Al Hussein Al Fdain, Mafrq

### OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

### Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **51%**

Average respondent age: **37**

Respondents: Male: **49%** Female: **51%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **74%**

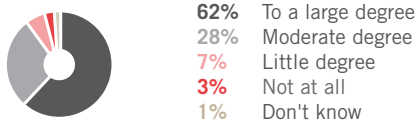
### Community Location



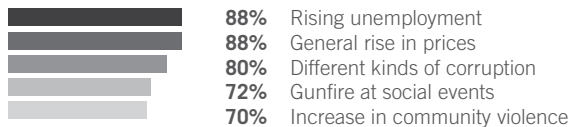
### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:

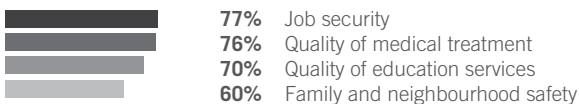


Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



### EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

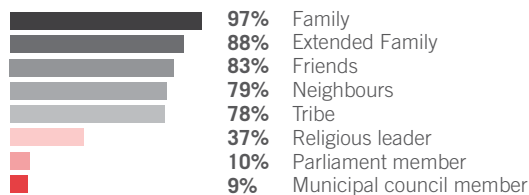
% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:



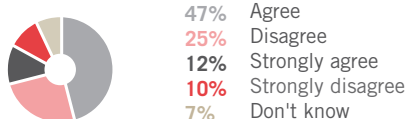
### SOCIAL WELLBEING

#### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



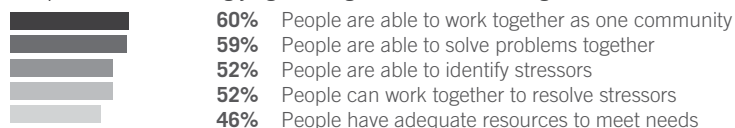
% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **81%**

### COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



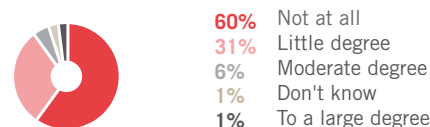
### COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

#### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:

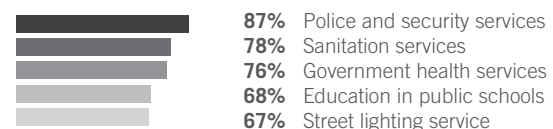


Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



### MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

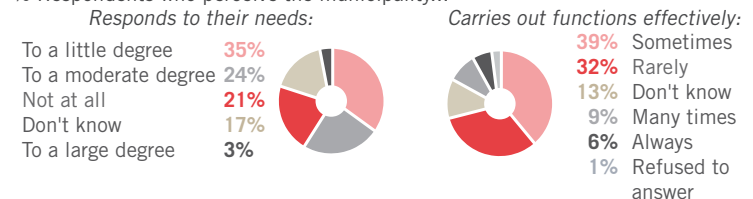
Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



### MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

#### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...



% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **20%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **39%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **6%**

### SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Aug. 2014

## Community: Al Jalameh, Irbid

### OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

### Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **80%**

Average respondent age: **38**

Respondents: Male: **50%** Female: **50%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **91%**

### Community Location



### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



71% To a large degree  
21% Moderate degree  
5% Little degree  
3% Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



96% General rise in prices  
95% Rising unemployment  
89% Different kinds of corruption  
79% Syrian refugee influx  
77% Weak application of laws and regulations

### EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

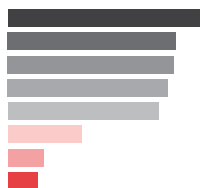


77% Quality of medical treatment  
75% Job security  
67% Quality of education services  
59% Family and neighbourhood safety

### SOCIAL WELLBEING

#### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



97% Family  
85% Extended Family  
84% Friends  
81% Neighbours  
76% Tribe  
37% Religious leader  
18% Parliament member  
15% Municipal council member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



53% Agree  
19% Strongly agree  
18% Disagree  
8% Strongly disagree  
3% Don't know

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **89%**

### COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



77% People are able to work together as one community  
75% People are able to solve problems together  
65% People are able to identify stressors  
65% People can work together to resolve stressors  
55% People have adequate resources to meet needs

### COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

#### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



25% Inefficient garbage collection  
16% Lack and cuts of water supply  
12% No problems

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



55% Not at all  
33% Little degree  
6% Moderate degree  
5% To a large degree  
2% Don't know

### MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



85% Police and security services  
77% Government health services  
75% Street lighting service  
65% Public transportation services  
65% Sanitation services

### MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

#### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

*Responds to their needs:*

To a little degree 37%  
To a moderate degree 26%  
Not at all 25%  
Don't know 10%  
To a large degree 2%



*Carries out functions effectively:*

Sometimes 38%  
Rarely 38%  
Don't know 11%  
Many times 11%  
Always 1%



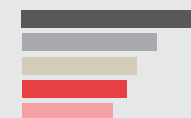
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **33%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **57%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **8%**

### SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



87 Safety & security  
68 Social wellbeing  
58 Government & municipal services  
53 Government & municipal responsiveness  
46 Collective competence

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Nov. 2015

Community: Al Mansoura, Tein, Hid, Tafilah

## OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

## Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **72%**

Average respondent age: **40**

Respondents: Male: **36%** Female: **64%**

Average household size: **5 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **99%**

## Community Location



## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



**79%** To a large degree  
**17%** Moderate degree  
**3%** Little degree  
**1%** Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



**76%** General rise in prices  
**76%** Rising unemployment  
**52%** Different kinds of corruption  
**51%** Gunfire at social events  
**43%** Proliferation of drugs

## EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

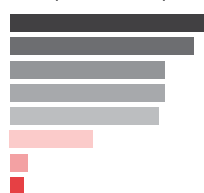


**62%** Job security  
**59%** Quality of medical treatment  
**45%** Quality of education services  
**12%** Family and neighbourhood safety

## SOCIAL WELLBEING

### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



**98%** Family  
**93%** Extended Family  
**78%** Friends  
**78%** Neighbours  
**75%** Tribe  
**42%** Religious leader  
**9%** Municipal council member  
**7%** Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



**41%** Agree  
**32%** Disagree  
**19%** Strongly agree  
**6%** Don't know  
**2%** Strongly disagree

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **86%**

## COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



**61%** People are able to work together as one community  
**52%** People are able to solve problems together  
**51%** People are able to identify stressors  
**41%** People can work together to resolve stressors  
**36%** People have adequate resources to meet needs

## COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



**27%** Lack of road maintenance  
**16%** Unemployment  
**10%** Lack of public transport

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



**55%** Not at all  
**19%** Little degree  
**17%** Moderate degree  
**8%** Don't know  
**1%** To a large degree

## MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



**81%** Police and security services  
**70%** Government health services  
**63%** Street lighting service  
**58%** Education in public schools  
**46%** Public transportation services

## MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

*Responds to their needs:*

To a little degree **42%**  
Not at all **22%**  
To a moderate degree **21%**  
Don't know **8%**  
To a large degree **7%**



*Carries out functions effectively:*

**36%** Rarely  
**29%** Sometimes  
**24%** Many times  
**5%** Don't know  
**5%** Always



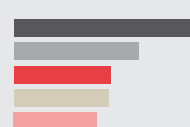
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **34%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **52%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **3%**

## SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



**91** Safety & security  
**63** Social wellbeing  
**49** Government & municipal responsiveness  
**48** Government & municipal services  
**42** Collective competence

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Aug. 2014

## Community: Al Merath, Jerash

### OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

### Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **84%**

Average respondent age: **36**

Respondents: Male: **51%** Female: **49%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **98%**

### Community Location



### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



**81%** To a large degree  
**14%** Moderate degree  
**2%** Little degree  
**3%** Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



**90%** Rising unemployment  
**87%** Different kinds of corruption  
**84%** General rise in prices  
**73%** Increase in community violence  
**72%** Syrian refugee influx

### EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

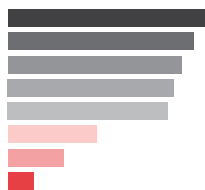


**69%** Job security  
**66%** Quality of medical treatment  
**53%** Quality of education services  
**41%** Family and neighbourhood safety

### SOCIAL WELLBEING

#### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



**100%** Family  
**94%** Extended Family  
**88%** Friends  
**84%** Neighbours  
**81%** Tribe  
**45%** Religious leader  
**28%** Municipal council member  
**13%** Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



**51%** Agree  
**25%** Strongly agree  
**15%** Disagree  
**8%** Strongly disagree  
**2%** Don't know

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **91%**

### COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



**84%** People are able to work together as one community  
**81%** People are able to solve problems together  
**71%** People are able to identify stressors  
**71%** People can work together to resolve stressors  
**50%** People have adequate resources to meet needs

### COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

#### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



**20%** Lack and cuts of water supply  
**17%** Lack of road maintenance  
**14%** No problems

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



**43%** Not at all  
**34%** Little degree  
**21%** Moderate degree  
**2%** To a large degree  
**1%** Don't know

### MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



**88%** Police and security services  
**72%** Government health services  
**69%** Education in public schools  
**68%** Sanitation services  
**68%** Street lighting service

### MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

#### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

*Responds to their needs:*

To a moderate degree **44%**  
To a little degree **26%**  
To a large degree **13%**  
Not at all **12%**  
Don't know **6%**



*Carries out functions effectively:*

**35%** Many times  
**29%** Sometimes  
**17%** Rarely  
**16%** Always  
**3%** Don't know



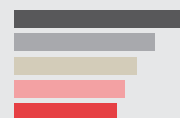
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **42%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **68%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **11%**

### SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



**91** Safety & security  
**71** Social wellbeing  
**62** Government & municipal services  
**56** Collective competence  
**52** Government & municipal responsiveness



# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Nov. 2015

## Community: Al Salhya w Nayfha, Mafrq

### OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

### Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **77%**

Average respondent age: **38**

Respondents: Male: **45%** Female: **55%**

Average household size: **7 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **94%**

### Community Location



### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



70%	To a large degree
25%	Moderate degree
4%	Little degree
1%	Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



83%	Rising unemployment
67%	General rise in prices
45%	Different kinds of corruption
44%	Syrian refugee influx
41%	Proliferation of drugs

### EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

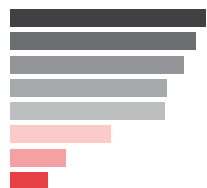


59%	Job security
48%	Quality of medical treatment
45%	Quality of education services
16%	Family and neighbourhood safety

### SOCIAL WELLBEING

#### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



99%	Family
94%	Extended Family
88%	Neighbours
79%	Friends
78%	Tribe
51%	Religious leader
28%	Municipal council member
19%	Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



50%	Agree
21%	Disagree
20%	Strongly agree
6%	Strongly disagree
3%	Don't know

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **88%**

### COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



64%	People are able to work together as one community
59%	People are able to solve problems together
43%	People are able to identify stressors
36%	People can work together to resolve stressors
24%	People have adequate resources to meet needs

### COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

#### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



20%	Unemployment
19%	Lack and cuts of water supply
14%	Rising prices in general

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



76%	Not at all
9%	Moderate degree
9%	Little degree
6%	Don't know

### MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



86%	Police and security services
76%	Government health services
66%	Street lighting service
59%	Public transportation services
52%	Education in public schools

### MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

#### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

*Responds to their needs:*

To a moderate degree	41%
To a little degree	31%
Don't know	14%
Not at all	10%
To a large degree	3%



*Carries out functions effectively:*

37%	Many times
21%	Rarely
19%	Sometimes
11%	Don't know
11%	Always



% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **37%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **70%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **9%**

### SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



88	Safety & security
67	Social wellbeing
51	Collective competence
49	Government & municipal responsiveness
48	Government & municipal services



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# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Nov. 2015

## Community: Al Taybeh, Irbid

### OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

### Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **80%**

Average respondent age: **41**

Respondents: Male: **30%** Female: **70%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **94%**



### SAFETY AND SECURITY

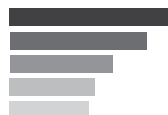
#### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



**64%** To a large degree  
**31%** Moderate degree  
**3%** Little degree  
**2%** Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



**81%** General rise in prices  
**69%** Rising unemployment  
**52%** Syrian refugee influx  
**43%** Different kinds of corruption  
**40%** Gunfire at social events

### EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

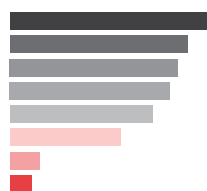


**63%** Job security  
**53%** Quality of medical treatment  
**40%** Quality of education services  
**13%** Family and neighbourhood safety

### SOCIAL WELLBEING

#### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



**100%** Family  
**90%** Extended Family  
**85%** Neighbours  
**81%** Tribe  
**72%** Friends  
**56%** Religious leader  
**15%** Municipal council member  
**11%** Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



**55%** Agree  
**21%** Disagree  
**19%** Strongly agree  
**4%** Don't know  
**1%** Strongly disagree

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **92%**

### COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



**78%** People are able to work together as one community  
**70%** People are able to solve problems together  
**46%** People are able to identify stressors  
**38%** People can work together to resolve stressors  
**27%** People have adequate resources to meet needs

### COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

#### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



**21%** Rising prices in general  
**16%** Sanitation problems  
**10%** Inefficient garbage collection

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



**65%** Not at all  
**18%** Little degree  
**15%** Moderate degree  
**2%** Don't know

### MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



**90%** Police and security services  
**60%** Government health services  
**57%** Public transportation services  
**56%** Street lighting service  
**51%** Road building and maintenance

### MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

#### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

*Responds to their needs:*

To a moderate degree **36%**  
To a little degree **31%**  
Not at all **25%**  
Don't know **5%**  
To a large degree **2%**



*Carries out functions effectively:*

**31%** Rarely  
**30%** Sometimes  
**26%** Many times  
**6%** Always  
**6%** Don't know



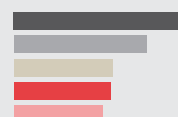
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **36%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **70%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **7%**

### SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



**85** Safety & security  
**67** Social wellbeing  
**50** Government & municipal services  
**49** Government & municipal responsiveness  
**45** Collective competence

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Nov. 2015

## Community: Al Wastyah, Irbid

### OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

### Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **80%**

Average respondent age: **43**

Respondents: Male: **44%** Female: **56%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **98%**

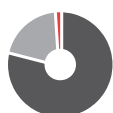
### Community Location



### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



**79%** To a large degree  
**20%** Moderate degree  
**1%** Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



**90%** General rise in prices  
**84%** Rising unemployment  
**49%** Different kinds of corruption  
**49%** Firing shots at social events  
**46%** Proliferation of drugs

### EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

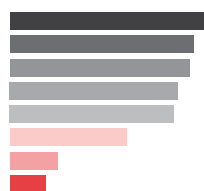


**61%** Job security  
**48%** Quality of medical treatment  
**52%** Quality of education services  
**15%** Family and neighbourhood safety

### SOCIAL WELLBEING

#### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



**99%** Family  
**93%** Friends  
**91%** Extended Family  
**85%** Neighbours  
**83%** Tribe  
**59%** Religious leader  
**24%** Municipal council member  
**18%** Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



**65%** Agree  
**17%** Disagree  
**12%** Strongly agree  
**5%** Don't know  
**2%** Strongly disagree

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **88%**

### COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



**75%** People are able to work together as one community  
**74%** People are able to solve problems together  
**61%** People are able to identify stressors  
**56%** People can work together to resolve stressors  
**36%** People have adequate resources to meet needs

### COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

#### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



**32%** Rising prices in general  
**8%** Sanitation problems  
**7%** Lack and cuts of water supply

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



**79%** Not at all  
**11%** Little degree  
**8%** Don't know  
**1%** Moderate degree  
**1%** To a large degree

### MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



**98%** Police and security services  
**85%** Street lighting service  
**70%** Government health services  
**64%** Public transportation services  
**55%** Education in public schools

### MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

#### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

Responds to their needs:

To a moderate degree **45%**  
To a little degree **34%**  
To a large degree **9%**  
Don't know **7%**  
Not at all **4%**



Carries out functions effectively:

**41%** Sometimes  
**22%** Many times  
**18%** Always  
**17%** Rarely  
**3%** Don't know



% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **33%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **70%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **15%**

### SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



**92** Safety & security  
**69** Social wellbeing  
**53** Collective competence  
**53** Government & municipal responsiveness  
**52** Government & municipal services

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Aug. 2014

## Community: Al Yarmouk, Irbid

### OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

### Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **78%**

Average respondent age: **40**

Respondents: Male: **51%** Female: **49%**

Average household size: **5 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **97%**

### Community Location



### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



**75%** To a large degree  
**20%** Moderate degree  
**5%** Little degree  
**1%** Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



**83%** Rising unemployment  
**82%** General rise in prices  
**77%** Different kinds of corruption  
**74%** Syrian refugee influx  
**60%** Gunfire at social events

### EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

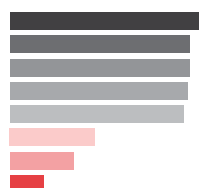


**70%** Job security  
**66%** Quality of medical treatment  
**63%** Quality of education services  
**48%** Family and neighbourhood safety

### SOCIAL WELLBEING

#### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



**97%** Family  
**91%** Friends  
**91%** Neighbours  
**90%** Extended Family  
**88%** Tribe  
**43%** Religious leader  
**32%** Municipal council member  
**17%** Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



**54%** Agree  
**26%** Strongly agree  
**17%** Disagree  
**2%** Don't know  
**1%** Strongly disagree

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **95%**

### COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



**80%** People are able to work together as one community  
**75%** People are able to solve problems together  
**66%** People are able to identify stressors  
**65%** People can work together to resolve stressors  
**54%** People have adequate resources to meet needs

### COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

#### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



**36%** Lack and cuts of water supply  
**21%** No problems  
**11%** Lack of public transport

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



**54%** Not at all  
**34%** Little degree  
**10%** Moderate degree  
**2%** To a large degree

### MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



**85%** Police and security services  
**71%** Education in public schools  
**70%** Government health services  
**69%** Street lighting service  
**67%** Education in government universities

### MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

#### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

Responds to their needs:

To a moderate degree **44%**  
To a little degree **24%**  
To a large degree **14%**  
Not at all **13%**  
Don't know **6%**



Carries out functions effectively:

**36%** Sometimes  
**26%** Many times  
**22%** Rarely  
**12%** Always  
**5%** Don't know



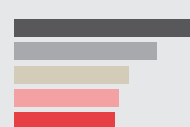
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **48%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **70%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **10%**

### SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



**90** Safety & security  
**72** Social wellbeing  
**58** Government & municipal services  
**53** Collective competence  
**51** Government & municipal responsiveness



# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Aug. 2014

## Community: Bsaira, Tafilah

### OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

### Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **88%**

Average respondent age: **39**

Respondents: Male: **51%** Female: **49%**

Average household size: **5 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **98%**

### Community Location



### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



<b>88%</b>	To a large degree
<b>9%</b>	Moderate degree
<b>3%</b>	Little degree
<b>1%</b>	Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



<b>91%</b>	General rise in prices
<b>91%</b>	Rising unemployment
<b>79%</b>	Different kinds of corruption
<b>67%</b>	Proliferation of drugs
<b>64%</b>	Gunfire at social events

### EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

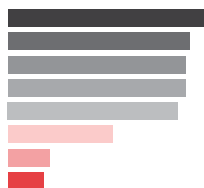


<b>59%</b>	Job security
<b>55%</b>	Quality of medical treatment
<b>44%</b>	Quality of education services
<b>39%</b>	Family and neighbourhood safety

### SOCIAL WELLBEING

#### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



<b>99%</b>	Family
<b>92%</b>	Extended Family
<b>90%</b>	Tribe
<b>90%</b>	Friends
<b>86%</b>	Neighbours
<b>53%</b>	Religious leader
<b>21%</b>	Municipal council member
<b>18%</b>	Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



<b>52%</b>	Agree
<b>22%</b>	Strongly agree
<b>21%</b>	Disagree
<b>5%</b>	Strongly disagree
<b>1%</b>	Don't know

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **95%**

### COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



<b>72%</b>	People are able to work together as one community
<b>67%</b>	People are able to solve problems together
<b>60%</b>	People are able to identify stressors
<b>61%</b>	People can work together to resolve stressors
<b>41%</b>	People have adequate resources to meet needs

### COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

#### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



<b>16%</b>	Lack of road maintenance
<b>13%</b>	Lack of public transport
<b>13%</b>	No problems

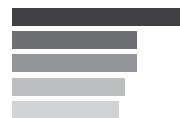
Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



<b>51%</b>	Not at all
<b>33%</b>	Little degree
<b>11%</b>	Moderate degree
<b>3%</b>	To a large degree
<b>2%</b>	Don't know

### MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



<b>89%</b>	Police and security services
<b>63%</b>	Education in public schools
<b>63%</b>	Government health services
<b>57%</b>	Education in government universities
<b>54%</b>	Street lighting service

### MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

#### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

Responds to their needs:

To a little degree	<b>38%</b>
To a moderate degree	<b>36%</b>
Not at all	<b>11%</b>
To a large degree	<b>10%</b>
Don't know	<b>5%</b>



Carries out functions effectively:

<b>42%</b>	Sometimes
<b>23%</b>	Rarely
<b>22%</b>	Many times
<b>8%</b>	Always
<b>5%</b>	Don't know



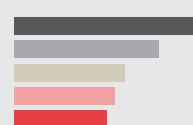
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **43%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **66%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **10%**

### SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



<b>94</b>	Safety & security
<b>73</b>	Social wellbeing
<b>56</b>	Government & municipal services
<b>51</b>	Collective competence
<b>47</b>	Government & municipal responsiveness

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Aug. 2014

Community: Dabit Namer, Irbid

## OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

## Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **75%**

Average respondent age: **39**

Respondents: Male: **51%** Female: **49%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **91%**

## Community Location



## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



**73%** To a large degree  
**16%** Moderate degree  
**10%** Little degree  
**1%** Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



**88%** General rise in prices  
**87%** Different kinds of corruption  
**86%** Rising unemployment  
**74%** Syrian refugee influx  
**72%** Increased social violence and firing of shots at social events

## EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

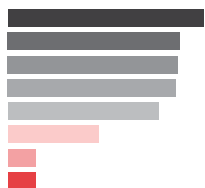


**77%** Job security  
**76%** Quality of medical treatment  
**66%** Quality of education services  
**48%** Family and neighbourhood safety

## SOCIAL WELLBEING

### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



**99%** Family  
**87%** Extended Family  
**86%** Neighbours  
**85%** Friends  
**76%** Tribe  
**46%** Religious leader  
**14%** Municipal council member  
**14%** Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



**60%** Agree  
**18%** Disagree  
**16%** Strongly agree  
**4%** Strongly disagree  
**2%** Don't know

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **92%**

## COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



**87%** People are able to work together as one community  
**80%** People are able to solve problems together  
**71%** People are able to identify stressors  
**71%** People can work together to resolve stressors  
**62%** People have adequate resources to meet needs

## COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



**26%** Inefficient garbage collection  
**15%** Lack and cuts of water supply  
**15%** No problems

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



**46%** Not at all  
**25%** Little degree  
**23%** Moderate degree  
**3%** Don't know  
**2%** To a large degree

## MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



**87%** Police and security services  
**77%** Street lighting service  
**76%** Government health services  
**76%** Public transportation services  
**72%** Sanitation services

## MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

*Responds to their needs:*

To a little degree **40%**  
To a moderate degree **34%**  
Not at all **15%**  
Don't know **7%**  
To a large degree **4%**



*Carries out functions effectively:*

**45%** Sometimes  
**31%** Rarely  
**15%** Many times  
**5%** Don't know  
**4%** Always



% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **36%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **49%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **6%**

## SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



**87** Safety & security  
**69** Social wellbeing  
**61** Government & municipal services  
**54** Government & municipal responsiveness  
**48** Collective competence

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Aug. 2014

Community: Gharandal, Tafilah

## OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

## Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **84%**

Average respondent age: **35**

Respondents: Male: **50%** Female: **50%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **99%**

## Community Location



## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



**73%** To a large degree  
**23%** Moderate degree  
**4%** Little degree  
**1%** Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



**88%** Rising unemployment  
**87%** General rise in prices  
**82%** Different kinds of corruption  
**72%** Gunfire at social events  
**70%** Syrian refugee influx

## EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

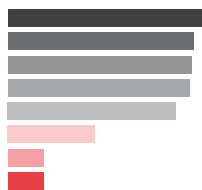


**54%** Job security  
**45%** Quality of medical treatment  
**44%** Quality of education services  
**41%** Family and neighbourhood safety

## SOCIAL WELLBEING

### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



**98%** Family  
**94%** Extended Family  
**93%** Friends  
**92%** Neighbours  
**85%** Tribe  
**44%** Religious leader  
**18%** Parliament member  
**18%** Municipal council member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



**51%** Agree  
**30%** Strongly agree  
**15%** Disagree  
**4%** Strongly disagree  
**1%** Don't know

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **94%**

## COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



**85%** People are able to work together as one community  
**83%** People are able to solve problems together  
**74%** People are able to identify stressors  
**71%** People can work together to resolve stressors  
**66%** People have adequate resources to meet needs

## COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



**22%** Lack of public transport  
**20%** Lack and cuts of water supply  
**11%** Poor or lack of other municipal services

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



**55%** Not at all  
**34%** Little degree  
**8%** Moderate degree  
**2%** To a large degree  
**1%** Don't know

## MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



**82%** Police and security services  
**64%** Government health services  
**59%** Education in public schools  
**55%** Education in government universities  
**45%** Street lighting service

## MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

*Responds to their needs:*

To a little degree **37%**  
To a moderate degree **27%**  
Not at all **27%**  
To a large degree **8%**  
Don't know **1%**



*Carries out functions effectively:*

**41%** Rarely  
**33%** Sometimes  
**21%** Many times  
**4%** Always  
**1%** Don't know



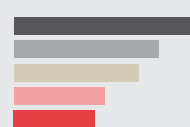
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **39%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **63%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **7%**

## SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



**90** Safety & security  
**73** Social wellbeing  
**63** Government & municipal services  
**46** Collective competence  
**41** Government & municipal responsiveness

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Nov. 2015

## Community: Hosha Al Jadeeda, Mafrqa

### OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

### Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **62%**

Average respondent age: **41**

Respondents: Male: **42%** Female: **58%**

Average household size: **7 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **86%**

### Community Location



### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



80%	To a large degree
15%	Moderate degree
3%	Little degree
2%	Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



72%	General rise in prices
69%	Rising unemployment
50%	Syrian refugee influx
41%	Proliferation of drugs
40%	Gunfire at social events

### EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

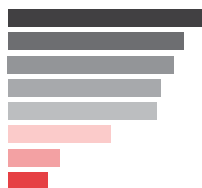


64%	Quality of medical treatment
60%	Job security
57%	Quality of education services
16%	Family and neighbourhood safety

### SOCIAL WELLBEING

#### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



99%	Family
89%	Neighbours
84%	Extended Family
77%	Tribe
75%	Friends
52%	Religious leader
26%	Municipal council member
20%	Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



47%	Agree
25%	Strongly agree
17%	Disagree
6%	Don't know
5%	Strongly disagree

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **80%**

### COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



76%	People are able to work together as one community
71%	People are able to solve problems together
74%	People are able to identify stressors
50%	People can work together to resolve stressors
42%	People have adequate resources to meet needs

### COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

#### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



25%	No problems
19%	Unemployment
16%	Lack and cuts of water supply

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



69%	Not at all
16%	Little degree
13%	Moderate degree
3%	Don't know

### MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



96%	Police and security services
82%	Street lighting service
80%	Road building and maintenance
77%	Government health services
67%	Education in public schools

### MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

#### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

Responds to their needs:

To a moderate degree	42%
To a little degree	22%
To a large degree	19%
Not at all	9%
Don't know	8%



Carries out functions effectively:

33%	Many times
27%	Always
21%	Sometimes
11%	Rarely
7%	Don't know



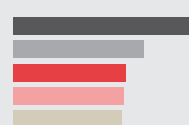
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **47%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **64%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **10%**

### SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



91	Safety & security
66	Social wellbeing
57	Government & municipal responsiveness
56	Collective competence
55	Government & municipal services



# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Nov. 2015

Community: Khaled Bin Al Waleed, Irbid

## OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

## Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **83%**

Average respondent age: **42**

Respondents: Male: **34%** Female: **66%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **95%**

## Community Location



## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



**70%** To a large degree  
**23%** Moderate degree  
**6%** Little degree  
**1%** Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



**74%** General rise in prices  
**73%** Rising unemployment  
**38%** Different kinds of corruption  
**36%** Proliferation of drugs  
**32%** Gunfire at social events

## EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

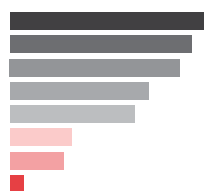


**54%** Job security  
**47%** Quality of medical treatment  
**36%** Quality of education services  
**11%** Family and neighbourhood safety

## SOCIAL WELLBEING

### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



**99%** Family  
**92%** Extended Family  
**86%** Neighbours  
**70%** Tribe  
**63%** Friends  
**31%** Religious leader  
**27%** Municipal council member  
**7%** Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



**46%** Agree  
**27%** Strongly agree  
**23%** Disagree  
**3%** Don't know  
**1%** Strongly disagree

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **85%**

## COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



**73%** People are able to work together as one community  
**64%** People are able to solve problems together  
**57%** People are able to identify stressors  
**44%** People can work together to resolve stressors  
**34%** People have adequate resources to meet needs

## COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



**19%** Lack and cuts of water supply  
**14%** Rising prices in general  
**13%** Unemployment

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



**72%** Not at all  
**13%** Little degree  
**11%** Moderate degree  
**2%** Don't know  
**1%** To a large degree

## MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



**86%** Police and security services  
**71%** Government health services  
**63%** Public transportation services  
**54%** Street lighting service  
**52%** Education in public schools

## MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

*Responds to their needs:*

To a little degree **32%**  
To a moderate degree **28%**  
Not at all **23%**  
Don't know **9%**  
To a large degree **8%**



*Carries out functions effectively:*

**30%** Rarely  
**27%** Sometimes  
**25%** Many times  
**9%** Don't know  
**9%** Always



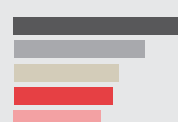
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **40%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **59%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **10%**

## SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



**87** Safety & security  
**66** Social wellbeing  
**53** Government & municipal services  
**50** Government & municipal responsiveness  
**44** Collective competence

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Nov. 2015

Community: Mo'ath Bin Jabal, Irbid

## OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

## Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **78%**

Average respondent age: **42**

Respondents: Male: **34%** Female: **66%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **99%**

## Community Location



## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



**73%** To a large degree  
**22%** Moderate degree  
**4%** Little degree  
**1%** Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



**78%** General rise in prices  
**75%** Rising unemployment  
**35%** Proliferation of drugs  
**34%** Different kinds of corruption  
**29%** Lack of social justice

## EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

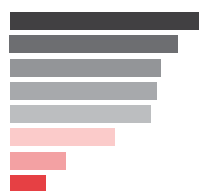


**33%** Job security  
**25%** Quality of medical treatment  
**18%** Quality of education services  
**4%** Family and neighbourhood safety

## SOCIAL WELLBEING

### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



**97%** Family  
**85%** Extended Family  
**76%** Neighbours  
**74%** Tribe  
**71%** Friends  
**53%** Religious leader  
**28%** Municipal council member  
**18%** Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:

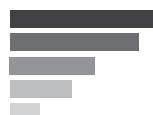


**48%** Agree  
**28%** Strongly agree  
**16%** Disagree  
**4%** Strongly disagree  
**4%** Don't know

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **95%**

## COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



**73%** People are able to work together as one community  
**65%** People are able to solve problems together  
**43%** People are able to identify stressors  
**31%** People can work together to resolve stressors  
**15%** People have adequate resources to meet needs

## COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



**23%** Rising prices in general  
**15%** Lack of road maintenance  
**9%** Lack and cuts of water supply

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



**71%** Not at all  
**16%** Little degree  
**6%** Don't know  
**4%** Moderate degree  
**2%** To a large degree

## MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



**86%** Police and security services  
**81%** Government health services  
**70%** Street lighting service  
**61%** Public transportation services  
**48%** Education in public schools

## MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

*Responds to their needs:*

To a moderate degree **40%**  
To a little degree **35%**  
Not at all **15%**  
To a large degree **8%**  
Don't know **2%**



*Carries out functions effectively:*

**40%** Sometimes  
**30%** Rarely  
**21%** Many times  
**6%** Always  
**3%** Don't know



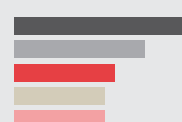
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **22%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **70%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **5%**

## SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



**89** Safety & security  
**66** Social wellbeing  
**51** Government & municipal responsiveness  
**46** Government & municipal services  
**46** Collective competence

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Nov. 2015

## Community: No'aimeh, Irbid

### OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

### Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **81%**

Average respondent age: **41**

Respondents: Male: **54%** Female: **46%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **92%**

### Community Location



### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



77% To a large degree  
17% Moderate degree  
5% Little degree  
1% Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



82% General rise in prices  
78% Rising unemployment  
69% Syrian refugee influx  
59% Different kinds of corruption  
53% Gunfire at social events

### EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

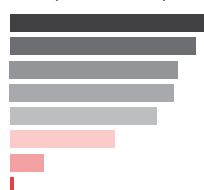


85% Quality of medical treatment  
75% Job security  
63% Quality of education services  
18% Family and neighbourhood safety

### SOCIAL WELLBEING

#### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



99% Family  
94% Extended Family  
85% Neighbours  
83% Tribe  
74% Friends  
53% Religious leader  
17% Municipal council member  
2% Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



60% Agree  
13% Strongly agree  
13% Disagree  
10% Don't know  
4% Strongly disagree

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **89%**

### COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



73% People are able to work together as one community  
62% People are able to solve problems together  
61% People are able to identify stressors  
46% People can work together to resolve stressors  
32% People have adequate resources to meet needs

### COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

#### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



28% Rising prices in general  
14% Lack and cuts of water supply  
10% Unemployment

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



66% Not at all  
21% Little degree  
7% Moderate degree  
5% Don't know

### MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



85% Police and security services  
82% Government health services  
67% Street lighting service  
60% Education in public schools  
48% Sanitation services

### MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

#### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

Responds to their needs:

To a moderate degree 50%  
To a little degree 33%  
Not at all 8%  
To a large degree 5%  
Don't know 3%



Carries out functions effectively:

47% Sometimes  
29% Rarely  
16% Many times  
7% Always  
1% Don't know



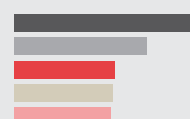
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **21%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **68%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **16%**

### SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



90 Safety & security  
67 Social wellbeing  
51 Government & municipal responsiveness  
50 Government & municipal services  
49 Collective competence

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Nov. 2015

Community: Sabha w el Dafyaneh, Mafrq

## OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

## Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **83%**

Average respondent age: **40**

Respondents: Male: **35%** Female: **65%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **90%**

## Community Location



## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



**77%** To a large degree  
**19%** Moderate degree  
**3%** Little degree  
**1%** Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



**77%** General rise in prices  
**74%** Rising unemployment  
**57%** Proliferation of drugs  
**50%** Syrian refugee influx  
**34%** Gunfire at social events

## EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

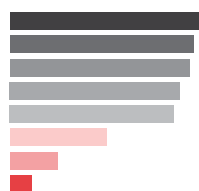


**63%** Job security  
**54%** Quality of education services  
**48%** Quality of medical treatment  
**11%** Family and neighbourhood safety

## SOCIAL WELLBEING

### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



**100%** Family  
**93%** Extended Family  
**91%** Neighbours  
**86%** Tribe  
**83%** Friends  
**49%** Religious leader  
**24%** Municipal council member  
**11%** Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



**47%** Agree  
**30%** Strongly agree  
**18%** Disagree  
**4%** Don't know  
**1%** Strongly disagree

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **91%**

## COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



**78%** People are able to work together as one community  
**73%** People are able to solve problems together  
**57%** People are able to identify stressors  
**46%** People can work together to resolve stressors  
**35%** People have adequate resources to meet needs

## COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



**21%** Unemployment  
**13%** Lack of road maintenance  
**11%** Lack and cuts of water supply

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



**66%** Not at all  
**17%** Moderate degree  
**12%** Little degree  
**5%** Don't know

## MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



**84%** Police and security services  
**78%** Government health services  
**67%** Education in public schools  
**64%** Street lighting service  
**61%** Public transportation services

## MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

Responds to their needs:

To a moderate degree **54%**  
To a little degree **26%**  
Don't know **8%**  
Not at all **6%**  
To a large degree **6%**



Carries out functions effectively:

**37%** Sometimes  
**32%** Many times  
**15%** Rarely  
**10%** Don't know  
**6%** Always



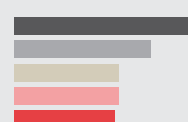
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **38%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **71%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **7%**

## SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



**90** Safety & security  
**69** Social wellbeing  
**53** Government & municipal services  
**53** Collective competence  
**51** Government & municipal responsiveness



# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Aug. 2014

Community: Sama Al Sarhan, Mafrqa

## OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

## Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **64%**

Average respondent age: **36**

Respondents: Male: **49%** Female: **51%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **82%**

## Community Location



## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



**68%** To a large degree  
**17%** Moderate degree  
**12%** Little degree  
**3%** Not at all

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



**93%** Rising unemployment  
**90%** General rise in prices  
**84%** Different kinds of corruption  
**74%** Proliferation of drugs  
**70%** Syrian refugee influx

## EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

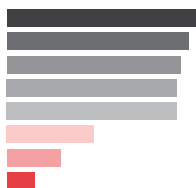


**80%** Job security  
**75%** Quality of medical treatment  
**70%** Quality of education services  
**66%** Family and neighbourhood safety

## SOCIAL WELLBEING

### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



**99%** Family  
**92%** Extended Family  
**88%** Friends  
**86%** Tribe  
**86%** Neighbours  
**44%** Religious leader  
**27%** Municipal council member  
**14%** Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:



**49%** Agree  
**24%** Strongly agree  
**18%** Disagree  
**8%** Strongly disagree  
**2%** Don't know

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **88%**

## COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



**81%** People are able to work together as one community  
**77%** People are able to solve problems together  
**66%** People are able to identify stressors  
**63%** People can work together to resolve stressors  
**58%** People have adequate resources to meet needs

## COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



**19%** Lack and cuts of water supply  
**14%** Inefficient garbage collection  
**14%** No problems

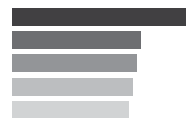
Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



**53%** Not at all  
**33%** Little degree  
**9%** Moderate degree  
**4%** To a large degree  
**1%** Don't know

## MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



**91%** Police and security services  
**65%** Government health services  
**63%** Street lighting service  
**61%** Education in public schools  
**59%** Road building and maintenance

## MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

Responds to their needs:

To a moderate degree **31%**  
To a little degree **27%**  
Not at all **18%**  
Don't know **13%**  
To a large degree **11%**



Carries out functions effectively:

**33%** Sometimes  
**28%** Rarely  
**17%** Many times  
**14%** Don't know  
**9%** Always



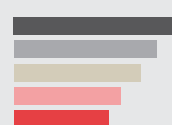
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **34%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **53%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **12%**

## SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



**83** Safety & security  
**72** Social wellbeing  
**64** Government & municipal services  
**54** Collective competence  
**48** Government & municipal responsiveness

# USAID Jordan Community Engagement Project: Baseline Assessment, Nov. 2015

Community: Um al Jmal, Mafrq

## OVERVIEW

The USAID Community Engagement Project (CEP) in Jordan builds on the work of previous development programmes to increase the efforts of civil society and government to work together to meet the needs of community members. The goal of the programme is to strengthen community engagement in the context of regional volatility and transitions associated with domestic policy reform, economic conditions, and demographic changes. As part of the USAID CEP, two assessments across 22 communities were conducted to provide a baseline of perceptions of community cohesion and resilience in target and control communities. In total, 3420 interviews were conducted with community members, majority of whom were Jordanians while a smaller proportion were Syrians and other nationalities currently residing in these communities. The sample design provides findings representative at the household level in each assessed community to a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The data presented on this factsheet represents key themes and indicators which are explored in more detail through an assessment report.

## Demographics

% of respondents originally from assessed village: **77%**

Average respondent age: **41**

Respondents: Male: **43%** Female: **57%**

Average household size: **6 members**

% of Jordanian respondents: **92%**

## Community Location



## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Reported threats to personal safety and security

Degree to which respondents feel safe living in their community:



74%	To a large degree
20%	Moderate degree
4%	Little degree
1%	Not at all
1%	Don't know

Top 5 issues that made respondents feel unsafe or insecure in last 3 years:



79%	Rising unemployment
74%	General rise in prices
50%	Proliferation of drugs
47%	Syrian refugee influx
41%	Different kinds of corruption

## EFFECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

% Respondents reporting the Syrian crisis has had an effect on the following:

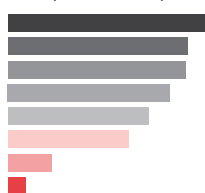


63%	Job security
52%	Quality of education services
48%	Quality of medical treatment
11%	Family and neighbourhood safety

## SOCIAL WELLBEING

### Reported relationships and trust within community

% Respondents reporting strong or very strong relationships with:



100%	Family
91%	Extended Family
90%	Neighbours
82%	Friends
71%	Tribe
61%	Religious leader
22%	Municipal council member
9%	Parliament member

% Respondents who agree or disagree that community members help each other:

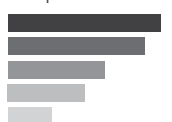


54%	Agree
19%	Strongly agree
16%	Disagree
6%	Don't know
5%	Strongly disagree

% Reporting a strong or very strong sense of belonging to community: **90%**

## COLLECTIVE COMPETENCE

% Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following:



77%	People are able to work together as one community
69%	People are able to solve problems together
49%	People are able to identify stressors
39%	People can work together to resolve stressors
22%	People have adequate resources to meet needs

## COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

### Reported community and household problems

Most important problems facing village:



29%	Unemployment
12%	Rising prices in general
8%	Lack and cuts of water supply

Community is able to handle this problem in the future:



67%	Not at all
14%	Moderate degree
11%	Little degree
8%	Don't know

## MUNICIPAL & GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

Top 5 municipal and governmental services that respondents reported being either moderately or largely satisfied with:



86%	Police and security services
76%	Government health services
58%	Education in public schools
57%	Street lighting service
54%	Public transportation services

## MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

### Reported perceptions of responsiveness and levels of engagement

% Respondents who perceive the municipality...

Responds to their needs:

To a moderate degree	35%
To a little degree	24%
Don't know	21%
To a large degree	13%
Not at all	7%



Carries out functions effectively:

39%	Many times
19%	Sometimes
17%	Rarely
16%	Always
10%	Don't know



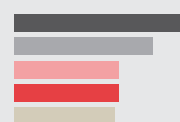
% Cited they can hold municipality accountable always or many times: **38%**

% Participated in municipal elections (27/8/2013): **60%**

% Invited to townhall meetings in previous 12 months: **13%**

## SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE INDICATORS

To measure how communities are performing across five core indicators relevant to the CEP, indices were constructed using multiple questions comprising each indicator. They were produced using a Principle Component Analysis (PCA) statistical method, whereby every questionnaire was given a score for each indicator (100 being the best score). The resulting value for each index reflects the average across all questionnaires in this community.



89	Safety & security
70	Social wellbeing
53	Collective competence
53	Government & municipal responsiveness
51	Government & municipal services