



Islamic Relief Yemen

A GENDERED ANALYSIS ON CASH FOR WORK PROGRAMMING IN LAHJ GOVERNORATE

Executive summary

Cash for Work (CFW) programmes are designed to help the most vulnerable people meet their essential and basic needs. In Yemen, CFW interventions are responding to an ever-growing proportion of the Yemeni population that are in need of humanitarian assistance.

Working with communities in the targeted areas of Hudayda and Lahj, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency SIDA-funded CFW programme was shown to be successful in achieving its core objectives: placing money directly into the hands of the most vulnerable people, strengthening community resilience and rehabilitating community assets.

CFW programmes had multiple positive impacts on individuals, families and communities, but barriers to equal participatory access to decision-making regarding CFW programmes persist. There are also significant barriers to including people with disabilities (PWD) in CFW interventions. Through this assessment it was difficult to measure the immediate impacts of CFW interventions on gender relations. Overall, we can conclude that there is no significant shift in gender roles and responsibilities within the household - and nor is there any change in access to and control over resources. However, it is expected if more CFW programmes targeted women, they will be able to have a significant role in household decision-making processes.

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About Islamic Relief Yemen

Islamic Relief established its office in Yemen in 1998. Along with a registered & well-established country office in the capital city of Sana'a. Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY) has eight functional offices in Amran, Hodeida, Ma`arib, Dhamar, Sa`ada, Aden, Raymah and Ta'iz Governorates. IRY mobilizes resources, builds partnerships, and develops local capacity as it works to enable communities to mitigate the effect of disasters, prepare for their occurrence and respond by providing relief, protection, and recovery. The areas of interventions include food security & Livelihoods, nutrition, child welfare, WASH, and health. Seasonal projects like Ramadan food support, winterization and Qurbani meat distribution are regular features

of IR focus in Yemen. A trained staff of 290 members with diversified and professional experience are committed to contribute to line with the Government's poverty reduction strategy. Islamic Relief Yemen has a sound experience of implementing emergency, early recovery, development, and seasonal projects in the country in partnership with communities, Government Ministries, and other stockholders. IRY is a regular member of different forums at central and Governorate levels, which include UN OCHA led inter cluster coordination forum, food security, livelihood cluster, nutrition, Health, and WASH clusters.

Background to the Cash for Work Programme

The Yemeni population has for years suffered from significant food insecurity, malnutrition and poor health, underpinned by structural and widespread poverty. The now seven-year-long conflict has exacerbated these conditions and the suffering of the Yemeni population, leaving at least 24.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including 12.3 million children and 3.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). Recent estimates suggest that up to 70 per cent of the country's population now faces hunger¹. The loss of livelihoods and the resulting lack of access to a secure income means that an increasing number of families struggle to purchase basic food and household items. The lack of household cash negatively impacts overall community resilience, while the ongoing conflict continues to push up food prices and leave greater numbers of people living below the poverty line.



¹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2021/03/09/cash-for-work-changing-yemeni-womens-lives>

About the Cash for Work programme

The SIDA-funded CFW programme in Yemen focuses on the food security and livelihood (FSL) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sectors. It builds upon Islamic Relief Yemen's previous programming in these sectors with communities in the targeted areas of Hudayda and Lahj. The programme aims to work directly with those in acute need in these governorates and is designed to place money directly into the hands of the most vulnerable people so that they can purchase essential goods, including basic food and medicine. Through the provision of a secure and continuous income, CFW is also designed to strengthen community resilience and rehabilitate community assets, providing a lifeline for both individual households and vulnerable communities.

As FSL and WASH programmes are considered a priority for people in acute need, the CFW programme is intended to support efforts to increase access to food for highly vulnerable families and to restore and maintain sustainable water and sanitation systems, particularly in high-risk areas. The livelihoods element of the programme aims to increase the resilience of crisis-affected communities by providing ongoing support through the provision of a secure and continuous source of income.

The CFW programme intends to provide employment opportunities to approximately 2,000 of the most vulnerable households in Hudayda and Lahj governorates over a six-month period. The programme will target those who are unemployed, with no source of income and who are at least 18 years of age. Priority will be given to female-headed households, and it is expected that 300 of the 2,000 targeted household representatives will be women, who will be offered jobs that are culturally and socially acceptable in their communities. The programme is expected to benefit a total of 14,000 individuals.

The programme will also focus on rehabilitating and creating 70 community assets that are available and classed as public property, with a focus on ensuring that there is no negative impact on the environment. Examples of community assets are water barriers, roads, water tanks and reservoirs, irrigation canals, latrines, schools and grain stores. The identification and selection of community assets will be based on the priorities and needs of the target communities.

CFW activities are intended to contribute to improved resilience of affected communities by giving them ownership of the rehabilitated assets, creating job opportunities and improving the agricultural environment for food productivity. The participants will work for 15 days each month over a period of six months and receive \$90 each month. This aligns with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster Coordinator's (FSAC) minimum food basket recommendations.

The programme aims to deliver the following outcomes:

- Enhanced ability of conflict-affected IDPs, host communities and the most vulnerable households to meet their essential food and non-food needs through increased income opportunities and other livelihoods support.
- Improved access to safe drinking water and prevention of the spread of waterborne diseases.
- Improved public health through the wider adoption of gender-sensitive hygiene and sanitation practices among the target households and communities.

PROJECT TARGET

Governorate	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Hudayda	9,638	8,947	9,791	9,051	37,426
Lahj	4,747	4,406	4,822	4,458	18,434

Study objectives

- To measure the ability of female family members to participate in Islamic Relief Yemen's projects and interventions focusing on CFW.
- To examine and identify roles and responsibilities, control of resources and access to information within the family, including any changes that have occurred due to recent crises, including the Covid-19 pandemic.
- To assess the participation levels of women and persons with disabilities (PWDs) within the community, including identifying opportunities for and barriers to greater participation.
- To measure satisfaction levels with the CFW programme and identify any areas for programme development.
- To identify any risks and necessary protection measures for programme rights-holders.

different targeted districts proportionally (using the same distribution ratio of the population).

Some 128 women from different age and social groups residing in the Almilah district in Lahj governorate were interviewed by Islamic Relief female volunteers.

The sample size was calculated from the total number of rights-holders (actual not planned) with a minimum 95 per cent confidence level and a maximum five per cent margin of error, based on an assumed 50 per cent response distribution.

The study questionnaire contained 70 questions divided into 11 sections on the following areas:

- Background information about the household
- Household demography information, including family disaggregation
- Household status (IDPs, host communities or marginalised)
- Measurement of disability
- Gender roles and responsibilities inside the household
- Resources and resource control inside the household
- Access to information
- Community participation
- Intervention in Cash for Work programmes.

Methodology

Delays in obtaining project's approvals and sub-agreements from the local authority in Yemen led to a delay in project's start date. The Islamic Relief Yemen team decided to target SIDA-funded CFW rights-holders from previous projects to proceed with collection of learning.

Individual interviews were undertaken with female family members to ensure they were able to contribute freely and impartially and to build understanding of their individual rights-holders' needs and barriers to participation. This learning paper is generic for SIDA CFW activities.

Sampling

As per Islamic Relief Yemen guidelines, it was crucial that the sample be highly representative of the population to ensure that the study's findings were applicable to the wider population. In this evaluation, the Islamic Relief Yemen Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning team (MEAL) recommended a geographically stratified sampling that selects sample rights-holders from

Study limitations

There are several limitations to this study's findings, most notably in relation to the inclusion of different target rights-holders due to access challenges. Limitations include:

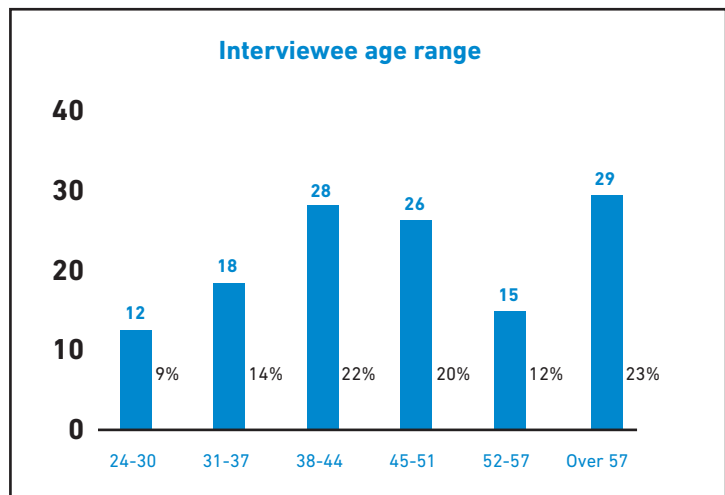
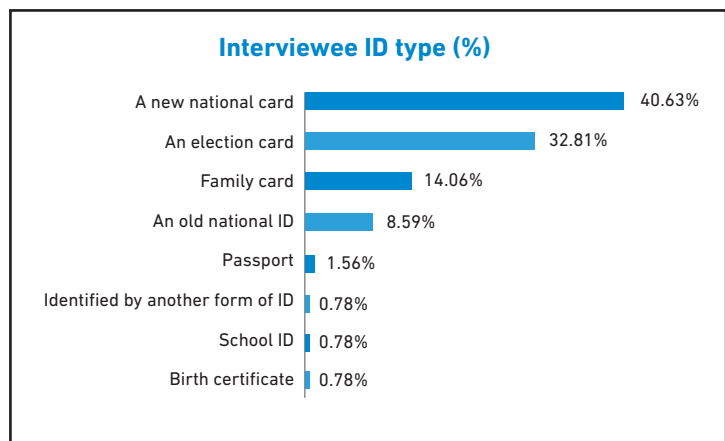
- It was extremely difficult to identify target respondents with disabilities. The selection criteria for the CFW programme does not specifically target those with disabilities.
- The research team was only able to interview host community members as IDPs are not present in the target area.

Interviewee background information

Interviewee status in the family	No
One of the female adults in the family	26
The wife of the head of the family	102
Total	128

All of the respondents confirmed possession of an identification card (ID). Possession of an ID is essential for CFW programme rights-holders so that they can access banking services and receive CFW funds. 40.63 per cent of rights-holders possessed a new national ID card, 32.8 per cent possessed an election card, 14.06 per cent possessed a family card, 8.6 per cent possessed an old national ID card, 1.7 per cent possessed a passport, 0.78 per cent were identified by another type of ID which is not in the list, 0.78 per cent possessed a school ID and 0.78 per cent possessed a birth certificate.

All of the respondents are female. Seventy-seven per cent of the respondents are aged between 24 and 57 years and 23 per cent are aged over 57 years.



Interviewee age range		
Age range	No. of interviewee	%
24 - 30	12	9%
31 - 37	18	14%
38 - 44	28	22%
45 -51	26	20%
52 - 57	15	12%
Over 57	29	23%
Total	128	

Family information

The minimum family size among respondents was four members, the maximum family size was 19 members, and the average family size was 12 members. This is larger than the average family size of seven members across Yemen.

Number of people living in the household	
Family size	No.
Minimum	4
Maximum	19
Average	12

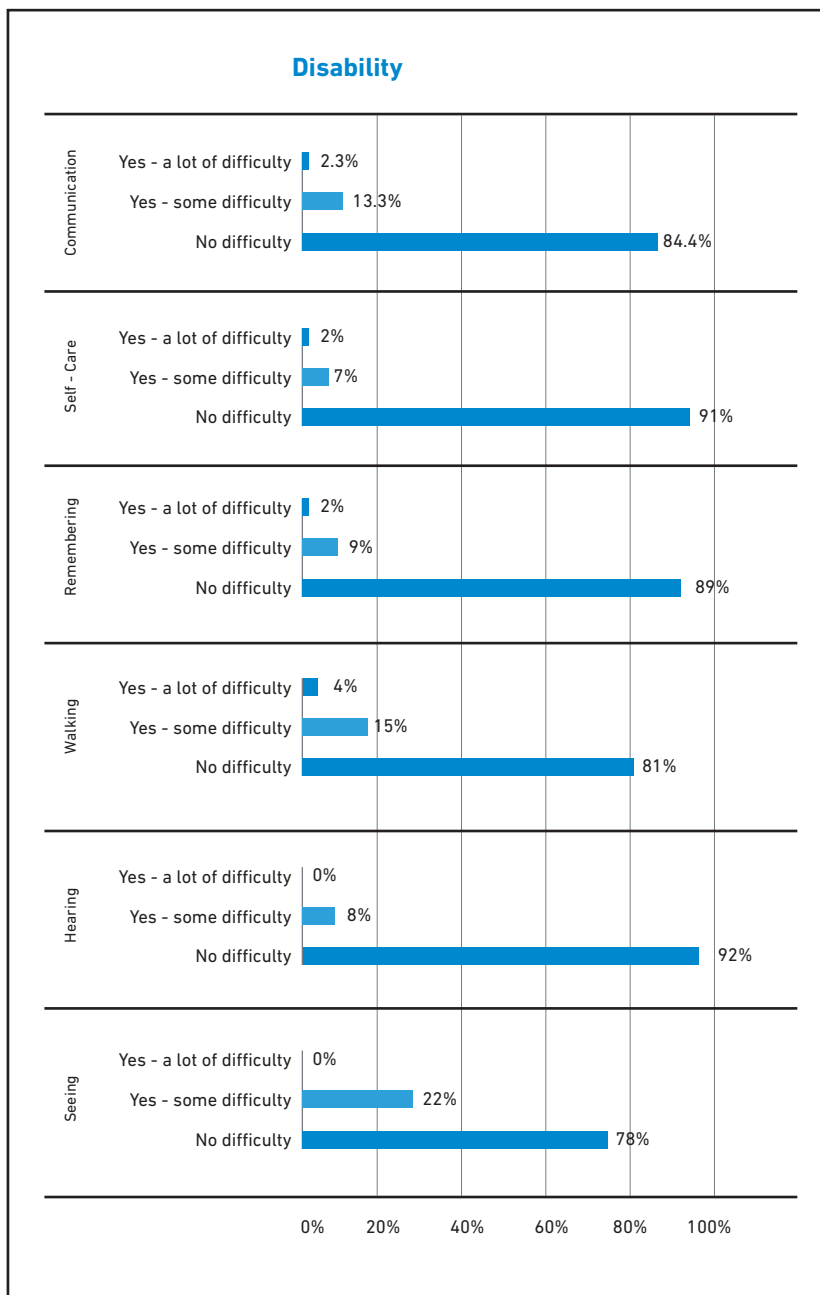
Respondents' family members by gender, age and disability		
Type	Members	%
Adult (aged between 18 and 59 years)	560	47%
Adult – Male (aged between 18 and 59 years)	273	23%
Adult – Female (aged between 18 and 59 years)	287	24%
Child (aged under 5 years)	100	8%
Child – Boy (aged under 5 years)	40	3%
Child – Girl (aged under 5 years)	60	5%
Child (aged between 5 and 9 years)	160	13%
Child – Boy (aged between 5 and 9 years)	74	6%
Child – Girl (aged between 5 and 9 years)	86	7%
Child (aged between 10 and 17 years)	255	21%
Child – Boy (aged between 10 and 17 years)	137	11%
Child – Girl (aged between 10 and 17 years)	118	10%
Older person (aged over 60 years)	127	11%
Older person – Male (aged over 60 years)	59	5%
Older person – Female (aged over 60 years)	68	6%
Pregnant or breastfeeding woman	36	3.0%
Person with a disability	12	1.0%
Person with a disability – Male	9	0.7%
Person with a disability – Female	4	0.33%

Family status

All of the respondents interviewed were members of the host community. This is because the CFW programme targeted a rural area in which IDPs are not present.

Status	No.	%
Host community	128	100%
IDPs	0	0%
Total	128	100%

Measures of disability



Communication: 13.3 per cent of respondents had some difficulty regarding communication.

Self-care: Two per cent of respondents stated that they had a lot of difficulty with self-care and seven per cent stated that they have some difficulty.

Memory: Two per cent of respondents stated that they had a lot of difficulty with remembering and nine per cent reported some difficulty.

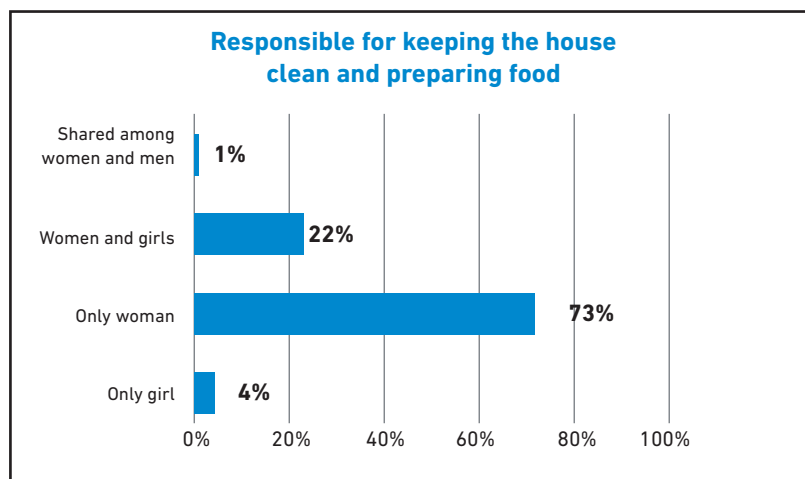
Walking: Four per cent of respondents stated that they had a lot of difficulty walking and 15 per cent reported some difficulty.

Hearing: Eight per cent of respondents stated that they had some difficulty with hearing.

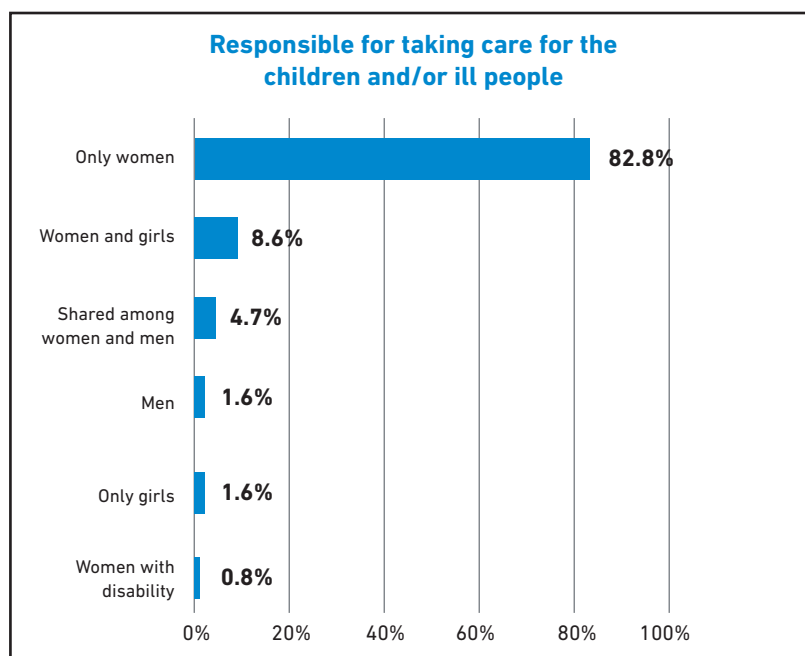
Eyesight: 22 per cent of respondents stated that they had some difficulty with their vision.

Gender roles

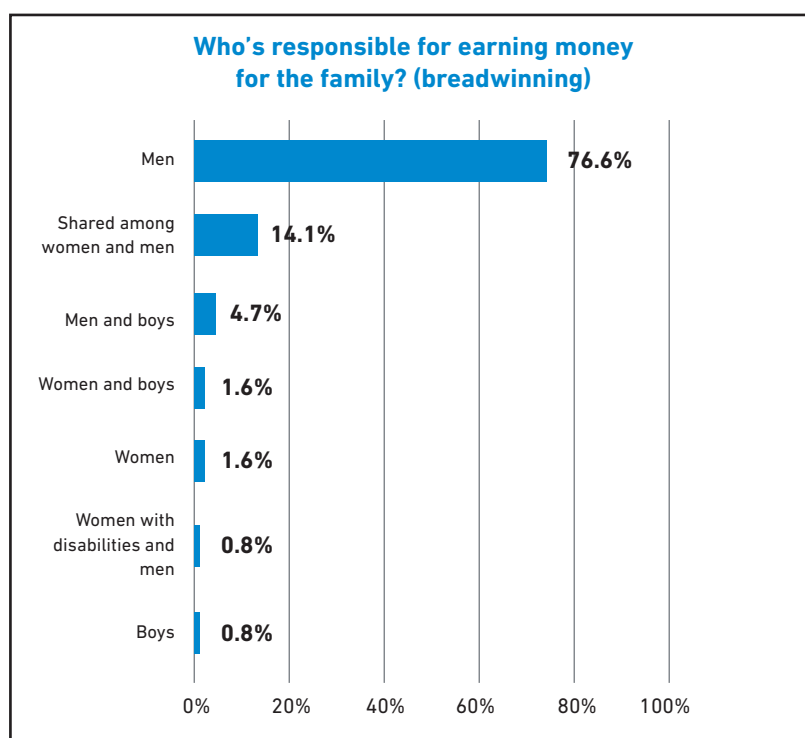
Seventy-three per cent of respondents stated that women have sole responsibility for keeping the house clean and preparing food, 22 per cent stated that this responsibility is shared between women and girls, four per cent stated that this responsibility is given to girls and just one per cent stated that this responsibility is shared among women and men.



82.8 per cent of respondents stated that women are responsible for taking care of children and/or ill people, 8.6 per cent stated that this responsibility was shared between women and girls, 4.7 per cent stated that this was a shared responsibility between women and men, 1.6 per cent stated that this was the man's responsibility, 1.6 per cent stated that this was the girl's responsibility and 0.8 per cent stated that women with a disability took on this responsibility.

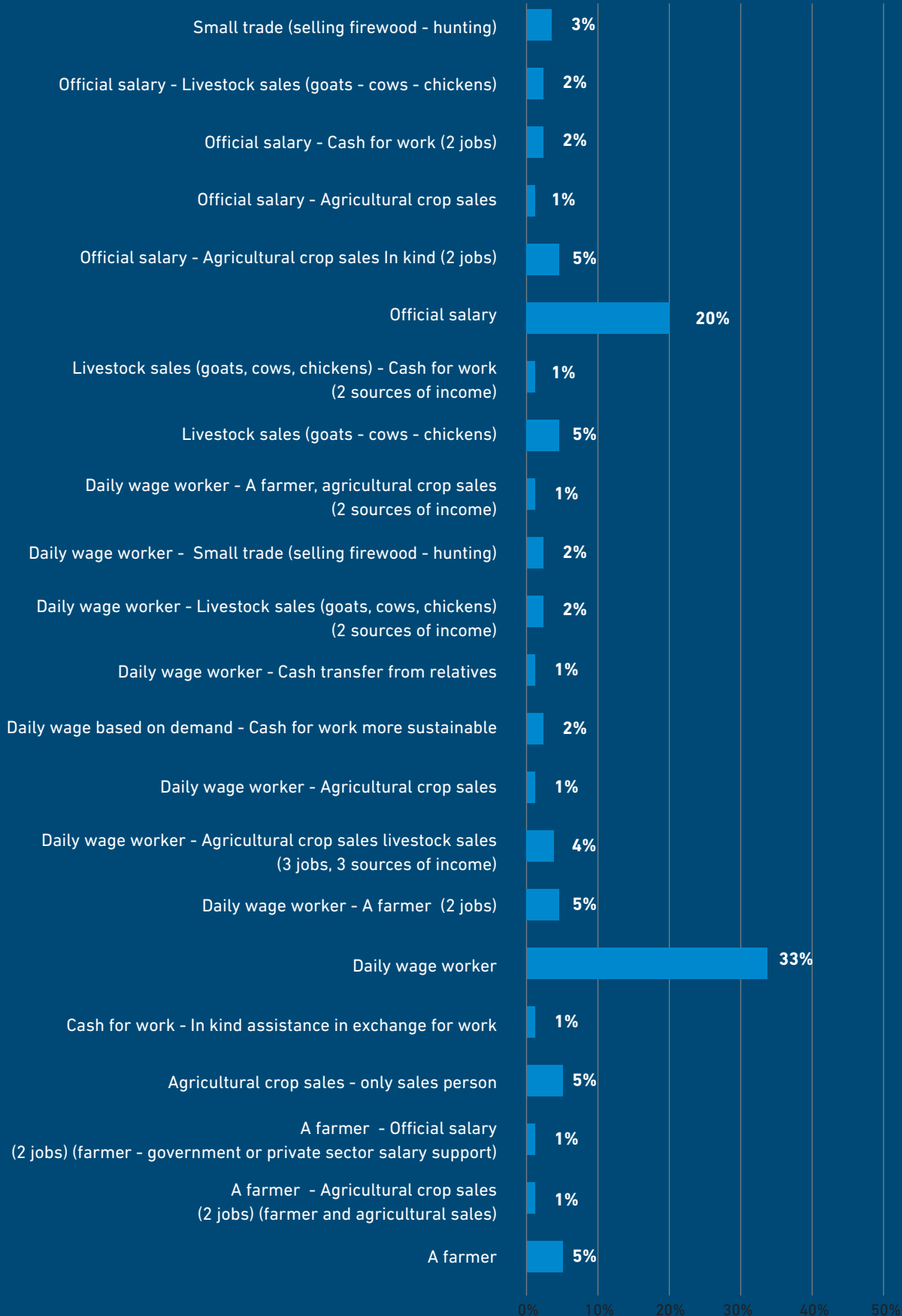


76.6 per cent of respondents stated that the man has sole responsibility for earning money for the family, 14.1 per cent said it was shared among women and man, 4.7 per cent said it was shared between men and boys, 1.6 per cent reported that it was shared between women and boys, a further 1.6 per cent stated that women solely took on this responsibility, and 0.8 per cent stated that women and men with disability take responsibility. Another 0.8 per cent of respondents stated that boys took on this responsibility.



Resources: Sources of income

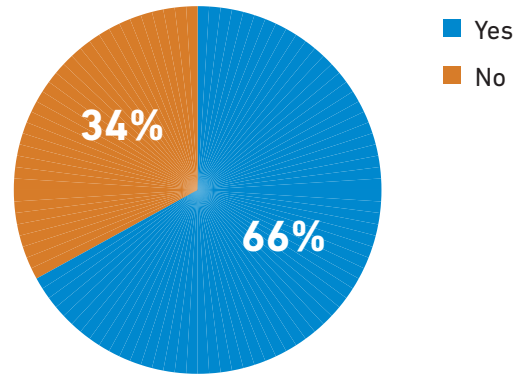
All the respondents confirmed that their families have some source of income, but in many cases this source of income was insufficient - particularly in the context of high rates of inflation - or unreliable and was either not received on time or, in some cases, not received at all.



Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic

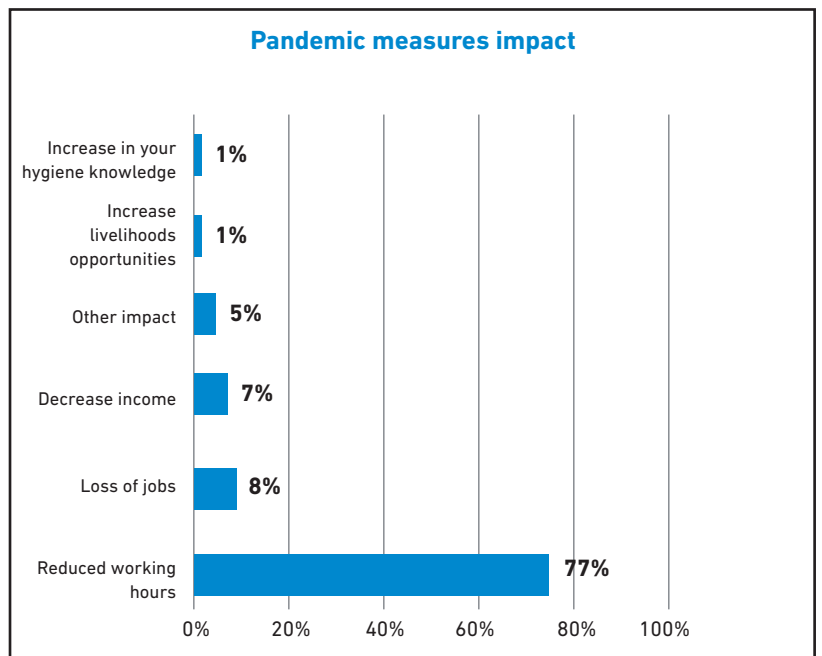
Almost two-thirds (66 per cent) of respondents indicated that their family had been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Family affected by Covid-19



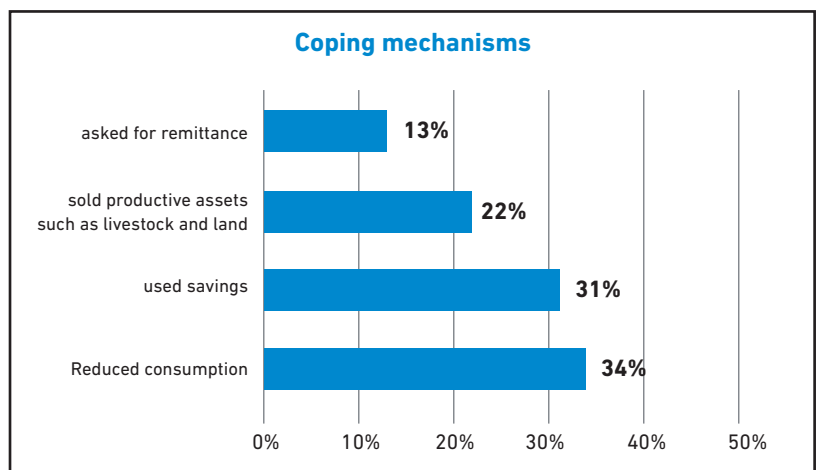
Of the respondents who stated that they were affected by Covid-19, the majority (77 per cent) stated that their working hours were reduced, eight per cent had lost their jobs, seven per cent stated that their income had decreased, five per cent said they had suffered some other form of impact, one per cent of respondents stated that they had increased their livelihoods opportunities and one per cent increased their hygiene knowledge.

Pandemic measures impact



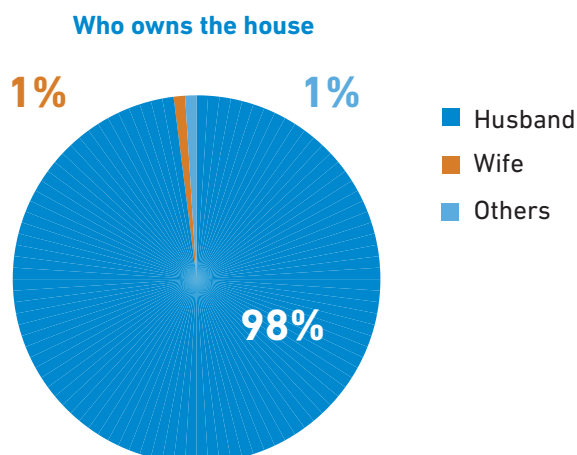
Of those respondents affected by Covid-19 and who faced new challenges as a result of the pandemic, 34 per cent stated that their families reduced consumption, 31 per cent said they were forced to use their savings to compensate for reduced income, 23 per cent were forced to sell their productive assets - such as livestock and land - while 13 per cent stated that they asked for financial support from relatives and friends.

Coping mechanisms



Resources control within the household

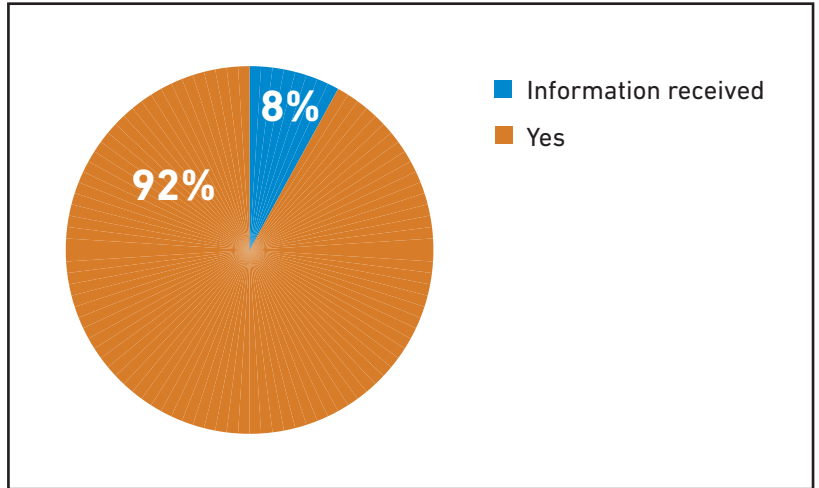
The vast majority of respondents (98 per cent) stated that the husband owned the house, one per cent stated that the wife owned the house and one per cent said that it was owned by others (their father).



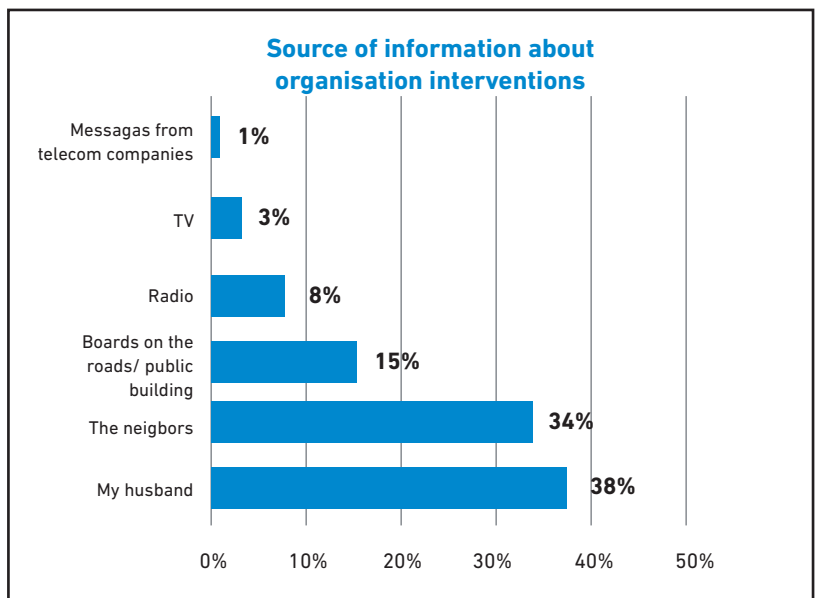
Resource control	Responses (%)			
	Husband	Others	Shared	Wife
Who owns the house? (If the house is owned)	98%	1%	0%	1%
Who owns the land? (If they are in possession of land)	98%	1%	0%	1%
Who owns the livestock? (If they are in possession of livestock)	93%	5%	1%	1%
Who makes the decision to sell land, livestock or farm products?	92%	5%	2%	1%
Who makes the decision to buy land, livestock or farm products?	92%	5%	2%	1%
Who makes the decision regarding expenditure for household items (e.g. food/health/ hygiene needs)?	63%	1%	28%	8%
Who makes the decision to borrow money for household items (e.g. food/health/ hygiene needs)?	61%	1%	28%	10%
Who makes the decision regarding going outside the home, visiting health centers or visiting another person?	76%	0%	20%	4%
Who makes the decision regarding participating in humanitarian projects?	83%	3%	12%	2%
Who makes the decision to purchase household items, such as a television?	45%	1%	38%	17%
Who makes the decision to purchase items to meet individual needs, such as clothes?	17%	0%	10%	73%
Who makes the decision regarding the purchase of sanitary pads?	10%	2%	2%	87%
Who makes the decision regarding preventative measurements or precautions against Covid-19?	17%	10%	30%	42%

Access to information

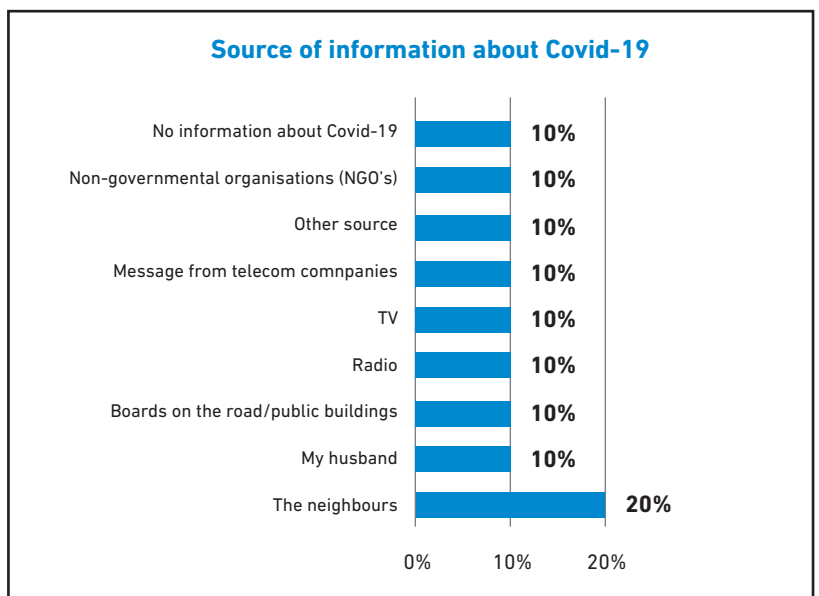
The majority (92 per cent) of respondents stated that they did receive information about humanitarian organisations' interventions and activities in their area.



More than one third (38 per cent) of respondents stated that their husband was the source of information about these interventions. Thirty-four per cent stated that they heard about the interventions from their neighbours, 15 per cent learned about them from the information boards that are posted alongside roads and in public buildings, eight per cent found out about the interventions from the radio, three per cent from the television and a very small number received text messages from their telecoms provider.



20 per cent of respondents stated that they received information about Covid-19 from their neighbours, while the remaining 80 per cent reported an equal distribution among a range of information sources.



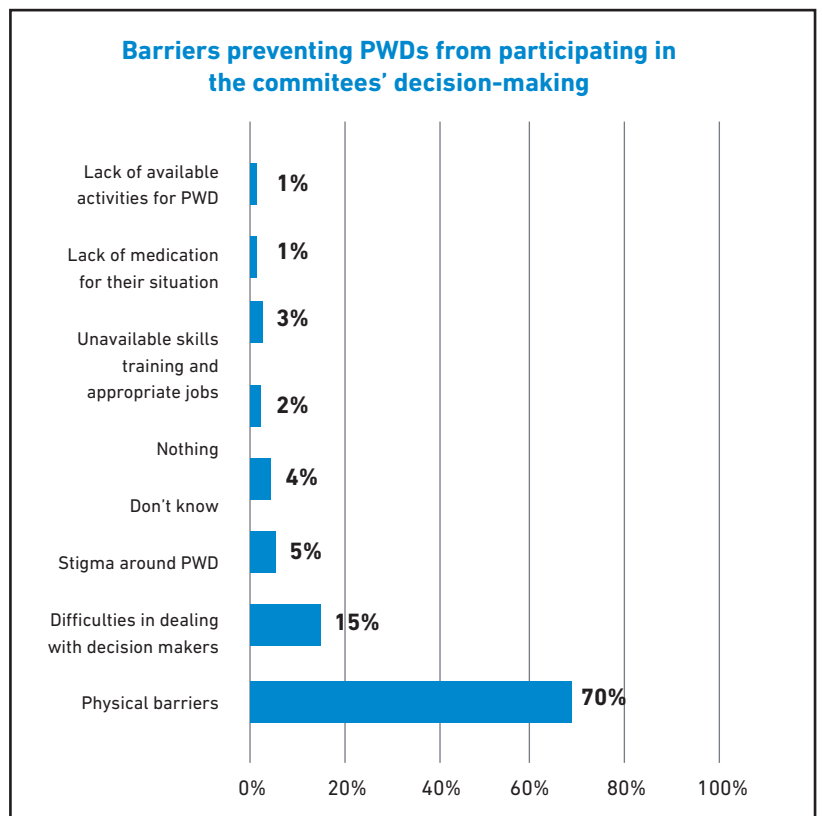
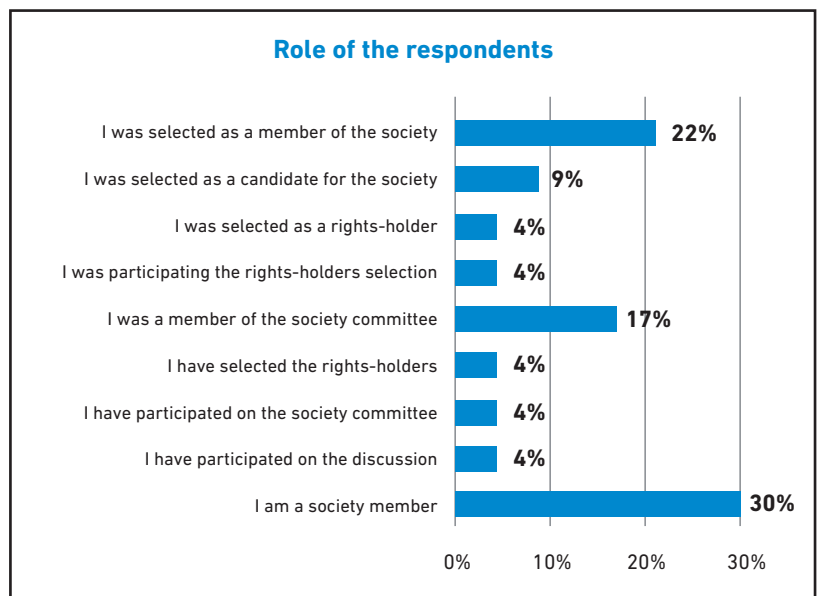
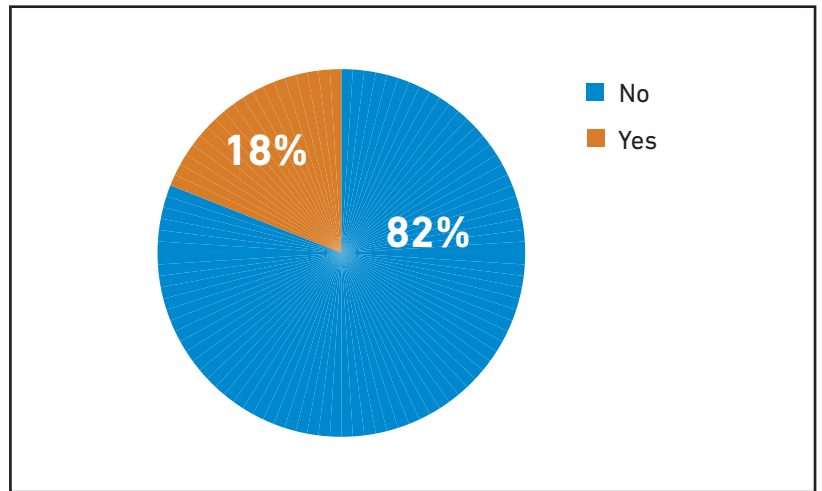
Community participation

A high percentage (82 per cent) of female respondents stated that they were not involved in discussions and decision-making processes about humanitarian organisations' interventions in their community, while the remaining 18 per cent stated that they were involved.

Respondents who stated that they were involved in discussions and decision-making processes about humanitarian organisations' interventions in their community undertook a range of roles within those discussions and processes, including participating in the Society Committee and selecting rights-holders for the intervention.

Respondents were further asked if they had been involved in discussions and decision-making processes regarding Covid-19 in their community. Only a small percentage of respondents stated that they were involved, while the majority (94 per cent) were not involved in these discussions and processes. Seventeen per cent of the respondents had been members of a community group or committee, whereas 83 per cent had not been involved in these community structures.

Respondents stated that there are a significant number of barriers which prevent PWDs from participating in the committees' discussions and decision-making processes, which are outlined in the adjacent figure.



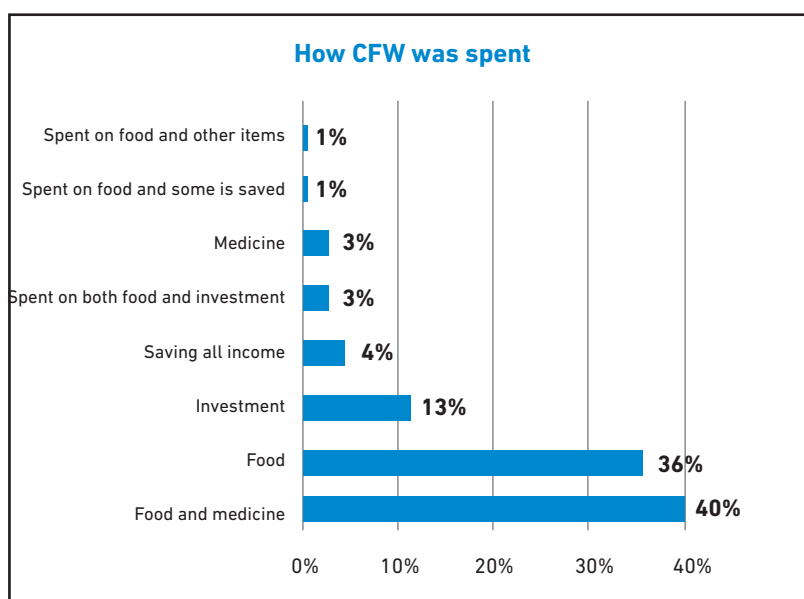
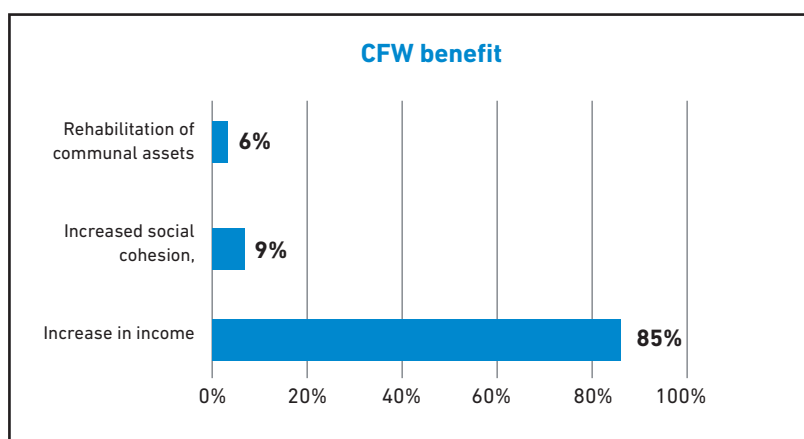
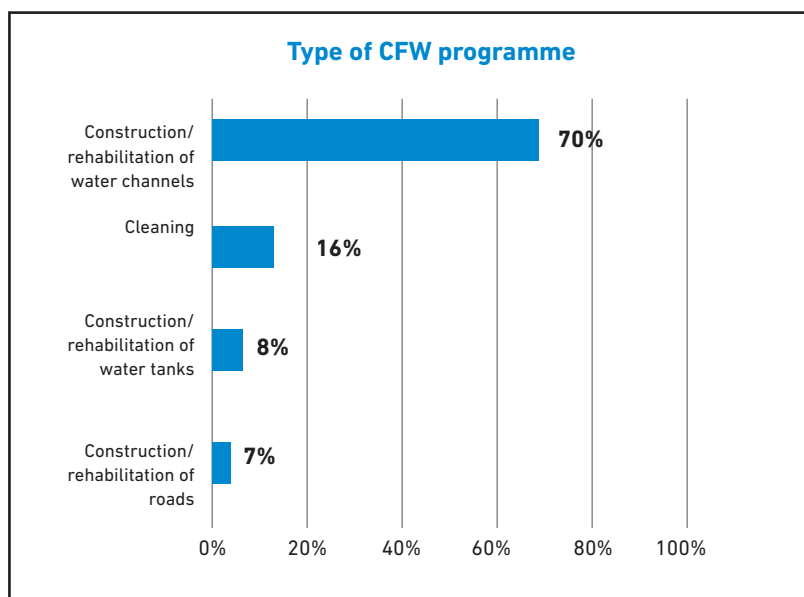
Cash for Work interventions

All respondents confirmed that either they or one of their family members participated in a CFW intervention. Over two-thirds (70 per cent) of respondents stated that they or a family member participated in a CFW programme targeting the construction and/or rehabilitation of water channels. Sixteen per cent participated in cleaning during construction, eight per cent participated in the construction and/or rehabilitation of water tanks and seven per cent participated in the construction and/or rehabilitation of roads.

All respondents confirmed that CFW activities benefited them and their communities. Eighty-five per cent of respondents stated that CFW interventions increased their income, nine per cent stated that they led to increased social cohesion amongst community members and six per cent said CFW helped with the rehabilitation of communal assets.

Forty per cent of respondents stated that they spent CFW money to purchase food and medicine, 36 per cent solely purchased food, 13 per cent invested the money on projects, four per cent saved all the money, three per cent used CFW funds to purchase food and invest in projects, another three per cent spent funds solely on medicine, one per cent spent it on food and savings and a further one per cent spent the money on food and other areas.

Forty-one per cent of respondents confirmed that they participated in the selection of the type of CFW intervention, while the remaining 59 per cent were not involved in these discussions and decisions. When respondents were asked if they would prefer an alternative CFW intervention, all respondents responded that they did not want an alternative CFW intervention. All respondents stated that the CFW projects were accessible to and provided safe opportunities for women, men and older girls and boys. More than three-quarters (81 per cent) of respondents stated that the CFW interventions provided suitable work opportunities for women in the area.

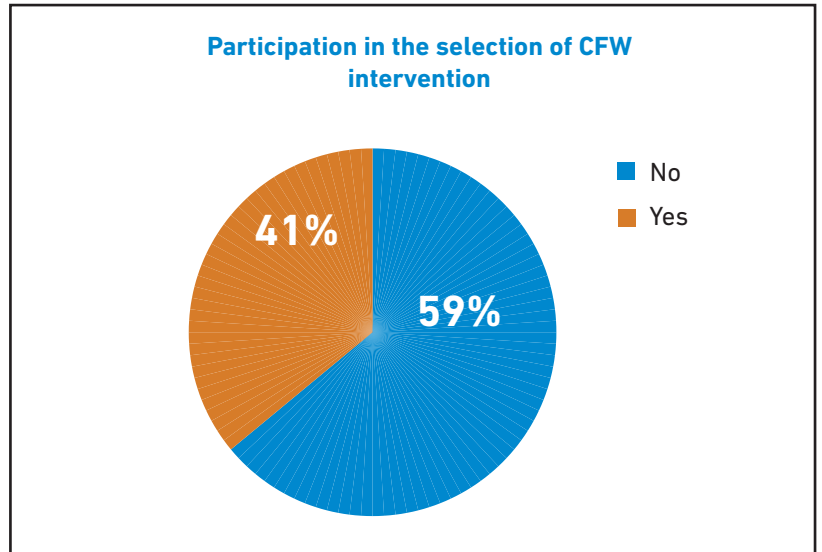
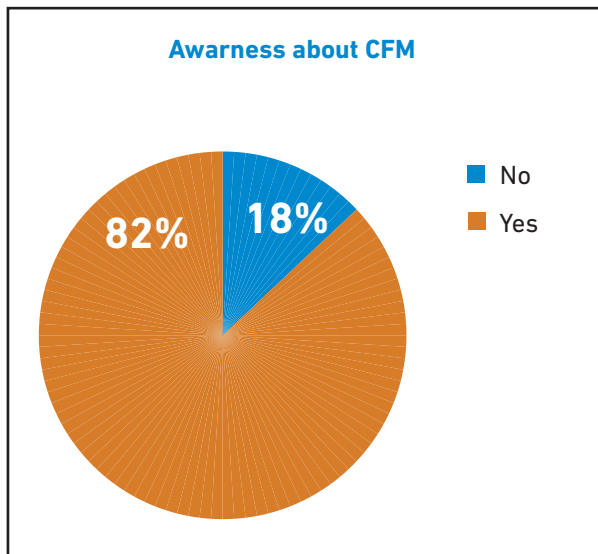


The vast majority of respondents (92 per cent) stated that CFW interventions considered the available time for women and men inside the household. All respondents agreed that CFW programmes provide equal pay to female and male participants. Nearly all respondents (98 per cent) stated that they received all relevant information about the CFW programme before starting work, while two per cent stated that they did not receive all the information.

Nearly three-quarters (73 per cent) of respondents stated that they had no concerns regarding their participation in CFW programmes or any other income generation projects. Eighteen per cent of respondents stated that they were afraid of society's negative perceptions and responses to women participating in CFW programmes. Other concerns regarding participation included time limitations such as not having enough time to work outside their homes and fear of being prevented from taking part.

Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM)

Eighty-two per cent of respondents demonstrated awareness about the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) available within Islamic Relief Yemen, while 18 per cent stated that they were unaware of this mechanism. All respondents who expressed awareness of the CFM stated that they had not raised any complaints regarding concerns or needs through the mechanism.



Key learning

- The Cash for Work programme was successful at achieving its core objectives: to place money directly into the hands of the most vulnerable people, strengthen community resilience and rehabilitate community assets.
- The Cash for Work programme was well received by participants and has multiple positive impacts on both individuals, families and communities.
- The most notable benefits for participants were in relation to increased income and enabling them to meet their essential food and non-food needs and those of their family.
- The most notable benefits for communities related to the construction and/or rehabilitation of community assets and increased community cohesion.
- While Cash for Work programmes provided clear benefits for all participants, participatory access to decision-making remains unequal. A majority of women are still not involved in discussions or decision-making processes about the type of CFW interventions in their communities. A significant majority of respondents stated that the CFW interventions provide suitable work opportunities for women in their communities, yet there remains a gap between women being able to access safe and suitable work opportunities and the ability of female rights-holders to input into community decision-making regarding these types of opportunities.
- PWDs continue to face a significant number of barriers to participation in CFW programmes. This was both highlighted and exacerbated by the inability of this study to identify CFW rights-holders with disabilities and that the selection criteria for the CFW programme did not specifically target those with disabilities.
- The Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on the majority of households, most notably in relation to a reduction in income and employment levels, in turn leading to reduced household consumption. While all respondents reported having some source of income, for the majority this income is either temporary or unreliable. As a result, CFW programmes are increasingly meeting essential needs and responding to income generation challenges among target rights-holders.
- CFW programmes did not appear to have had a significant impact on gender roles and responsibilities within the household. Women's roles continue to focus overwhelmingly on domestic tasks, while men play a very limited role in taking care of children or ill persons. Similarly, men continued to be the main breadwinners in the vast majority of households. While this role was shared between men and women in some households, there were very few households where women were the sole breadwinners.
- CFW programmes did not appear to have significantly altered the control of resources or decision-making within households. The vast majority of husbands maintained control over resources and decision-making as regards financial matters and assets, including selling, purchasing, borrowing or loaning money, property or other items. Men also maintained a high degree of control over women's freedom of movement.
- A vast majority of women reported widespread access to information through a variety of sources, although a significant minority were not aware of Islamic Relief Yemen's Complaints and Feedback Mechanism.

Key recommendations

- Cash for Work programmes are increasingly responding to and meeting essential needs. CFW programmes should be expanded in areas where conflict and other recent crises, notably the Covid-19 pandemic, have led to reduced income and employment opportunities and left greater numbers of people struggling to meet their essential needs.
- Efforts should be made to ensure CFW programmes target not just host communities struggling to meet their essential needs, but IDPs and those that are marginalised within communities. This means ensuring CFW interventions are proposed and initiated in areas where IDPs are present, notably urban settings. It follows that greater efforts should also be made to engage with community decision-making structures in communities where IDPs are present, to identify and better understand the needs of IDPs and marginalised members of the community and to target CFW interventions at them.
- Humanitarian organisations should work with existing community structures, such as the Society Committee, to ensure more equal access to discussions and decision-making regarding the focus and implementation of CFW interventions within communities. Humanitarian organisations should include equal access to participatory decision-making within the overall programme design and stipulate this in discussions with community decision-making bodies from the outset.
- More research should be undertaken to understand the specific barriers facing persons with disabilities both from participating in CFW programmes and decision-making processes regarding CFW interventions. Humanitarian organisations should explore whether CFW programmes need to be altered or alternative CFW programmes developed to specifically target and reach PWDs.
- Islamic Relief Yemen should aim to ensure the provision of information regarding the complaints and feedback mechanism, on an individual basis, to all rights-holders of CFW interventions.



Annex:

Data collection tool used.

Section: 1. Interview and Background Information المقابلة للبيانات الأساسية		
#	English questions	الأسئلة باللغة العربية
1	Interviewee name (optional):	اسم مدلي البيانات(اختياري):
2	Governorate: Lahj	المحافظة:
3	District: Almilah	المديرية:
4	Sub district:	العزلة:
5	Village:	القرية:
6	Phone number(optional):	رقم الهاتف (اختياري):
7	Interviewee relation in the family: 1. The husband/wife of the head of the family 2. One of the male adults in the family 3. One of the female adults in the family	صفة مدلي البيانات: زوج/زوجة رب الاسرة أحد البالغين في الاسرة أحد البالغات في الأسرة.
8	Does the household have ID? 1. Yes 2. No	هويته : هل ي/تملك وثيقة رسمية تثبت نعم 2- لا
9	If your answer is yes, what type of identity: 1. A new national card 2. An old national ID 3. Temporary national card 4. Family card 5. An election cards 6. Others, specify _____	الهوية: إذا كانت اجابتك نعم، ما نوع بطاقة وطنية جديده بطاقه وطنيه قديمة بطاقه وطنيه مؤقتة - استبيان بطاقة عائله بطاقة انتخابية بطاقة أخرى، حدد
	Interviewee age:	عمر مدلي البيانات:
	Interviewee gender: 1. Male 2. Female	النوع الاجتماعي لمدلي البيانات : ذكر -2 انثى

Section: 2. Family information بيانات عن الاسرة					
12		How many people are living with you?	Total	Male	Female
	a	Adult (between 18 to 59 years of age)			
	b	Children (under 5 years of age)			
	c	Children (between 5 to 9 years of age)			
	d	Children (10-17 years of age)			
	f	Older people (> 60 years of age)			
	g	Total number of persons living in your family			
	h	Number of pregnant or breastfeeding women in your household			
	i	Number of people with a disability			

	Section 3: Family state	حاله الاسرة
13	Family social status: 1. IDPs 2. HCs 3. Marginalised 4. Resident	ما نوع حالة الاسرة؟ اسرة نازحة اسرة مستضيفة اسرة مهمشة اسرة مقيمة
14	During displacement, where do you live now? 1. With relatives 2. Rental house 3. A camp for displaced people 4. School/governmental building 5. Random tents 6. An open public place 7. Others, specify _____	في حالة النزوح، اين تعيشون حالياً؟ مع الاقارب بيت للإيجار مخيم نازحين مدرسة / مبنى حكومي خيم عشوائية مكان عام مفتوح _____ أخرى، حدد
15	How long have you been displaced? 1. We were recently displaced (less than three months) 2. We were displaced from three months to a year ago 3. We were displaced more than a year ago	منذ متى وأنتم نازحون؟ (نرحنا مؤخرًا) (اقل من 3 أشهر نرحنا قبل 3 أشهر الى سنة نرحنا قبل أكثر من سنة
16	Where you have been displaced from?	من أي محافظة تم النزوح؟

	Section 4 interviewee measures of disability:	مقاييس القدرة لمديي البيانات
17	Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? 1. No - no difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot see at all	هل تجد صعوبة في الرؤية، حتى لو كنت ترتدي نظارة؟ أ. لا - لا توجد صعوبة ب. نعم - بعض الصعوبة ج. نعم - الكثير من الصعوبة د. لا يمكن أن تفعل على الإطلاق
18	Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? 1. No - no difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot hear at all	هل تجد صعوبة في السمع، حتى لو كنت تستخدم سماعة؟ أ. لا - لا توجد صعوبة ب. نعم - بعض الصعوبة ج. نعم - الكثير من الصعوبة د. لا يمكن أن تفعل على الإطلاق
19	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? 1. No - no difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all	هل تجد صعوبة في المشي أو صعود السلم؟ أ. لا - لا توجد صعوبة ب. نعم - بعض الصعوبة ج. نعم - الكثير من الصعوبة د. لا يمكن أن تفعل على الإطلاق
20	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? 1. No - no difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all	هل تجد صعوبة في التذكر أو التركيز؟ أ. لا - لا توجد صعوبة ب. نعم - بعض الصعوبة ج. نعم - الكثير من الصعوبة د. لا يمكن أن تفعل على الإطلاق
21	Do you have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? 1. No - no difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all	هل تجد صعوبة في الاعتناء بنفسك مثل غسل الملابس أو ارتداء الملابس؟ أ. لا - لا توجد صعوبة ب. نعم - بعض الصعوبة ج. نعم - الكثير من الصعوبة د. لا يمكن أن تفعل على الإطلاق
22	Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? 1. No - no difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all	باستخدام لغتك (لهجتك) المعتادة، هل تجد صعوبة في التواصل، على سبيل المثال الفهم أو الفهم؟ أ. لا - لا توجد صعوبة ب. نعم - بعض الصعوبة ج. نعم - الكثير من الصعوبة د. لا يمكن أن تفعل على الإطلاق

	Section 5: Gender roles	الادوار الجندرية
23	<p>Who is responsible for keeping the house clean and preparing food?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women 2. Women with disability 3. Men 4. Men with disability 5. Girl 6. Girl with disability 7. Boy 8. Boys with disability 9. Shared among women and men 10. Others, please specify _____ 	<p>من المسؤول عن نظافة المنزل وتحضير الطعام؟</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> أ. امرأة ب. أمراه من ذوي الإعاقة ج. رجل د. رجل من ذوي الإعاقة هـ. بنت و. فتاه من ذات الإعاقة ز. ولد ح. ولد من ذوي الإعاقة ط. مشترك بين النساء والرجال (.... ي. أخرى (حدد
24	<p>Who is responsible for taking care for the children and/or ill people?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women 2. Women with disability 3. Men 4. Men with disability 5. Girl 6. Girl with disability 7. Boy 8. Boys with disability 9. Shared among women and men 10. Others, please specify _____ 	<p>من المسؤول عن رعاية الأطفال و / أو المرضى؟</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> أ. امرأة ب. أمراه من ذوي الإعاقة ج. رجل د. رجل من ذوي الإعاقة هـ. بنت و. فتاه من ذات الإعاقة ز. ولد ح. ولد من ذوي الإعاقة ط. مشترك بين النساء والرجال (.... ي. أخرى (حدد
25	<p>Who's the responsible for earning money for the family? (breadwinning)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women 2. Women with disability 3. Men 4. Men with disability 5. Girl 6. Girl with disability 7. Boy 8. Boys with disability 9. Shared among women and men 10. Others, please specify _____ 	<p>من المسؤول عن جلب المال للعائلة؟ (المعييل)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> أ. امرأة ب. أمراه من ذوي الإعاقة ج. رجل د. رجل من ذوي الإعاقة هـ. بنت و. فتاه من ذات الإعاقة ز. ولد ح. ولد من ذوي الإعاقة ط. مشترك بين النساء والرجال (.... ي. أخرى (حدد

	Section 6: Resources	الموارد
26	Does the family have any source of income? 1. Yes, there is income 2. There is no income	هل تمتلك الأسرة أي مصدر دخل؟ نعم يوجد دخل لا يوجد دخل
27	If yes, what are the sources of income? (More than one answer can be chosen) 1. Daily wage worker 2. A farmer 3. Official salary 4. Small trade (selling firewood - hunting) 5. Large trade (owning a shop or trade) 6. Agricultural crop sales 7. Livestock sales (goats - cows - chickens) 8. Cash transfer from relatives 9. Cash for Work 10. In-kind assistance in exchange for work 11. Other, please specify _____	إذا كانت الإجابة نعم، ماهي مصادر (الدخل)؟ (يمكن اختيار أكثر من إجابة) عامل بالأجر اليومي مزارع راتب رسمي (التجارة الصغيرة (بيع حطب - صيد (التجارة الكبيرة (امتلاح محل او تجارة مبيعات المحاصيل الزراعية (مبيعات المواشي (ماعز - ابقار - دجاج الحوالات المالية من الأقارب النقد مقابل العمل المساعدات العينية مقابل العمل أخرى، حدد _____
28	Have you or your family affected by Covid-19? 1. Yes 2. No	هل تضررت /ي انت / ي او عائلتك من انتشار الكوفيد 19؟ نعم لا
29	If yes, how did the pandemic measures impact on the livelihoods or economic opportunities of the households? a) Loss of jobs b) Reduced working hours c) Decrease in income d) Increase the livelihoods opportunities e) Increase in your hygiene knowledge f) Other impact, please specify _____	إذا نعم كيف اثرت تدابير الوباء المذكور أعلاه على سبل العيش أو الفرص الاقتصادية للأسر: (أ) فقدان الوظائف (ب) ساعات عمل مخفضة (ج) انخفاض في الدخل (د) زيادة فرص كسب العيش (هـ) زيادة معرفتك بالنظافة (و) تأثير آخر، يرجى التحديد
30	How did your family cope with the new change? a) Reduced consumption b) Used savings c) Sale of productive assets such as livestock, land d) Borrowed money from relatives, friends e) Asked for remittance f) Other, please specify _____	كيف تأقلمت عائلتك مع التغيير الجديد بسبب الوباء المذكور اعلاه؟ (أ) تقليل الاستهلاك اليومي (غذاء او الاستغناء عن بعض الاحتياجات (ب) استخدام المدخرات (ج) بيع الأصول الإنتاجية مثل المواشي والأراضي (د) اقتراض المال من الأقارب والأصدقاء (هـ) طلب التحويل (و) أخرى، يرجى التحديد

	Section 7: Resources control HH	والتحكم في الموارد في الاسرة
31	Who owns the house? (If the house owned) 1. Wife 2. Husband 3. Shared 4. Other, please specify _____	من يمتلك المنزل؟ (إذا كان المنزل ملك زوجة الزوج مشترك أخرى (حدد
32	Who owns the land? (If they own land) 1. Wife 2. Husband 3. Shared 4. Other, please specify _____	من يملك الأرض؟ (إذا كان لديهم أرض أو ماشية زوجة الزوج مشترك أخرى (حدد
33	Who owns the livestock? (If they own livestock) 1. Wife 2. Husband 3. Shared 4. Other, please specify _____	من يملك الثروة الحيوانية؟ (إذا كان لديهم أرض أو ماشية زوجة الزوج مشترك أخرى (حدد
34	Who decides on selling the land or livestock or farm's products? 1. Wife 2. Husband 3. Shared 4. Other, please specify _____	من يقرر بيع الأرض أو الماشية أو منتجات المزرعة؟ زوجة الزوج مشترك أخرى (حدد
35	Who decides on buying the land or livestock or farm's products? 1. Wife 2. Husband 3. Shared 4. Other, please specify _____	من يقرر شراء الأرض أو الماشية أو منتجات المزرعة؟ زوجة الزوج مشترك أخرى (حدد
36	Who decides on the expenditures for inside the house (food/health/ hygiene/) needs? 1. Wife 2. Husband 3. Shared 4. Other, please specify _____	من الذي يقرر النفقات داخل المنزل (الغذاء / الصحة / النظافة)؟ زوجة الزوج مشترك أخرى (حدد
37	Who decides to borrow or lend money? (Borrow money, item for the house, food) 1. Wife 2. Husband 3. Shared 4. Other, please specify _____	من يقرر الاقتراض أو العكس؟ (استعارة المال، اي ماده للمنزل، طعام زوجة الزوج مشترك أخرى (حدد

	Section 7: Resources control HH	والتحكم في الموارد في الاسرة
38	Who decides to go outside the home, to health centers or visiting someone? 1. Wife 2. Husband 3. Shared 4. Others, please specify _____	من يقرر الذهاب خارج المنزل او المراكز الصحية أو زيارة شخص ما؟ زوجة الزوج مشترك أخرى (حدد)
39	Who decides to participate in humanitarian projects? 1. Wife 2. Husband 3. Shared 4. Other, please specify _____	من يقرر المشاركة في المشاريع الإنسانية؟ زوجة الزوج مشترك أخرى (حدد)
40	Who decides to purchase household items, such as TV? 1. Wife 2. Husband 3. Shared 4. Other, please specify _____	من يقرر شراء اي مائه للبيت، مثل التلفزيون؟ زوجة الزوج مشترك أخرى (حدد)
41	Who decides to purchase personal needs such as clothes? 1. Wife 2. Husband 3. Shared 4. Other, please specify _____	من يقرر شراء اي احتياجات شخصية مثل الملابس؟ زوجة الزوج مشترك أخرى (حدد)
42	(For women) Who decides on buying sanitary pads? 1. Wife 2. Husband 3. Shared 4. Other, please specify _____	من يقرر شراء الفوط الصحية (للنساء)؟ زوجة الزوج مشترك أخرى (حدد)
43	Who decides on taking measurements or precautions against coronavirus? 1. Wife 2. Husband 3. Shared 4. Other, please specify _____	من يقرر اتخاذ الاجراءات والاحتياطات ضد فيروس كورونا؟ زوجة الزوج مشترك أخرى (حدد)
44	Any changes in the decision making compared to previous three years?	اي تغير في صناعة القرار مقارنة ما قبل ثلاث سنوات؟

	Section 8 Access to information	الوصول للمعلومة
45	<p>Have you heard of any organisation interventions and activities in your area?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	<p>هل سمعت عن أي تدخلات وأنشطة منظمة في منطقتك؟</p> <p>نعم، لا،</p>
46	<p>What is your source of information about organisation interventions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My husband 2. My wife 3. The neighbours 4. Radio 5. TV 6. Messages from telecommunication companies 7. Internet 8. Boards on the roads/public buildings 9. NGOs 10. No information about coronavirus 11. Other, please specify_____ 	<p>ما هو مصدر معلوماتك حول تدخلات المنظمة؟</p> <p>زوجي زوجتي الجيران مذياع تلفزيون رسائل من شركات الاتصالات إنترنت لوحات على الطرق / المباني العامة المنظمات غير الحكومية لا توجد معلومات حول فيروس كورونا غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد)</p>
47	<p>What was your source of information about coronavirus, at first?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My husband 2. My wife 3. The neighbors 4. Radio 5. TV 6. Messages from telecommunication companies 7. Internet 8. Boards on the roads/public buildings 9. NGOs 10. No information about coronavirus 11. Other, please specify_____ 	<p>ما هو مصدر معلوماتك حول فيروس كورونا في اول مره؟</p> <p>زوجي زوجتي الجيران مذياع تلفزيون رسائل من شركات الاتصالات إنترنت لوحات على الطرق / المباني العامة المنظمات غير الحكومية لا توجد معلومات حول فيروس كورونا غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد)</p>
48	<p>Do you know the prevention measures against coronavirus?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	<p>هل تعرف اجراءات الوقاية ضد فيروس كورونا؟</p> <p>نعم، لا،</p>

	Section 9 Community participation	المشاركة المجتمعية
49	Have you been involved in discussions and decision-making processes about organisation interventions in your community? 1. Yes, how? 2. No, why?	هل شاركت في المناقشات وعمليات صنع القرار حول تدخلات المنظمة في مجتمعك؟ نعم، كيف؟ لا، لماذا؟
50	Have you been involved in discussions and decision-making processes about coronavirus in your community? 1. Yes 2. No	هل شاركت في المناقشات وعمليات صنع القرار حول فيروس كوفيد في مجتمعك؟ نعم، لا،
51	Had you been member of any community group or committee 1. Yes 2. No	هل كنت عضوًا في أي مجموعة أو لجنة مجتمعية نعم، لا،
52	What are the barriers do they think that prevent PWDs from participating in the committees' decision-making?	ما هي العوائق التي يعتقدون أنها تمنع الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة من المشاركة في صنع القرار في اللجان؟

	Section 10 Cash for Work interventions	التدخلات في النقد مقابل العمل
53	Had you or one of your family members worked in cash for work projects? 1. Yes 2. No	هل عملت او عمل أحد افراد اسرتك في مشاريع النقد مقابل العمل؟ نعم لا
54	If yes, for which interventions: 1. Agricultural terraces rehabilitation 2. Construction/rehabilitation water tanks 3. Construction/rehabilitation roads 4. Construction/rehabilitation water channels 5. Others, please specify _____	إذا نعم، لاي تدخل في النقد مقابل العمل؟ إعادة تأهيل المدرجات الزراعية بناء او إعادة تأهيل خزانات المياه بناء او إعادة تأهيل الطرق بناء او إعادة تأهيل قنوات المياه ...أخرى، اذكرها
55	Do you consider Cash for Work a beneficial project for you and your community? 1. Yes 2. No	هل تعتبر مشاريع النقد مقابل مهمه او مقبده لك او لمجتمعك؟ نعم لا
56	If yes, what do you think are the benefits of the CFW projects for your household and for your community? a) Increase in income b) Rehabilitation of communal assets c) Increased social cohesion, d) Other, please specify _____	إذا نعم بماذا استفدت او استفادت اسرتك او مجتمعك من مشاريع النقد مقابل العمل؟ أ) زيادة الدخل ب) إعادة تأهيل الأصول المجتمعية ج) زيادة التماسك الاجتماعي د) أخرى، يرجى التحديد
57	If no, why would you think that the CFW is not a benefited project? a) The cash amount is not covering the basic needs b) There is more benefited project c) I am unable to participate in the project works d) Other, please specify _____	إذا لا لماذا تعتقد ان مشاريع النقد مقابل العمل ليست بالمشاريع المهمة؟ أ) المبلغ النقدي لا يغطي الاحتياجات الأساسية ب) هناك المزيد من المشاريع المستفيدة ج) لا أستطيع المشاركة في أعمال المشروع د) أخرى، يرجى التحديد
58	How did you spend the money received from Cash for Work? (Can be more than option) 1. Food 2. Medicine 3. Saved all 4. Saved part 5. Invested in project 6. Other, please specify _____	كيف صرفت المبلغ المستلم من النقد مقابل العمل؟ (يمكن اختيار أكثر من خيار) للغذاء للعلاج احتفظت بكل المبلغ احتفظت بجزء من المبلغ استثمرت به أخرى، اذكرها
59	Did you participate in selecting the type of cash for work intervention? 1. Yes 2. No	هل تمت مشاركتك في اختيار نوع التدخل او النشاط في النقد مقابل العمل؟ نعم لا
60	Do you wish to have another intervention for Cash for Work? 1. Yes 2. No	هل كنت تتمنى تدخلات مختلفه في النقد مقابل العمل؟ نعم لا

	Section 10 Cash for Work interventions	التدخلات في النقد مقابل العمل
61	If yes, what type of cash for work interventions or projects that can benefit you and your community?	إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم، ما هي التدخلات التي يمكن أن تناسب النقد مقابل العمل أو المشاريع الأخرى وستفيدك أنت ومجتمعك؟
62	Were the CFW projects accessible to women, men and older girls and boys and did the projects provide safe opportunities for these groups? 1. Yes 2. No	هل كانت مشاريع النقد مقابل العمل متاحة للنساء والرجال والفتيات والفتيان الأكبر سنًا وتوفر فرصًا آمنة؟ نعم لا
63	Were the CFW interventions suitable for women in your area? 1. Yes 2. No	هل كانت مشاريع النقد مقابل العمل مناسبة لأعمال النساء في المنطقة نعم لا
64	Did the CFW intervention consider time limits and other household demands of men and women? 1. Yes 2. No	هل يتم أخذ وقت انشغال المرأة أو الرجل داخل البيت في عين الاعتبار عند العمل؟ نعم لا
65	Did the CFW schemes provide equal pay to female and male participants? 1. Yes, 2. No,	هل توفر برامج النقد مقابل العمل أجرًا متساويًا للمشاركين من الإناث والذكور؟ نعم لا
66	Did you receive all information about the CFW scheme before starting the work? 1. Yes 2. No	هل تلقيت جميع المعلومات حول مشاريع النقد مقابل العمل قبل بدء العمل؟ نعم لا
67	Do you have any concerns regarding participation in Cash for Work or any other projects such as income generation? (This question should be asked to ascertain any fears of domestic violence or the reputation of a woman or person with a disability working outside the home. Options for the data collector: Interventions are not appropriate, family prevent his/her participation, fear of any domestic violence, decision on type of assistance is limited to the husband/ wife, there is no time to work fear of societal stigma)	هل هناك أي مخاوف من الاشتراك كمستفيد/ة في مشاريع النقد مقابل العمل أو في أي تدخلات أخرى مثل مشاريع المدرة للدخل؟ يسأل هذا السؤال لمعرفة أي مخاوف من عنف أسري أو سمعه مجتمعيه للمرأة أو الشخص ذات الإعاقة للعمل خارج المنزل، خيارات لجامع البيانات: (التدخلات غير مناسبة، يمنع له/ا المشاركة، الخوف من صانع القرار في المنزل مثل العنف، المساعدة تعود للزوج/ة في المنزل، لا يوجد وقت للعمل في أعمال غير المنزل، الخوف من المجتمع

	Section 11 Complaints mechanism	آلية الشكاوى
68	Are you familiar with the complaints and suggestions mechanism (feedback)? 1. Yes 2. No	هل أنت على دراية بالآلية الشكاوى والمقترحات (التغذية الراجعة)? نعم لا
69	If yes, did you use it? 1. Yes 2. No	إذا كانت الإجابة نعم، هل استخدمتها? نعم لا
70	Did you raise any complaints regarding previous concerns or needs through the Islamic Relief Yemen complaints mechanism?	هل قدمت أي شكاوى بخصوص مخاوف أو احتياجات سابقة من خلال آلية الشكاوى IRY?



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