



Islamic Relief Yemen

A gendered analysis on Cash for Work programming in Hudayda

Executive Summary

The Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) funded Cash for Work programme in Yemen focuses on the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) and WASH sectors to build upon Islamic Relief Yemen's previous programming and work with local communities in the targeted areas of Hudayda and Lahj.

This study aims to assess the inclusion and participation of different community members in Cash for Work programming in the FSL sectors in Hudayda. The study aims to understand participants' needs and the most effective methods of inclusion and to identify any barriers in the participation of different community members, to learn lessons and identify best practice for future humanitarian programming in Yemen.

Individual interviews were conducted with 229 participants from Hudayda. The study demonstrates that Cash for Work programmes delivers clear benefits for participants, most notably in relation to increased income and enabling participants to meet basic needs. The impact of Cash for Work in increasing community cohesion is less evident.

The study also shows that participants in Cash for Work programmes do not have equal participatory access to community decision-making. Community committees can be dominated by powerful members and greater efforts need to be undertaken, prior to and during the implementation of Cash for Work programmes, to ensure the inclusion and participation of all members of the community, in particular women, the elderly and persons with disabilities (PWDs).

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Introduction



About Islamic Relief Yemen

Islamic Relief has been working in Yemen since 1998, implementing programmes in 17 of Yemen's 21 governorates. These programmes have reached at least 25% of Yemen's population that are in acute need, across multiple sectors, including Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), Child Protection, Health and Nutrition. These programmes have been implemented with the support of a range of donors, including The United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), The Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and a number of Islamic Relief country partners.

Islamic Relief Yemen's work is made possible due to a combination of the organisation's long-standing presence in Yemen, its geographical presence across the country, with nine local field offices, good communications channels, coordination with all actors, a high level of acceptance by both local communities and local authorities within Yemen and support from Islamic Relief Worldwide's Programme Quality Teams.

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 six-year old 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. Recent estimates suggest that up to 70 percent of the country's population now faces hunger.¹

Lack of access to a secure income and loss of livelihoods means families struggle to purchase basic food and domestic items. The resulting lack of household cash negatively impacts overall community resilience, while the ongoing conflict continues to push up food prices and render greater numbers of people below the poverty line.

In this context, Cash for Work programmes are designed to place money directly into the hands of the most vulnerable people to purchase essential goods, including basic food and medicine. By providing secure and continuous income, Cash for Work is also designed to strengthen community resilience and rehabilitate community assets, providing a lifeline for individual households and vulnerable communities.

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

About The Cash for Work Programme

The SIDA-funded Cash for Work programme in Yemen focuses on the FSL and WASH sectors to build upon Islamic Relief Yemen's previous programming and work with local communities in the targeted areas of Hudayda and Lahj. The programme aims to work directly with those in acute need in these governorates, as outlined in Islamic Relief Yemen's humanitarian response plan.

Islamic Relief takes into consideration protection mainstreaming in the design and implementation of food assistance, agricultural, and livelihood activities in non-discriminatory and impartial ways that promote the safety, dignity and integrity of vulnerable people receiving assistance.

As food security and WASH programmes are considered a priority for people in acute need, the Cash for Work programme is intended to support efforts to increase access to food for highly vulnerable families and restore and maintain sustainable water and sanitation systems, particularly in high-risk areas. The livelihood 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 Cash for Work programme intends to reach nearly 48,000 beneficiaries across the governorates of Hudayda and Lahj.

The programme aims to deliver the following outcomes:

- Enhanced vulnerable households' independence and self-reliance and community resilience through the provision of livelihood opportunities and agricultural inputs.
- Improved access to safe drinking water and better hygiene practices in the targeted communities.
- A reduction in the spread of Acute Water Diarrheal disease.



PROJECT TARGET

Governorate	Target Beneficiaries	Girls	Boys	Women	Men
Hudayda	37,800	9,450	9,828	9,072	9,450
Lahj	10,080	2,520	2,621	2,419	2,520

Study Objectives:

This study aims to assess the inclusion and participation of different community members in Cash for Work programming in the food security and livelihood sectors. The study aims to understand participants' needs and the most effective methods of inclusion and to identify any barriers in the participation of different community members, to learn lessons and identify best practice for future humanitarian programming in Yemen.

Islamic Relief Yemen intends to continue implementing Cash for Work programmes in the same governorates and sub districts of Yemen. The learnings from this study will inform future programme design, including highlighting best practices, identifying programme gaps and any additional future needs.

The study's specific goals are to:

- Assess the ability of different family members to participate within Islamic Relief Yemen projects and Cash for Work interventions.
- Explore roles and responsibilities, resource control and access to information within Yemeni households that participated in Cash for Work programmes, including any changes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated crises, e.g. growing income and food insecurity.
- Measure the participation of different members of the family within the community.
- Assess levels of satisfaction among different family members and the community with Cash for Work interventions and identify potential future Cash for Work programme developments to increase satisfaction levels and benefits for participants.
- Identify any protection and risk factors for different family members in relation to Cash for Work programmes.



Methodology

The study targeted SIDA project beneficiaries in Cash for Work programming in Bayt Al Faqiah and Zabid in Hudayda.

229 participants were asked to respond to a survey consisting of 70 questions, broken down into 11 categories:

- Background information about the household
- Household demographic information, including family disaggregation
- Household status, e.g. Internally Displaced Persons, Host Communities or Marginalised
- Measurement of disability
- Gender roles and household responsibilities for different family members
- Access to resources and resource control inside the household
- Access to information
- Community participation
- Intervention in Cash for Work
- Complaint mechanism

Individual interviews were conducted with all participants to ensure the findings were based on information gathered directly from different family members and to provide an accurate evaluation of the inclusion of these members and different parts of the community.

Study Limitations:

There are a number of limitations to this study's findings, most notably in relation to the inclusion of different family members due to a lack of access to some family members. Limitations to the study include:

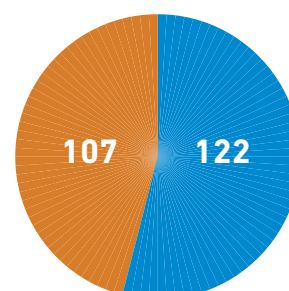
- Field visit permits were often difficult to obtain from local authorities in Hudayda due to the sensitivity of conducting surveys among target participants, in particular as regards gender-related questions.
- It was extremely difficult to identify target respondents with disabilities. The selection criteria for the Cash for Work programme does not specifically target those with disabilities.
- The amount of time allotted for the study was short due to time pressures and the study's objective of measuring inclusion immediately following the programme's implementation, to inform future programming.
- The project itself was subject to challenges in obtaining the relevant authorities' approval, which reduced the amount of time available to undertake the study and to measure the inclusion of participants.

Participant Breakdown

City	District Name	# Of Actual Programme Beneficiaries	#Total of Survey Participants	# male participants	# female participants
Hudayda	Bayt Al Faqiah	650	122	87	35
	Zabid	600	107	81	26

Survey participants

- Bayt Al Faqiah
- Zabid



Participant Demographics

Total Participants

Gender	Number	Percentage
Female	61	27%
Male	168	73%
Total	229	100%

Family Social Status

Social Status	Number	Percentage
IDPs	7	2%
Host Community	334	96%
Marginalised	7	2%
	348	100%

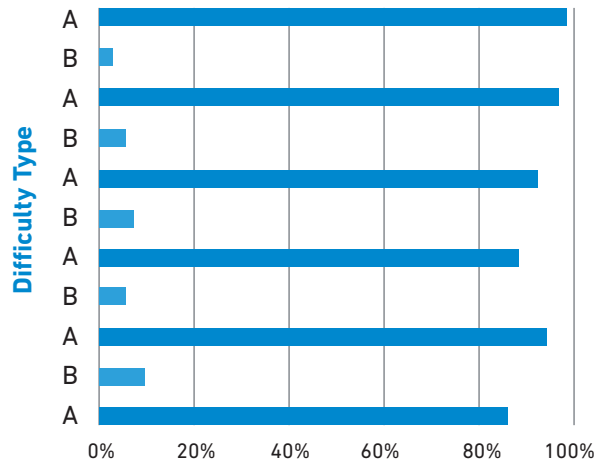
Barriers to Participation

The survey contained Washington Group questions to identify the abilities of participants and any barriers to participation, including:

- Difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses.
- Difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid.
- Difficulty walking or climbing step.
- Difficulty remembering or concentrating.
- Difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing.
- Difficulty communicating, such as understanding or being understood (Using the usual (customary) language).

Participant Responses

Difficulty type	Ability	%
Seeing	A. No - no difficulty	93%
	B. Yes - some difficulty	6%
Hearing	A. No - no difficulty	96%
	B. Yes - some difficulty	4%
Walking	A. No - no difficulty	94%
	B. Yes - some difficulty	5%
Concentrating	A. No - no difficulty	96%
	B. Yes - some difficulty	4%
Self-Care	A. No - no difficulty	99%
	B. Yes - some difficulty	1%
Communication	A. No - no difficulty	100%



Survey Findings



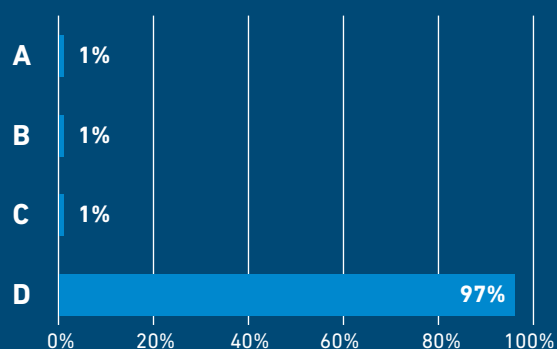
Gender roles

- Roles and responsibilities in the family

In Hudayda, the overwhelming majority of participants (97%) stated that women are responsible for keeping the house clean and preparing the food. A greater number of men and women share responsibility for taking care of children and/or ill family members – 44% of women take on this responsibility, compared to 8% of men, while 47% of men and women share this responsibility.

Men remain predominantly responsible for income generation. 75% of men and 4% of women are solely responsible for earning money for the family, while 16% of men and women share this responsibility. In 3% of households, men with disabilities have this responsibility, while in 2% of households it is the responsibility of boys.

Responsible for keeping the house clean and preparing food, in Hudida



- A. Girl
- B. Men
- C. Women with disability
- D. Women

Source of income and the impact of COVID-19

While over half of respondent families (54%) had a source of income, 91% of these are dependent on Cash for Work and 8% on daily wages.

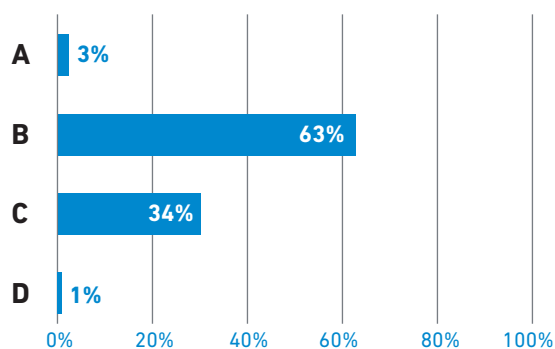
28% of interviewees had been affected by COVID-19, with the vast majority (86%) seeing their income decrease and 7% of respondents losing their jobs.

In response to the impact of COVID-19, 49% of respondents reduced their consumption to cope with the effects of the pandemic; 43% borrowed money from friends or relatives; 6% sold their assets and 3% used their savings.

Access to and control over resources

Husbands maintain access to and control over resources, but ownership of assets is often shared between the husband and wife. While the majority of husbands (63%) own the house, 34% of respondents stated that this is shared between the husband and wife. Similarly, while 44% of respondents stated that the land is owned by the husband, in 38% of households this ownership is shared, while 38% of respondents stated that ownership of livestock is shared, compared to 50% of households where livestock is owned by the husband.

Who own the house? In Hudida



- A. Wife
- B. Husband
- C. Shared
- D. Others

Decision making

The majority of respondents stated that the husband retains control over decision making, particularly in relation to the sale of land (55% stated that this is the husband's decision compared to 34% of households where the decision is shared and 4% where it is the wife's decision) and the purchase of land, livestock and/or farm products (74% of respondents stated this is the husband's decision as opposed to 19% of households where the decision is shared and 7% where this is the wife's decision).

As regards domestic household expenditures, e.g. food, health and hygiene needs, a greater percentage of these decisions are shared between husband and wife (36%) or are solely the wife's decision (18%) as opposed to being the husband's decision (45%).

68% of respondents stated that the husband took decisions about borrowing or loaning money for household items, while 22% of households shared the decision and 8% of respondents stated that this is the wife's decision.

Movement and personal needs

Overall, the majority of decisions on movement are taken by the husband. 61% of respondents stated that going outside to visit others or for personal needs, such as visiting a health centre, is the husband's decision, while 33% of households shares the decision and in 6% of households this is the wife's decision. Similarly, as regards participation in humanitarian aids or programmes, 58% responded that this is the husband's decision, compared to 38% of households where the decision is shared and 4% where it is taken by the wife.

Decisions regarding purchasing of household items are shared in the majority of households (45%), while 38% of respondents stated that this is the husband's decision and 17% that this is the wife's decision.

As regards personal needs and purchasing sanitary pads, the wife takes these decisions in the majority of households (43% and 77% respectively) while these are the husband's decision in a small percentage of households (19% and 5% respectively).

Taking precautions against COVID-19

A significant majority of households share these decisions (74%), while 22% of respondents stated that the husband takes these decisions and 3% that this is the wife's decision.

99% of the respondents acknowledged measures to prevent infection from COVID-19.

Changes in decision-making responsibilities

All participants responded that there is no change in decision-making responsibilities in comparison to the previous three years.

Access to information

Awareness of humanitarian organisations' activities

95% of respondents were aware of the interventions and activities of humanitarian organisations in the area.

Sources of Information

Respondents expressed a variety of sources of information: 33% received information from direct messages to their phone; 20% from their neighbours; 19% from local authorities; 14% from television; 5% from their husbands; 5% from other sources; 2% from the radio; and 1% from their wife.

Female respondents' sources of information were equally varied, although a significant majority stated that they received information predominantly from their neighbours.

Women's source of information

- 18% from their husband;
- 39% from their neighbours;
- 2% from the radio;
- 7% from the television;
- 31% from messages from telecommunication companies to their phone;
- 1% from other sources;
- 2% from the Sheik (religious or tribal leader).

In terms of sources of information regarding COVID-19, respondents again relied on a variety of information sources: 41% of respondents received information from direct messages to their phone; 36% from the television; 16% from their neighbours; 3% from the radio; 2% from the television and phone messages; 1% from their wife; 1% from both the radio and television; and 1% from the internet.

As with sources of information more generally, the largest percentage of female respondents stated that they received information from their neighbours.

Women's source of information regarding COVID-19

- 2% from their husband;
- 22% from their neighbours;
- 2% from the radio;
- 38% from the television;
- 35% from messages from telecommunication companies to their phone;
- 1% from the internet.

Community participation

Humanitarian organisation's interventions in the community

3% of respondents (11 % of women and 6% of men) are participating in discussions and decision-making processes within humanitarian organisation's interventions in their community.

Respondents that are not participating in decision-making processes identified a variety of reasons, most commonly that they are not the decision-makers in the area (13%), or that they are not from the social characters in the area (12%), not educated (8%), that they are IDPs or marginalised (2%) or that they are elderly (1%)

Decision-making processes regarding COVID-19

47% of respondents were a member or the community group or committee, yet despite this, 91% of respondents stated that they were not involved in discussions and decision-making processes regarding COVID-19 in their community.

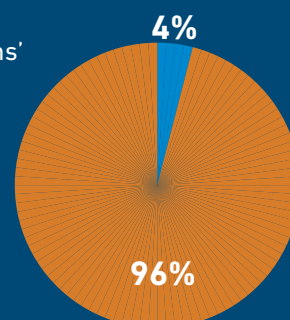


Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

The vast majority of respondents stated that there are barriers to participation for PWDs (86%) compared to 13% of respondents who stated that there are no barriers to prevent PWDs from participating in the committees' decision-making processes.

Involving in decision-making in organisations' interventions

- Yes
- No



Cash for Work Programming

Benefits of Cash for Work

The overwhelming majority of respondents stated that Cash for Work increased income (84%). The broader benefits of Cash for Work were less acknowledged by respondents, with 9% stating that Cash for Work provided benefits through the rehabilitation of community assets and increased social cohesion.

Female respondents stated that they benefited from increased income and a greater ability to provide for and meet basic needs. Men identified the same benefits but that Cash for Work also provided additional opportunities and supported the construction and/or rehabilitation of community assets.

Disadvantages of Cash for Work

While Cash for Work increased the income of participants, the vast majority (83%) of respondents also stated that the amount of money received from the Cash for Work programme did not cover their basic needs. 17% of respondents stated that the programme did not cover their basic needs and that they felt other projects would be more beneficial.

Expenditure of Cash for Work income

In Hudayda, the majority of respondents stated that the income received from Cash for Work was spent on food (48%) and medicine (39%). 7% of respondents spend the money on other items, such as agricultures and debt spend, while 5% invested it in projects and 1% on savings.

In terms of selecting the type of work to be undertaken in the community as part of Cash for Work programming 26% of respondents (9% of women and 17% of men) had participated in the selection of the intervention.

A significant majority (67%) of respondents (27% of women and 56% of men) wanted different interventions under cash for work, focusing on providing solar panels, digging wells and drainage for rain water.

Protection measures regarding Cash for Work interventions

The overwhelming majority (88%) of respondents (29% of which were women and 59% men) stated that Cash for Work projects are accessible and provide safe opportunities for all community members.

Suitability of Cash for Work projects

89% of respondents (30% of which were women and 59% men) stated that Cash for Work projects suit the needs of women. However, the majority of respondents (61% - of which 15% were women and 46% men) also stated that Cash for Work interventions do not consider the amount of available time for women and men alongside their domestic roles and responsibilities.

Equal Payments

88% of respondents agreed that Cash for Work projects provided equal payment for all participants. All women agreed that Cash for Work provided equal payment while 12% of male respondents disagreed, as they described as being in line with women's household responsibilities.

Provision of Information and complaints and feedback mechanism

Nearly all respondents (96%) stated that they received all relevant information about the Cash for Work programme before it commenced. 4% of men disagreed with this statement.

All respondents (100%) stated that they had no concerns regarding participation in Cash for Work programming. All respondents (100%) also stated that they are familiar with the complaints and suggestions mechanism (feedback) and that no complaint had been raised regarding previous concerns or needs through the Islamic Relief Yemen complaint mechanism.

Key Learnings



- The Cash for Work programme delivers clear benefits for participants, most notably in relation to increased income and enabling participants to meet basic needs. The programme is well received by participants and also has a positive impact on the construction and/or rehabilitation of community assets. However, the impact of Cash for Work in increasing community cohesion is less evident from the results of this study.
- While almost half of the respondents had a source of income, the majority were dependent on daily wages and therefore temporary sources of income. Respondents reported a lesser degree of income security in Hudayda when compared to the south of the country.
- Participants in Cash for Work programmes do not have equal participatory access to community decision making. Community committees can be dominated by powerful members, such as a Sheik or other prominent individuals from within the community, who have a disproportionate impact on decision making and which leads to an imbalance of power within the community committees.
- Women's roles continue to focus on domestic tasks. Men play a very limited role in taking care of children or ill persons. Men largely continue to be the breadwinners. While this role is shared between men and women in some households, there are very few households where women are the sole breadwinners.
- The study showed a large percentage of husbands maintain control over resources and decision making as regards financial matters and assets, including selling, purchasing, borrowing or loaning property or other items. Men also maintain a high degree of control over women's freedom of movement.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a reduction in income and employment levels, in turn leading to reduced household consumption.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has not impacted the extent of the husband's control over the household and decision making within the household.
- Both male and female respondents to the survey expressed the need for greater rehabilitation and ownership of community assets, potentially reflecting a common perception that Cash for Work programmes are focused on community assets only.
- Different members of the community accessed information about Cash for Work programmes and other humanitarian initiatives in a variety of ways.

Key Recommendations



- There is a need to reduce the gender gap among the beneficiaries by increasing equal participation from the community, particularly in relation to community decision-making and control over resources. Islamic Relief Yemen should prioritise increasing the numbers of female staff and volunteers operating in the field to increase access to and develop greater understanding as regards the needs of different members of the community. Including more women in cash for work programming should go hand in hand with extensive risk assessment to avoid causing harm.
- Islamic Relief Yemen should focus on building the capacity of all staff and volunteers working in the field, including ensuring all staff receive gender and inclusion training as a priority.
- The survey findings showed that women tended to outline the same needs from Cash for Work interventions as men. Prior to the implementation of Cash for Work programming, Islamic Relief Yemen and other humanitarian actors should undertake engagement with different members of the community to identify the most effective methods to explore and meet the needs of all members of the community, with a particular focus on the inclusion of women, elderly persons and PWDs.
- To strengthen inclusion and engagement among all members of the community, as well as community cohesion, efforts should be made to ensure the provision of information regarding Cash for Work programmes and community decision-making mechanisms to all members of the community, including the role of community committees and how to become a member of those committees.
- Additional resources and attention should be paid to increasing community awareness regarding feedback mechanisms and safeguarding to ensure active engagement from women and other community members.
- Community committees should address the imbalance of power and ensure an equal distribution of power among their members. Committees should include representatives of all members of a community, including women, the elderly and PWDs, to ensure the committee's decisions take into account and respond to the needs and concerns of all members of the community.
- Cash for Work is an effective method to transfer money and provide a sustainable income to those most in need, as determined by the communities themselves. Community committees should therefore include the type of work selection for Cash for Work programmes in the community committee's Terms of Reference (TOR), to ensure consultation of all members, or representatives of all members, of the community.
- Assets in Cash for Work programmes should be selected as close as possible to beneficiaries' homes, to ensure safe and equal access to those assets, particularly for women, the elderly and PWDs.

Annex:

Data collection tool used.

Section 1: Background Information	
1	Interviewee Name (optional):
2	Governorate:
3	District:
4	Sub District:
5	Village:
6	Phone Number(optional):
7	Interviewee relation to family members: a. The husband / wife head of the family b. One of the male adults in the family c. One of the female adults in the family.
8	Do you have an ID? a. Yes b. No
9	If your answer is yes, what type of identity: a. A new national card b. An old national ID c. Temporary national card d. Family card e. An election card f. Others, specify _____ g. None

Section 3: Family status	
13	Family Social status: a. IDPs b. HCs c. Marginalized
14	During displacement, where do you live now? a. With relatives b. Rental house c. A camp for displaced people d. School / governmental building e. Random tents f. An open public place g. Others, specify _____
15	How long have you been displaced? a. We were recently displaced (less than 3 months) b. We were displaced 3 months to a year ago c. We were displaced more than a year ago
16	Where you have been displaced from?

Section 2: Family information	
10	Gender: a. Male b. Female
11	Your age range:
12	How many people are living with you?
	a Adults (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 lactating women in your household
i Number of people with a disability	

Section 4: Disability inclusion	
17	<p>Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?</p> <p>a. No - no difficulty b. Yes – some difficulty c. Yes – a lot of difficulty d. Cannot do at all</p>
18	<p>Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?</p> <p>a. No - no difficulty b. Yes – some difficulty c. Yes – a lot of difficulty d. Cannot do at all</p>
19	<p>Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?</p> <p>a. No - no difficulty b. Yes – some difficulty c. Yes – a lot of difficulty d. Cannot do at all</p>
20	<p>Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?</p> <p>a. No - no difficulty b. Yes – some difficulty c. Yes – a lot of difficulty d. Cannot do at all</p>
21	<p>Do you have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?</p> <p>a. No - no difficulty b. Yes – some difficulty c. Yes – a lot of difficulty d. Cannot do at all</p>
22	<p>Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?</p> <p>a. No - no difficulty b. Yes – some difficulty c. Yes – a lot of difficulty d. Cannot do at all</p>

Section 5: Gender roles	
23	<p>Who is responsible for keeping the house clean and preparing food?</p> <p>a. Women b. Women with disability c. Men d. Men with disability e. Girls f. Girls with disability g. Boys h. Boys with disability i. Shared among women and men j. Others specify,</p>
24	<p>Who is responsible for taking care of the children and/or ill people?</p> <p>a. Women b. Women with disability c. Men d. Men with disability e. Girls f. Girl with disability g. Boys h. Boys with disability i. Shared among women and men j. Others specify,</p>
25	<p>Who is responsible for bringing money for the family? (breadwinning)</p> <p>a. Women b. Women with disability c. Men d. Men with disability e. Girls f. Girl with disability g. Boys h. Boys with disability i. Shared among women and men j. Others specify,</p>

Section 6: Resources	
26	Does the family have any source of income? a. Yes, there is income b. There is no income
27	If yes, what are the sources of income? (More than one answer can be chosen) a. Daily wage worker b. Farmer c. Official salary d. Small trade (selling firewood - hunting) e. Large trade (owning a shop or trade) f. Agricultural crop sales g. Livestock sales (goats - cows - chickens) h. Cash transfer from relatives i. Cash for work j. In-kind assistance in exchange for work k. Other, specify _____
28	Have you or your family been affected by Covid-19? a. Yes, b. No
29	If Yes, how did the aforementioned 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
30	How did your family cope with the new change? a) reduced consumption b) use savings c) sale of productive assets such as livestock, land, d) borrow money from relatives, friends, e) ask for remittance, f) others, please specify

Section 7: Household control of resource	
31	Who owns the house? (if the house owned) a. Wife b. Husband c. Shared d. Others specify
32	Who owns the land? (if they had a land) a. Wife b. Husband c. Shared d. Others specify
33	Who owns the livestock? (if they had a livestock) a. Wife b. Husband c. Shared d. Others specify
34	Who decide selling the land or livestock or farm's products? a. Wife b. Husband c. Shared d. Others specify
35	Who decide buying the land or livestock or farm's products? a. Wife b. Husband c. Shared d. Others specify
36	Who decide the expenditures for inside the house (food/health/ hygiene/) needs? a. Wife b. Husband c. Shared d. Others specify
37	Who decide to borrow or vice versa? (borrow money, item for the house, food) a. Wife b. Husband c. Shared d. Others specify

38	Who decide to go outside, health centres or visiting someone? a. Wife b. Husband c. Shared d. Others specify
39	Who decide whether to participate in Humanitarian projects or not? a. Wife b. Husband c. Shared d. Others specify
40	Who decides purchase of house items, such as TV? a. Wife b. Husband c. Shared d. Others specify
41	Who decides purchase of personal needs such as clothes? a. Wife b. Husband c. Shared d. Others specify
42	(women) Who decides buying sanitary pads? a. Wife b. Husband c. Shared d. Others specify
43	Who decide taking measurements or precautions against coronavirus? a. Wife b. Husband c. Shared d. Others specify
44	Any changes in the decision making compared to the past three years

Section 8: Access to information	
45	Have you heard of any organization interventions and activities in your area? a. Yes b. No
46	What is your source of information about Organization interventions? a. My husband b. My wife c. The neighbours d. Radio e. TV f. Messages from telecommunication companies g. Internet h. Boards on the roads/public buildings i. NGOs j. No information about coronavirus k. Other, please specify
47	What is your source of information about coronavirus, at first? a. My husband b. My wife c. The neighbours d. Radio e. TV f. Messages from telecommunication companies g. Internet h. Boards on the roads/public buildings i. NGOs j. No information about coronavirus k. Other, please specify
48	Do you know the prevention measures against coronavirus? a. Yes b. No

Section 9: Community participation	
49	Have you been involved in discussions and decision-making processes about Organization interventions in your community? a. Yes, how? b. No, why?
50	Have you been involved in discussions and decision-making processes about coronavirus in your community? a. Yes b. No
51	Have you been a member of any community group or committee a. Yes b. No
52	What are the barriers that prevents people with disabilities from participating in the committees' decision-making?

Section 10 Cash for work interventions

53	Had you or one of your family members worked in cash for work projects? a. Yes b. No
54	If yes, for which interventions: a. Agricultural terraces rehabilitation b. Construction/ rehabilitation water tanks c. Construction/ rehabilitation roads d. Construction/ rehabilitation water channels e. Others, specify....
55	Do you consider cash for work a beneficial project for you and your community? a. Yes, b. No,
56	If Yes, what do you think are the benefits of the cash for work projects for your household and for your community? a) increase in income b) rehabilitation of communal assets c) increased social cohesion, d) others, please specify
57	If no, why would you think that the cash for work is not beneficial? a) the cash amount is not covering the basic needs b) there are other beneficial project c) I am unable to participate in the project's works d) Others, please specify
58	How did you spent the money received for the cash for work? (can be more than one option) a. food b. medicine c. saving all d. saving part of it e. invested in other projects f. Others, specify..
59	Did you participate in choosing the type of intervention/ work to be involved in as part of your cash for work? a. Yes, b. No,
60	Do you wish to have another intervention for cash for work? a. Yes, b. No,
61	If Yes, what are the interventions that can fit cash for work or other projects and will benefit you and your community?

62	Were the cash for work projects accessible to and provide safe opportunities for adult women/men, older women/men and girls and boys? a. Yes, b. No,
63	Were the cash for work intervention suitable women to work in those areas? a. Yes, b. No,
64	Did the cash for work intervention consider availability of time for women and men inside the house? a. Yes, b. No,
65	Did the cash for work scheme provide equal pay to female and male participants? a. Yes, b. No,
66	Did you receive all the information about the cash for work before starting the work? a. Yes, b. No,
67	Do you have any concerns regarding participation in cash for work or any other projects such as income generation?

Section 10 Complaint mechanism

68	Are you familiar with the complaints and suggestions mechanism (feedback)? a. Yes, b. No,
69	If yes, did you use it? a. Yes, b. No,
70	Did you raise any complaints regarding previous concerns or needs through IRY complaint mechanism?



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