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Prevailing Gender Dynamics and Power Relations in WFP Palestine Beneficiary Households

Pushkar M. Sharma

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Researched and prepared by Pushkar Sharma, Researcher.

1. Executive summary

The continuing humanitarian and protection crises impacting the Palestinian context continue to create barriers to the full, equal and meaningful participation of all. Within this context, WFP Palestine commissioned this study to assess gender dynamics and power relations in WFP Palestine beneficiary households and propose recommendations to improve the gender transformative potential of WFP programming. Carried out in line with the recently released *WFP Gender Policy (2022–2026)*, this report highlights how gender-transformative humanitarian programming can be leveraged to effectively deliver sustainable results across the humanitarian development nexus.

Co-funded by UN Women Palestine this report has taken a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative methods (616 interviewees at 308 WFP beneficiary households), qualitative methods (13 focus group discussions), 20 key informant interviews, 6 semi-structured interviews and a literature review to establish a comprehensive view of prevailing gender dynamics and power relations in WFP beneficiary households in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

1.1 Study Findings

1. **WFP assistance positively impacts relations between spouses and has important protection benefits:** WFP beneficiaries, both females and males interviewed across Palestine for this survey overwhelmingly agreed that the assistance they have received in the last year has positively affected their relations with their spouse/partner.
2. **Women reported facing overwhelming limitations to their mobility, especially in comparison to men:** The vast majority of female respondents reported being unable to solely decide on their own to leave the house for a variety of reasons.
3. **Extended families are important influencers in household decision-making:** This study highlighted the significant authority in particular of older family members (e.g. mothers, fathers, mothers-in-law, fathers-in-law, elder brothers, elder brothers-in-law) on decision-making and expenditure patterns.
4. **Responses from married couples in the West Bank were less aligned than married couples in Gaza:** This is likely due to the vastly different contexts in Gaza and the West Bank (e.g. the dire economic situation in Gaza; a dynamic in Gaza where families are banding together against extreme hardships; and a situation in Gaza where more confined and more conservative beliefs rule).
5. **Female respondents in Gaza and West Bank reported having significantly less access to important resources (e.g. bank accounts and mobile phones):** Male respondents reported having their own personal mobile phone at a rate of 20 percent more than female respondents.
6. **Ability was a leading determinant of influencing decision-making:** Women with disabilities voiced how they did not have equal decision-making authority over expenditures and often had to rely on family members to make decisions for them.

7. **Female and male respondents expressed interest in participating in supplementary WFP programming - similar to the SBCC intervention - outside of the house, even if such programming was not conditional to receive assistance.**

1.2 Recommendations

1.2.1 Strategic recommendations

1. Adopt pilot programming that directly supports women with WFP assistance in the West Bank and take a household approach in Gaza, while ensuring to sensitize/communicate the reasoning of targeting women to local communities.

2. Increase provision of gender transformative programming which can bolster sustainable results across the humanitarian development nexus in the Palestinian context. WFP should consider the following strategies:

- a. **Using Multi Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and potentially Cash Based Transfers (CBT) programming to digitize social protection programmes** through directly transferring payments to beneficiaries via mobile money platforms (which may include bank accounts);¹
- b. **Supporting MPCA/cash for work (or training) programming with complementary women's empowerment** programming for women in Gaza;
- c. **Promoting positive masculinity and parenthood programming** in line with WFP's recently-adopted gender policy across multiple modalities;²
- d. **Encouraging healthy relationships between spouses/partners** in line with WFP's recently-adopted gender policy which endorses cash-based programmes to 'initiate dialogue regarding non-violent communication and coping strategies that mitigate gender-based violence and other harmful practices within households and societies';³
- e. **Ensure SBCC interventions target different generations and extended family** within beneficiary households in the West Bank;
- f. **Partnering with women's rights organizations/women-led organizations** to develop supplementary programming to strengthen gender transformation through WFP assistance.

3. Improve protection-driven programming by:

- a. Providing WFP staff, field monitors and help-line team members with GBV awareness, case detection, referral and prevention training;
- b. Undertaking women-led gender-responsive protection assessments and participatory safety audits of WFP-contracted stores/other relevant spaces;
- c. Increasing awareness of reporting GBV through complaints mechanisms/help lines.

4. Align with the new MOSD case management approach and undertake needs assessments that are comprehensive of the whole beneficiary family before delivering assistance.

¹ WFP, 'WFP Gender Policy 2022', WFP, Rome, p.6.

² The WFP gender policy (2022) states 'men and boys should be given the opportunity to advocate gender equality by showcasing positive forms of masculinity, including role modelling with regard to unpaid care and domestic work, and to act as individual drivers of social norms and behaviour change communication within households, communities and policy spaces'.

³ WFP, 'WFP gender policy (2022–2026): Second informal consultation', 7 October 2021, P. 10.

1.2.2 Tactical recommendations

5. Develop a robust gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation framework in line with the WFP gender policy (2022) for all programming with the following components⁴:

- a. **Collect, analyse and use data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other sociodemographic attributes** (including intra-household and qualitative approaches);
- b. **Use data collected in this study to serve as a baseline for WFP Palestine** in regards to gender dynamics and intra-household power dynamics. Use these tools to undertake an annual assessment of gender dynamics and intra-household power dynamics in WFP Palestine beneficiary households and adjust programming based on these findings. Additionally, **carry out an annual review of gender dynamics and power relations of the same households surveyed in this study** to assess changes and track developments over time;
- c. **Partner with UN Women to undertake a pre-baseline analysis with gender specific nuance at the start of all programming** to fully understand existing intra-household dynamics of food security, nutrition and controls on individual household member food consumption taking into account sex, age and disability; data collection; as well as to carry out a post impact assessment (as has been done by WFP Lebanon);
- d. **The monitoring and evaluation approach should also benefit from UN Women research** by incorporating frameworks included in the UN Women document 'How to promote gender equality in humanitarian cash and voucher assistance guidelines for grand bargain cash workstream' (2019).

6. Engage UN Women to review targeting for WFP interventions and select a small group of beneficiaries for a multi-pronged intervention to more holistically support gender transformation as has been done by WFP Lebanon in partnership with UN Women Lebanon.

7. Integrate two head of household names as main reference for families (i.e. wife and husband). All WFP assistance to families currently provided in the name of one head of household should be transitioned to two names (i.e., wife and husband). As relevant, encourage beneficiaries to establish joint bank accounts/mobile money platforms for both heads of household which can improve female beneficiaries' decision-making authority and influence.

8. Prioritize women-owned stores when selecting contractors for WFP-contracted stores for CBT. For example, include the implementation of a quota to promote women-owned enterprises.

9. Increase joint programming with partner organizations, ideally women-led or women's rights organizations to ensure WFP-contracted stores can address the differentiated needs of women and girls including **as it relates to menstrual hygiene products**.

10. Use technology to bolster decision-making capabilities of beneficiaries with disabilities.

11. Undertake additional research to improve the gender transformative potential of WFP programming.

12. Share this study as a public resource to ensure NGOs/CBOs, INGOs, IOs and governments can benefit from the findings and recommendations.

⁴ The WFP Gender Policy (2022) states that 'While traditional data collection methodologies centred on heads of households, WFP aims to capture the intrahousehold dynamics of food security and nutrition. By seeking to engage all members of households, WFP will gain a richer understanding of the specific needs, perceptions and opportunities of household members with regard to food and nutrition. Qualitative measurement techniques will be deployed alongside quantitative to inform programme design and methodological approaches that track changes in gender outcomes over time. Through this policy WFP commits to: the collection, analysis and use of data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other sociodemographic attributes, including intrahousehold and qualitative approaches, wherever possible and as appropriate'.

2. Introduction

2.1 Contextual background and rationale

While all populations affected by humanitarian crisis face difficult challenges, the disadvantages women and girls face are heightened due to pre-existing gender-based discrimination and inequality. Individuals facing emergencies experience an elevated risk of gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), pregnancy (including forced pregnancy and unwanted pregnancy as a result of rape), child-marriage, forced marriage and other gendered consequences. Age, economic class, ability, religion, minority status, sexual orientation, gender identity and other intersecting aspects of one's identity further impact how individuals and communities are affected by and respond to crisis. Moreover, women's abilities to effectively organize or make decisions that impact their lives are often majorly disrupted by humanitarian crises.⁵

The recent 'WFP gender policy (2022–2026)' highlights the fact that conflict settings 'amplify inequality within and across societies, placing women and girls at greater risk of extreme poverty, hunger, homelessness, unemployment, poor health and sexual and gender-based violence due to their lack of meaningful participation in decision making as individuals within households and across society'.⁶ Furthermore, it recognizes that 'social norms and cultural practices that contribute to imbalanced access to and control over the means to achieving food security and nutrition include, but are not limited to, mobility restrictions on women and girls; inequality in access to information, services, technology and changing food markets; unequal decision making power at the household, community and institutional levels; women's and girls' extensive unpaid care and domestic work burden; and unequal access to and control of resources'.⁷ The global strategy aims for more transformative change and emphasizes the complex dynamics at play for families and households in conflict settings as relates to decision-making, power relations, mobility, self-determination and other related dimensions.

Within the Palestinian context, over 50 years of protracted conflict and restrictions have adversely impacted Palestinian people. This protracted humanitarian and protection crises continue to contribute to a problematic status quo that is present in Palestine: one where harmful gender norms, a shrinking civic space, a lack of political will, and intersecting forms of discrimination continue to create barriers to the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls, particularly as leaders in humanitarian processes.⁸ Most recently, the most serious escalation of hostilities since 2014 occurred in 2021 has had significant consequences for the situation in Gaza which was already reeling from a 'prolonged policy of "de-development", previous wars, continuing conflict, tight closure of the borders and other movement restrictions".⁹ In the West Bank OCHA has documented an 'increase in conflict-related Palestinian casualties in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and settler-related violence against Palestinians and their communities'. These developments have had intersectional, gender-specific consequences for women, men, girls and boys in Palestine. This is specifically evident in the severe challenges that Palestinian women face in decision-making power within the current context.

In recent years, a number of global (as well as agency specific) instruments recognize gender in humanitarian action as a rights-based issue as well as an opportunity to effectively deliver sustainable, equitable and

⁵ UN Women, 'UN-Women Humanitarian Strategy 2022 – 2025', 2021.

⁶ WFP, 'WFP gender policy (2022–2026): Second informal consultation', 7 October 2021, P. 6.

⁷ WFP, 'WFP gender policy (2022–2026): Second informal consultation', 7 October 2021, P. 4-5.

⁸ Generation Equality Forum, 'Women Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action Compact', p.3, 2021.

⁹ Nader Said-Foqahaa, 'After the May 2021 Escalation: A Multi-Sectoral Gender Needs Assessment in the Gaza Strip', UN Women, 2022.

transformative results across the humanitarian development peace nexus.¹⁰ These documents underscore how humanitarian programming can contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls' and increase gender equity and gender transformation.

The approach presented by the humanitarian development peace nexus framework is highly-relevant for the protracted humanitarian crisis in the Palestinian context described above. Recognizing this the UN Country Team in the occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) formally adopted the nexus approach to its humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts in an attempt to achieve transcendent outcomes in January 2020. UN Women's recent Humanitarian Strategy highlights that humanitarian including programming related to risk reduction, preparedness, response and early recovery, presents the chance to bolster more progressive gender roles, social norms, relationships and encourage gender transformation more broadly. Humanitarian action, when carefully calibrated, can bolster reform within institutions and support national reform to protect individuals from human rights abuses (e.g. including GBV).¹¹

2.2 Analytical framework & methods

Within this context, WFP Palestine commissioned a study to unpack gender dynamics and power relations within WFP Palestine beneficiary households. This study, co-funded by UN Women Palestine, took a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative methods, qualitative methods and literature review to establish a comprehensive view of prevailing gender dynamics and power relations in WFP beneficiary households. Quantitative methods sought to provide sex- and age-disaggregated data about beneficiaries. Qualitative methods sought to provide a comprehensive understanding of the prevailing gender dynamics as well as identify important perspectives related to women's empowerment, bargaining power, agency and their influence over key decisions in the household.¹² The results of the research were then analyzed jointly in order to triangulate findings to inform this study.

Research questions

The primary research question of the study was:

- How do prevailing intra-household gender dynamics and power relations impact household decision-making processes for those households that benefit from WFP Palestine assistance (primarily cash-based transfers/food voucher, multi-purpose cash assistance, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and resilience activities)?

The study investigated the following secondary questions in WFP beneficiary households in the Palestinian context:

- What are the current prevailing gender dynamics and power relations within WFP Palestine beneficiary households?
- How do existing household dynamics and power relations affect women's, men's, girls', and boys': gender roles/responsibilities; participation in decision making; expenditures patterns; control over food

¹⁰ These include: The outcomes report of the World Humanitarian Summit (2015); 'The Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies' (2015); 'The New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants' (2016); 'The Global Compact on Refugees' (2018); 'The Women Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action Compact' (2021); The IASC's '2022-2023 Strategic Priorities'; 'The WFP Gender Policy' (2022–2026); and 'UN-Women's Humanitarian Strategy (2022–2025)'.

¹¹ UN Women, 'UN-Women Humanitarian Strategy 2022 – 2025', p. 11, 2021.

¹² FAO. 2018. FAO Technical Guide 2 – Integrating gender into the design of cash transfer and public works programmes. Rome. 88 pp. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. P. 19.

resources; financial inclusion; the mobility of family members and self-determination; household tension and protection risks; and coping strategies?

- How do existing gender dynamics and power relations correlate to gender-specific vulnerabilities, age-specific vulnerabilities, and vulnerabilities related to disability? What specific effects have been experienced by women, men, girls, and boys who are WFP targeted beneficiaries?
- How have the existing dynamics and power relations (detailed above) in WFP beneficiary households been impacted as a result of receiving assistance?
- How can WFP Palestine improve its programme design and operational modalities to more equitably benefit all members of the household (women, men, girls and boys) without doing harm within the household?
- How can women, men, girls, and boys be involved as agents of change to expand the gender equitable and transformative potential of WFP programmes?

This study sought to identify trends, dynamics, and critical perspectives in order to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of WFP programmes, including supporting gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment to ensure that the different needs, priorities, voices, and vulnerabilities of women, men, boys, and girls are taken into consideration. This study also sought to examine how the protracted humanitarian situation has impacted gender dynamics and intra-household power relations in vulnerable households (as relates to food needs and WFP assistance).

Ethical considerations

When conducting a gender assessment, 'practitioners often touch upon very sensitive themes (e.g. the relationship between wife and husband). The language used for the assessment might be politically charged (e.g. gender norms). Practitioners might have to face resistance or distrust from respondents. Therefore, one of the main challenges of conducting the assessment is showing cultural sensitivity, in all situations.¹³ In line with this guidance, the survey tools were crafted to be sensitive to Palestinian social and political context.

As guided by WFP headquarters, this study ensured ethical compliance through direct consultations with the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit at WFP Palestine. Moreover, the study ensured the voluntary participation of individuals and WFP beneficiaries through informed verbal consent (in line with WFP global standards) and has ensured both the privacy and confidentiality of participants in order to protect vulnerable groups, ensure the protection of beneficiary information, and avoid interviewees' exposure to any risks. Participants were informed that their participation in the survey was voluntary and that they had the right to terminate their participation at any point or refuse answering any questions. All participants were informed of the research purpose and that participating in the study would have no positive or negative effects on their assistance in an attempt to ensure expectations were not raised related to their benefits.

¹³ WECE, 'The Gender impact assessment and monitoring tool', 2019, P. 9-10.

Data collection, outreach, and related considerations

Outreach for data collection took place as follows:

616 individual interviews of beneficiaries	25+ critical documents reviewed	6 Semi-structured interviews
11 Focus group discussions	20 key informant interviews	

Literature review

The study carried out a desk review of over 20 critical documents, policies, and research studies at the global, regional, national, and local levels related to the research questions in this study. This literature review in particular looked at the how the protracted humanitarian situation and COVID-19 pandemic have impacted gender dynamics and intra-household power relations in vulnerable households, including as relates to food needs and WFP assistance.

Key informant interviews and semi-structured interviews

The study carried out 20 key informant interviews with experts, government, civil society and others to better learn about the issues affecting beneficiary populations. Additionally, the study undertook six semi-structured interviews with representatives from UN entities, WFP and UN Women.

Focus group discussions

The research approach also used focus group discussions with WFP Palestine beneficiaries to assess prevailing gender dynamics and power relations within beneficiary households. Two Palestinian researchers, one in Gaza and one in the West Bank, carried out focus groups composed of between eight and twelve individual beneficiaries.

Focus groups prioritized reaching a diverse set of WFP beneficiaries from different communities and governorates representing a wide range of experiences and backgrounds. Women and persons with disabilities were prioritized in an effort to identify important dynamics within these historically marginalized communities. Nineteen persons with disabilities were identified by the WFP Palestine office and focus groups were held in Gaza City and East Jerusalem which were identified as being more accessible. As the number of beneficiaries participating in WFP resilience and in-kind programmes are small comparative to other assistance programmes, these beneficiaries were prioritized in the focus group process. The focus groups discussions were held with members of the below communities in:

The Gaza Strip

1. Women, WFP **voucher** beneficiaries in Gaza City
2. Women, WFP **beneficiaries with disabilities** in Gaza City
3. Women, WFP **multi-purpose cash** beneficiaries in Gaza City

4. Women, WFP **SBCC** beneficiaries in Rafah
5. Women, WFP **in-kind beneficiaries** in Khan Younis
6. Men, WFP **resilience** beneficiaries in Deir al Balah
7. Women, WFP **resilience** beneficiaries in Deir al Balah

The West Bank

1. Women, WFP **voucher** beneficiaries in Hebron
2. Women, WFP **beneficiaries with disabilities** in Jerusalem
3. Women, WFP **in-kind** beneficiaries in Bethlehem (Bedouins and herders in Area C)
4. Women, WFP **SBCC** beneficiaries in Yatta
5. Men, WFP **resilience** beneficiaries in Bethlehem
6. Women, WFP **resilience** beneficiaries in Jericho

Individual interviews of beneficiaries/household survey

Research has demonstrated that household-level data typically ‘mask intra-household differences resulting from power imbalances and unequal distributions of resources’ and that data must be collected in a sex- and age-disaggregated manner to highlight differences between individuals.¹⁴ The ‘gold standard’ for collecting data regarding intra-household power and decision-making is considered to be a household survey in which couples are the sampling units and interviews or questionnaires are administered to the female and male partners separately—albeit simultaneously. Ideally, enumerators interview participants whose gender matches that of respondents.¹⁵ The questionnaire was developed using good practices from a number of sources including the WFP ‘Gender equality for food security tool’ as well as the UN Women/Promundo-US tool developed in the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) for the Middle East and North Africa.

Given this, to best capture the intra-household dynamics (most often a married couple in the local context) the study methodology was intended for two adult individuals - in most cases a husband and wife - in each beneficiary household in an attempt to ensure an equal percentage of female and male respondents; due to the likelihood in the Palestinian context that interviewing just one representative per household would likely result in a high percentage of men’s voices represented. This approach attempted to highlight the differences in perceptions of individuals within households with a gender perspective. The household interview process did interview beneficiaries that were not married, and in cases where enumerators visited households where there was not a two-spouse arrangement (i.e., wife and husband), enumerators asked the WFP beneficiary if there was a second decision-maker in the household (e.g. an in-law) and this individual was also interviewed. In this way the research attempted to further investigate who in the household bore decision-making responsibilities or roles within the household. While the study was designed only to interview adult participants (defined as 18 and above) enumerators did interview two 15-year old males and two 17-year old females in the West Bank. It should be noted that this approach was taken in line with the 2022-2026 WFP Gender Policy which states that:

‘While traditional data collection methodologies centered on heads of households, WFP aims to capture the intrahousehold dynamics of food security and nutrition. By seeking to engage all members of households, WFP will gain a richer understanding of the specific needs, perceptions and opportunities of household members with regard to food and nutrition. Qualitative measurement techniques will be deployed alongside quantitative

¹⁴ UNICEF Office of Research, ‘Gender-Responsive Age-Sensitive Social Protection: A conceptual framework’, Innocenti Working Paper, August 2020, P.17.

¹⁵ UNECE, ‘Conference of European Statisticians, recommendations for measuring intra-household power and decision-making’, June 2020.

*to inform programme design and methodological approaches that track changes in gender outcomes over time. Through this policy WFP commits to: the collection, analysis and use of data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other sociodemographic attributes, including intrahousehold and qualitative approaches, wherever possible and as appropriate.*¹⁶

The Selected Sample from WFP Beneficiaries Database

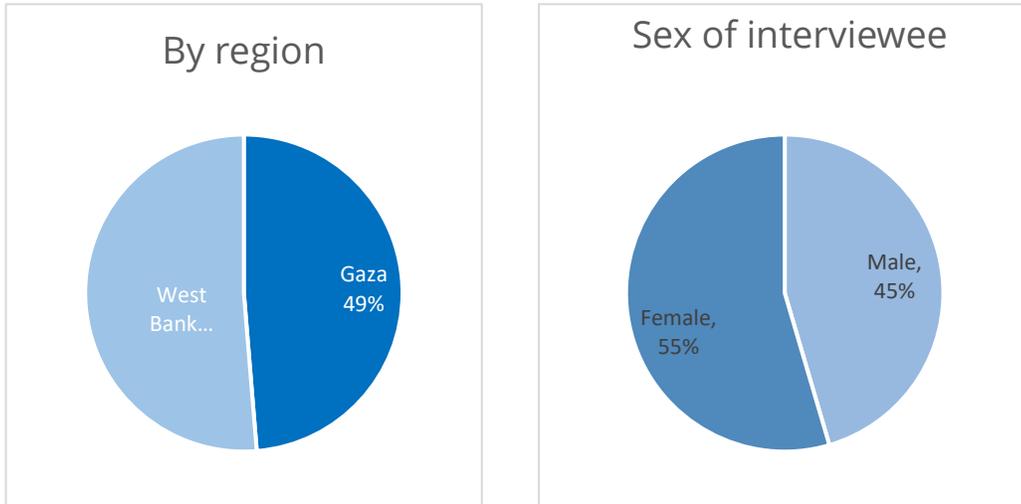
The sample was selected from 2021 database figures of WFP beneficiaries, based on a 95 percent confidence level with an 8 percent margin of error. As a result, the study sought to interview 150 families in Gaza (300 individuals) and 158 families (316 individuals) in the West Bank; a total of 616 individuals (308 families). WFP provided a randomized list of beneficiary households in Gaza and the West Bank for enumerators to interview. The selection of field visit sites demonstrated impartiality and took a statistically-significant approach in order to assess impact. Two Palestinian researchers, one in Gaza and one in the West Bank, carried out and facilitated household survey work with teams of local enumerators. Enumerators went to the homes of beneficiaries and interviewed one man and one woman in each household at the same time, in parallel, with the objective to interview them in different areas (e.g. in different rooms, inside or outside, etc.) to encourage interviewees to express their opinion without feeling pressured that the other interviewee was listening to their responses. In a few instances in the West Bank, enumerators were unable to reach randomly-selected households due to safety and security risks they identified (e.g. proximity to Israeli settlements, settlers and military). As a result, the study may capture limited household data from such areas. Prior to data collection, field researchers were trained on a number of relevant issues, including asking sensitive questions and responding to respondents in distress. Data was collected using mobile phones and a WFP application that uploaded collected data to a centralized database to support statistical assessment.

2.3 Description of interviewees

The household survey selected a random sample of households receiving WFP food vouchers/cash-based transfers, multi-purpose cash assistance, resilience activities and/or SBCC programming.¹⁷ The details and characteristics of those beneficiaries interviewed as part of the household survey is outlined here (all charts in this report represent feedback from household interviews). In total 616 interviewees were interviewed (300

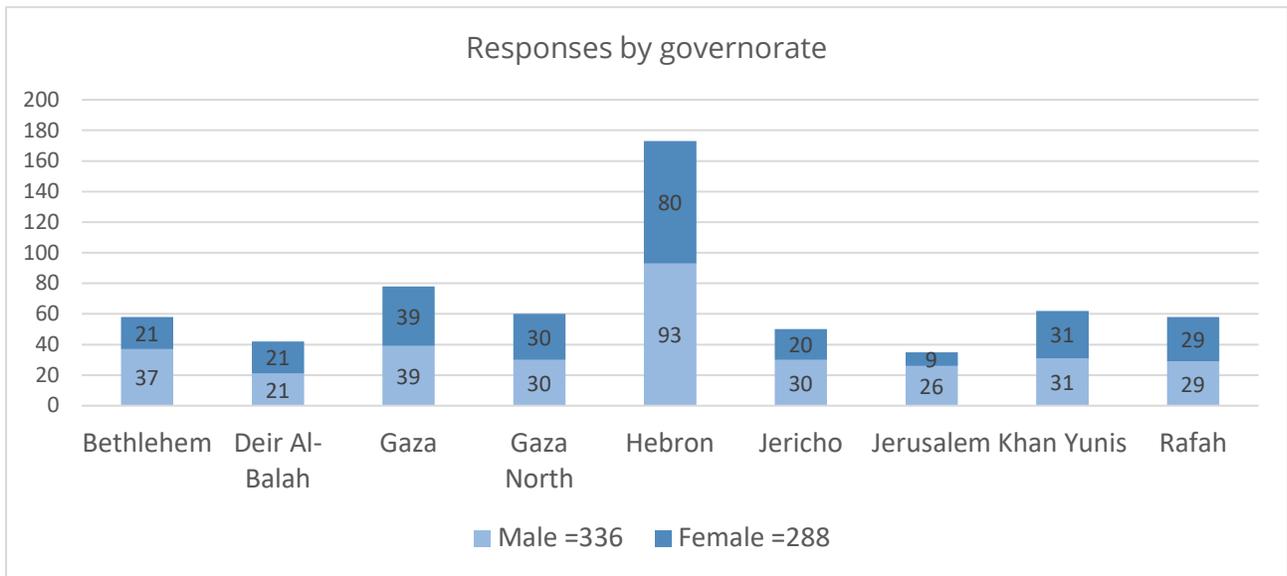
¹⁶ WFP, 'WFP gender policy 2022–2026', 18 February 2022, P. 12.

¹⁷ It should be noted that MPCA assistance was provided from October 2021 to October 2022. Additionally, resilience and SBCC activities are designed and provided to complement WFP's general food assistance activities.

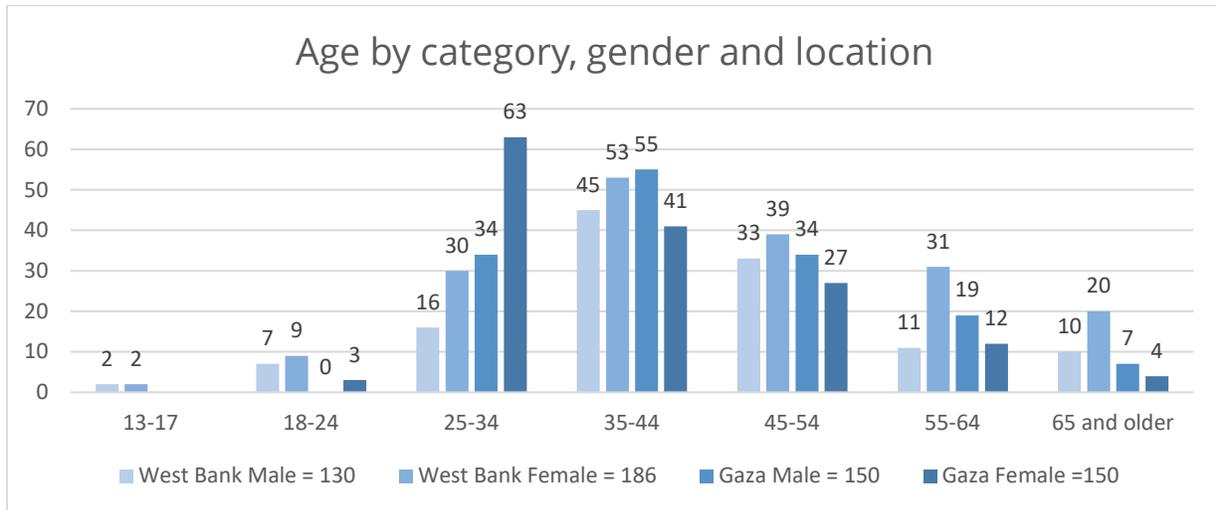


individuals in Gaza and 316 individuals in the West Bank) with 55 percent of interviewees (336 individuals) identifying as female and 45 percent (280 individuals) as male. 96 percent of surveys were conducted in person and 4 percent by telephone. All but one beneficiary was interviewed 'separately' (in a separate space than the other interviewee being surveyed in parallel) as identified by enumerators.

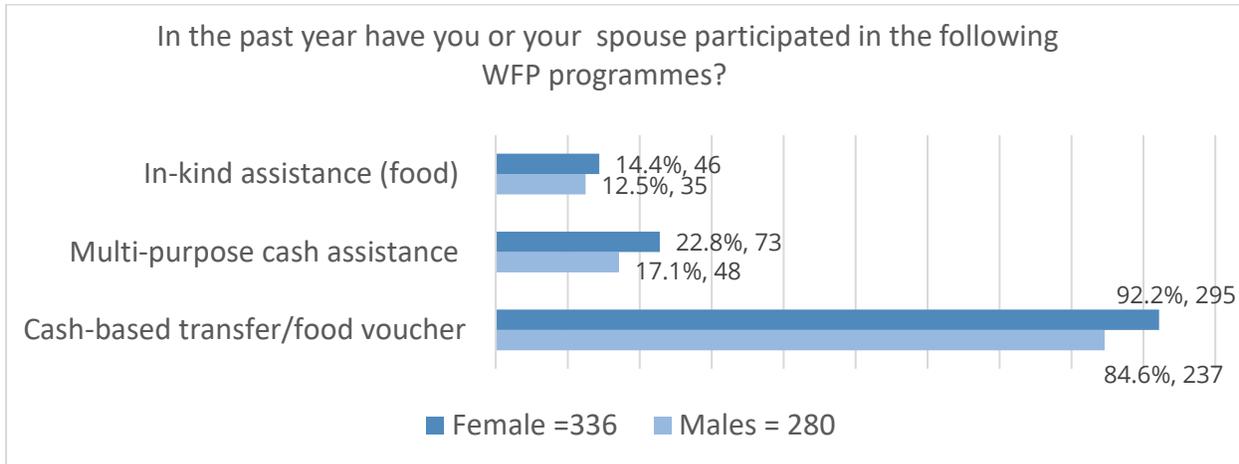
Geographic breakdowns by governorate and age range are included below:



The below graph presents the age (grouped in seven ranges), gender and location of survey respondents. It should be noted that four respondents were interviewed in the West Bank that were under the age of eighteen: two 15-year old males and two 17-year old females.

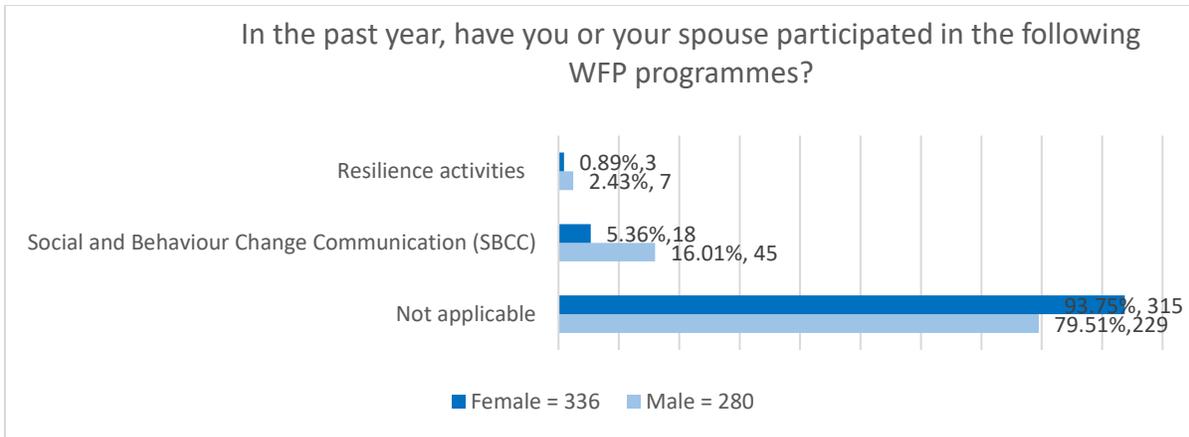


Of all the beneficiaries surveyed, 92 percent of women and 85 percent of men were recipients of cash-based transfer (CBT) and food vouchers; 23 percent of women and 17 percent of men received Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA);¹⁸ and 14 percent of women and 13 percent of men received in-kind assistance (food).

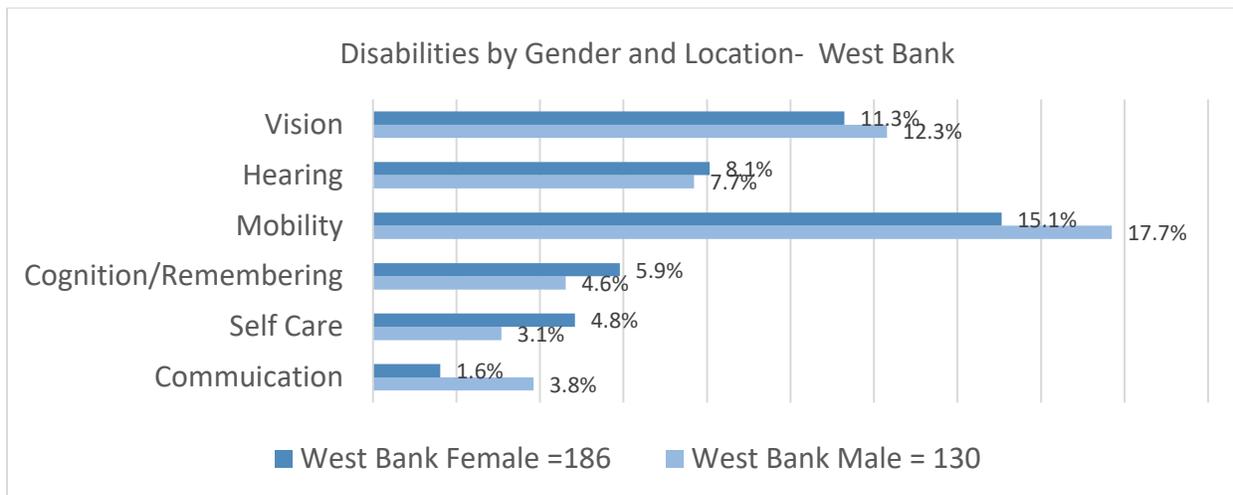


In addition to the above programming, beneficiaries surveyed reported participating in resilience and SBCC activities (which are provided to a small portion of beneficiaries in complement to WFP's general food assistance activities) as follows: 1 percent of female respondents and 2 percent of male respondents reported participating in resilience activities; and 5 percent of female respondents and 16 percent of male respondents reported participating in SBCC activities.

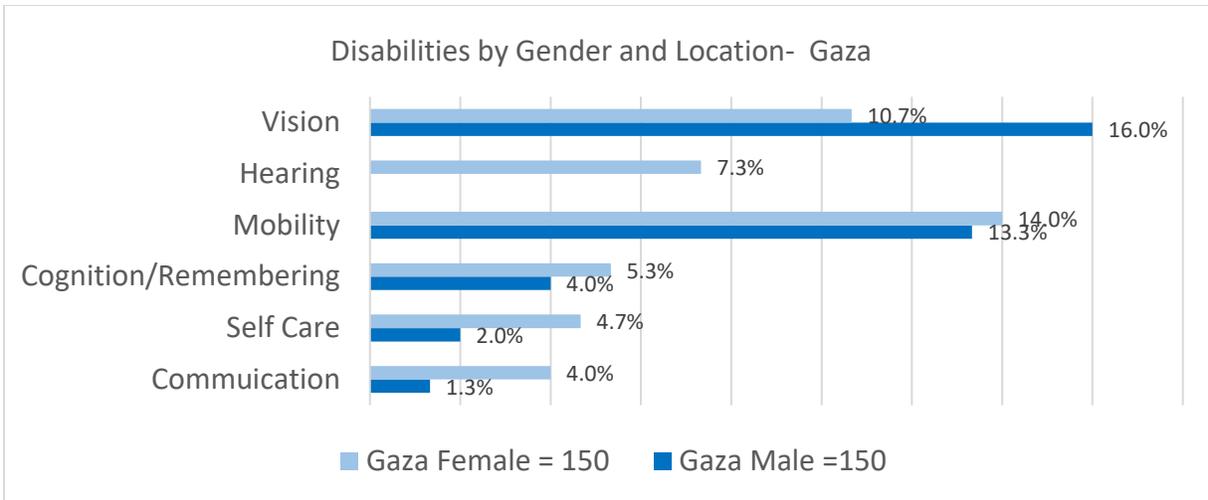
¹⁸ It should be noted that MPCA assistance was provided from October 2021 to October 2021.



In order to engage with persons with disabilities, the Washington Group Short Set of Functioning (WG-SS) questions were used to obtain information on 'difficulties respondents may have in undertaking basic functioning activities'.¹⁹ Practically the WG-SS was included as part of the household questionnaire and enumerators were trained to use the WG-SS to engage with all participants including those with disabilities. Of all respondents surveyed 27.2 percent (or 167 individuals) reported a disability. Respondents reporting 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all' on the dimensions included in the WG-SS are listed below.

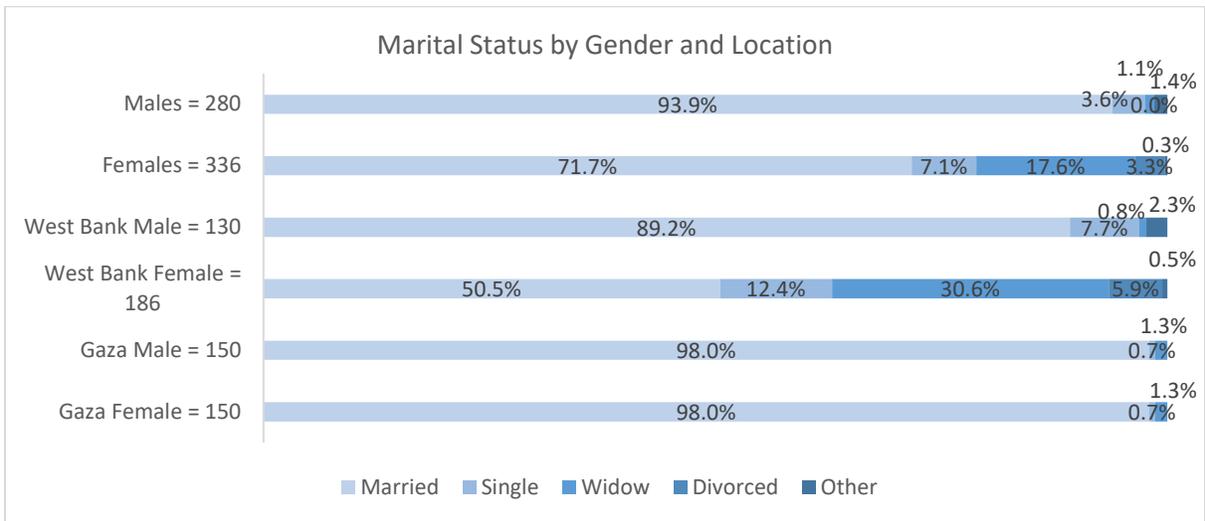


¹⁹ Washington Group on Disability Statistics, 'The Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS)', 2020.



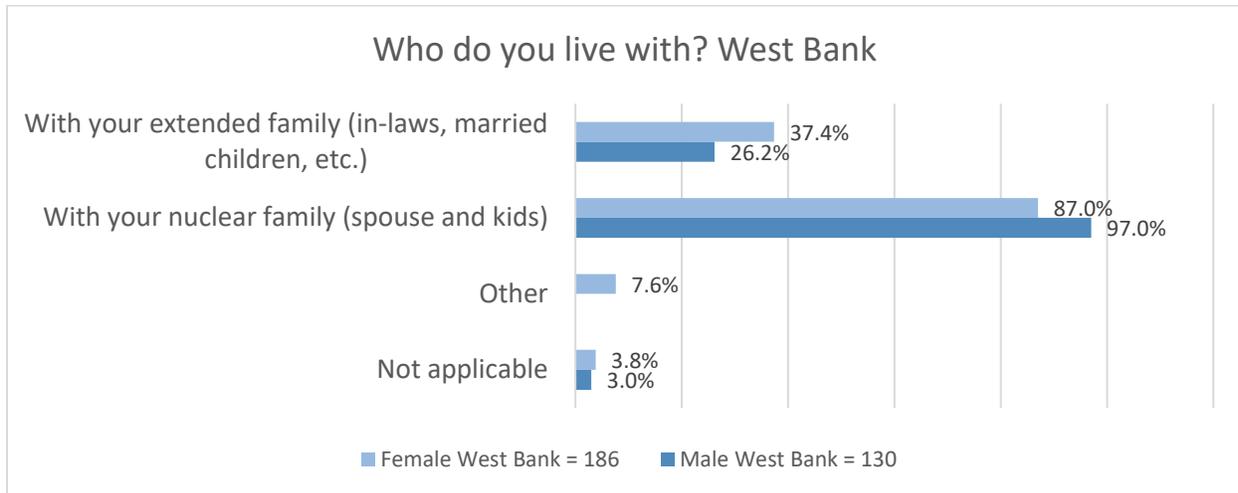
Of all beneficiaries interviewed at the household level, as expected and in line with the design of the interventions a vast majority, 81 percent of men and 94 percent of women did not participate in the SBCC or resilience activities which are provided complementarily to the WFP's general food assistance activities.

An overview of the marital status of beneficiaries interviewed at the household level is included below. 51 percent of females in the West Bank reported being married versus 98 percent in Gaza. 31 percent of females in the West Bank reported being widows versus 1 percent in Gaza.

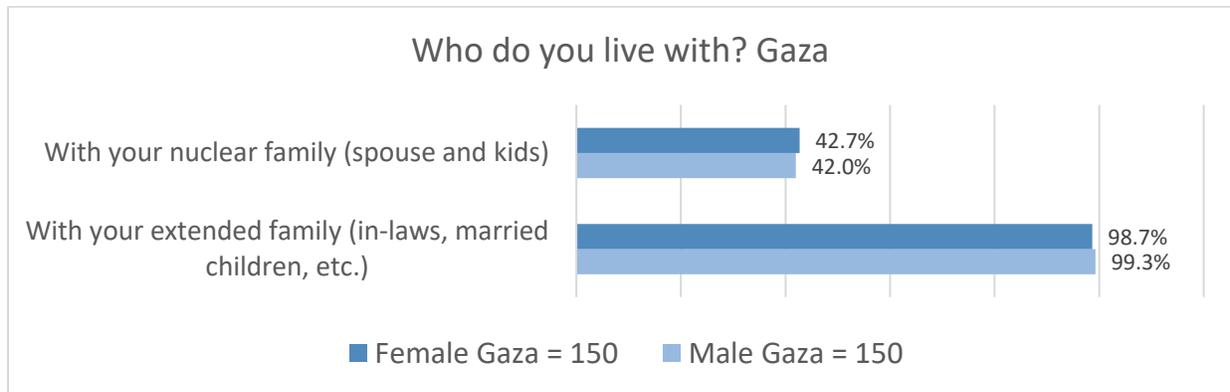


Participants were asked about with whom they lived. Below are their responses (please note that participants could indicate multiple answers). In the West Bank, women and men responded with noticeably different responses: 37 percent of women reported living with their extended family whereas only 26 percent of men reported the same. Additionally, male respondents (97 percent) reported living with their nuclear family at a rate 10 percent higher than female respondents (87 percent). Enumerators did not explicitly provide definitions for nuclear and extended family. As a result, it may be possible that male respondents included their own parents

and siblings as part of their nuclear family, while female respondents did not, which may explain the difference between male and female respondents' responses. 8 percent of females in the West Bank reported 'other'.

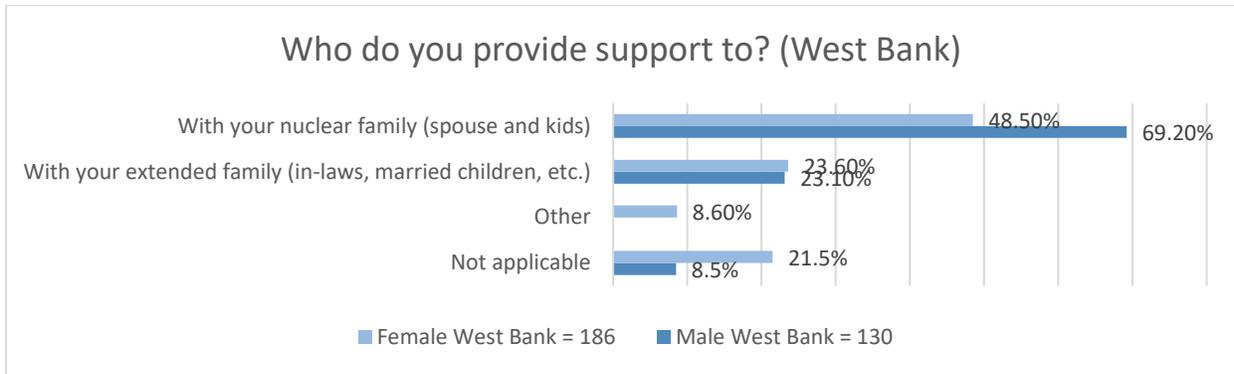


In Gaza, women and men interviewees answered the question almost identically. Given that no respondents indicated 'other' to this question, it is likely that female-headed households responded that they live with either their nuclear family (i.e, children) or their extended family.



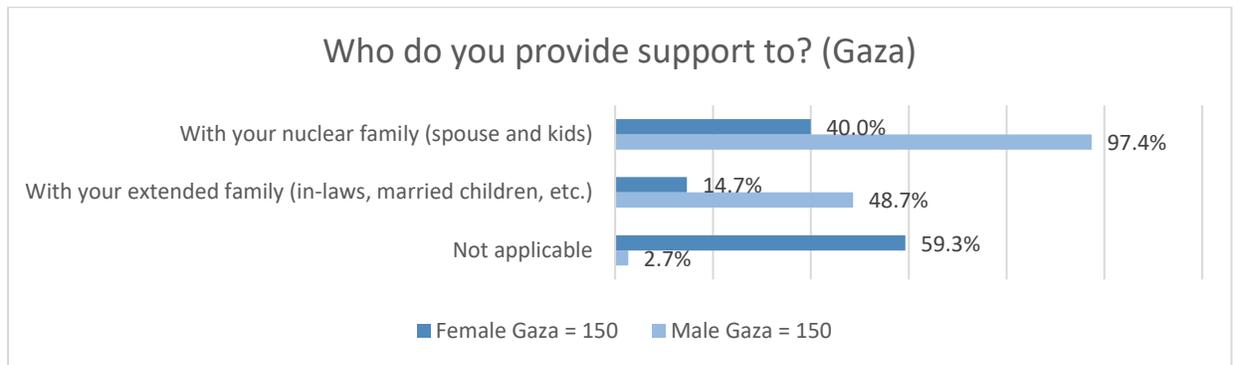
Respondents were asked if they provided support to someone else. The survey intentionally selected the word 'support' to allow respondents to interpret the word for their own circumstances. Male and female respondents shared significantly different replies in both the West Bank and Gaza. In the West Bank, 69 percent of men reported providing for their nuclear families whereas only 49 percent of women reported doing so. 21 percent of women in the West Bank answered

'not applicable' (suggesting that they did not believe a woman was able to or should provide support to their family) while in Gaza 59 percent of women reported so, indicating a major difference between women's perspectives on their ability to provide for their nuclear or extended families.



In Gaza, 97 percent of men reported providing support to their nuclear family, 28 percentage points higher than men in the West Bank. 49 percent of men in Gaza reported providing for their extended family versus only 15 percent of women. Both of these figures demonstrate the pronounced burden experienced by men in providing support to their families.

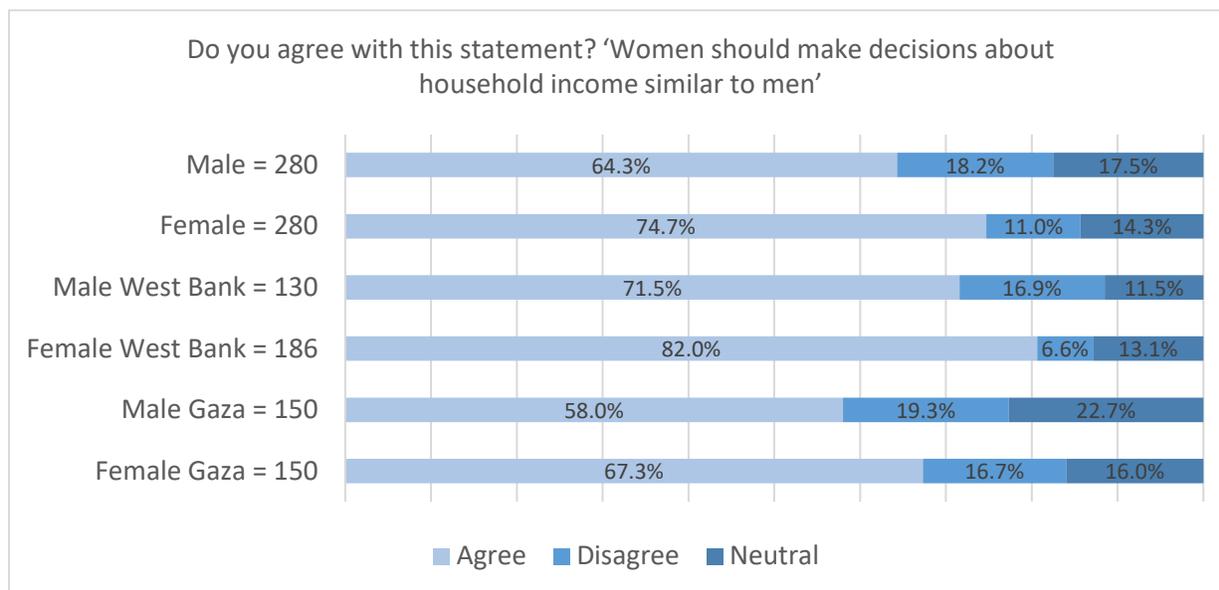
Findings related to these two questions (e.g. who do you live with? and who do you provide support to?) demonstrate how interlinked families and extended families are in the Palestinian context. To this point, the Palestinian Authority's Ministry of Social Development has adopted a new case management approach which seeks to undertake needs assessments comprehensive of the whole beneficiary family before delivering assistance. This approach would be multi-sectoral and provide referrals to service providers as relevant. Such an approach is an important development and should be considered by WFP as relates to the intersectional needs facing beneficiaries.



3. Expenditure patterns and participation in decision-making

The study investigated multiple dimensions related to expenditure patterns and participation in decision-making within WFP Palestine beneficiary households. The survey questions used, beneficiaries' answers, and key trends are explored here.

Question: 'Do you agree with this statement? "Women should make decisions about household income similar to men"'



Results varied across gender and geographic lines when surveyed beneficiaries were asked at the household level whether they agreed with the statement 'women should make decisions about household income similar to men'. Across Palestine female respondents agreed with this statement (75 percent) 11 percent more than men (64 percent). Female respondents in the West Bank agreed with this statement the most (82 percent) whereas males in Gaza agreed with it the least (58 percent). To further explore this issue the survey asked more-specific questions related to decision-making regarding smaller expenses and larger expenses as expounded upon in the questions below.

Question: 'Who usually/the majority of the time identifies how to spend your household income?'

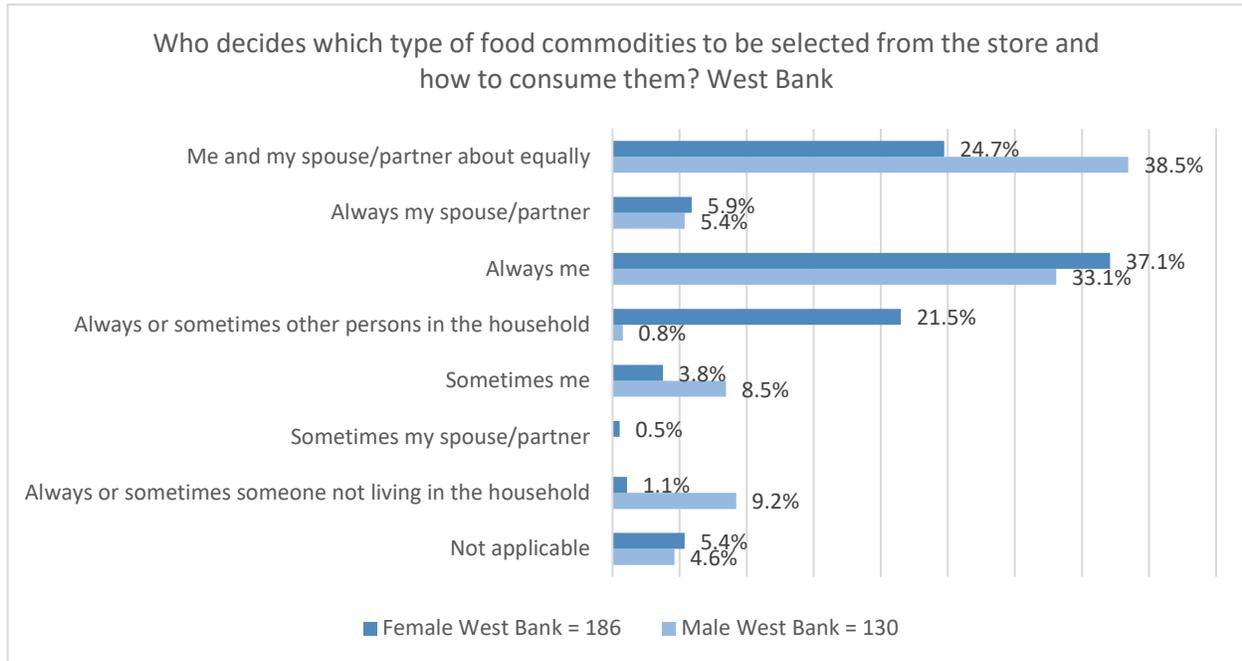
In focus groups the research team asked, 'Who usually/the majority of the time identifies how to spend your household income?' Respondents' answers from across Palestine highlighted a number of perspectives:

- **In the West Bank**, while a large portion of **female respondents** stated that they jointly made decisions related to spending income with their husbands, a significant percentage of women highlighted that fully men controlled decision-making power. In a focus group of **female beneficiaries in Hebron** all participants agreed that 'the income of the house is mostly in the husband's pocket' and if a wife were to be given some of the money it would be exactly the amount that she needed to make a purchase. In cases where women worked (even if only part-time) they reported having more authority over decision-making. In a focus group with **female resilience beneficiaries in Jericho** a participant linked control over income to earning income stating 'he who receives the money controls spending'.
- In **focus groups in both the West Bank and Gaza**, women described having greater decision-making authority over household income if they were widows or had husbands who were older, disabled, sick

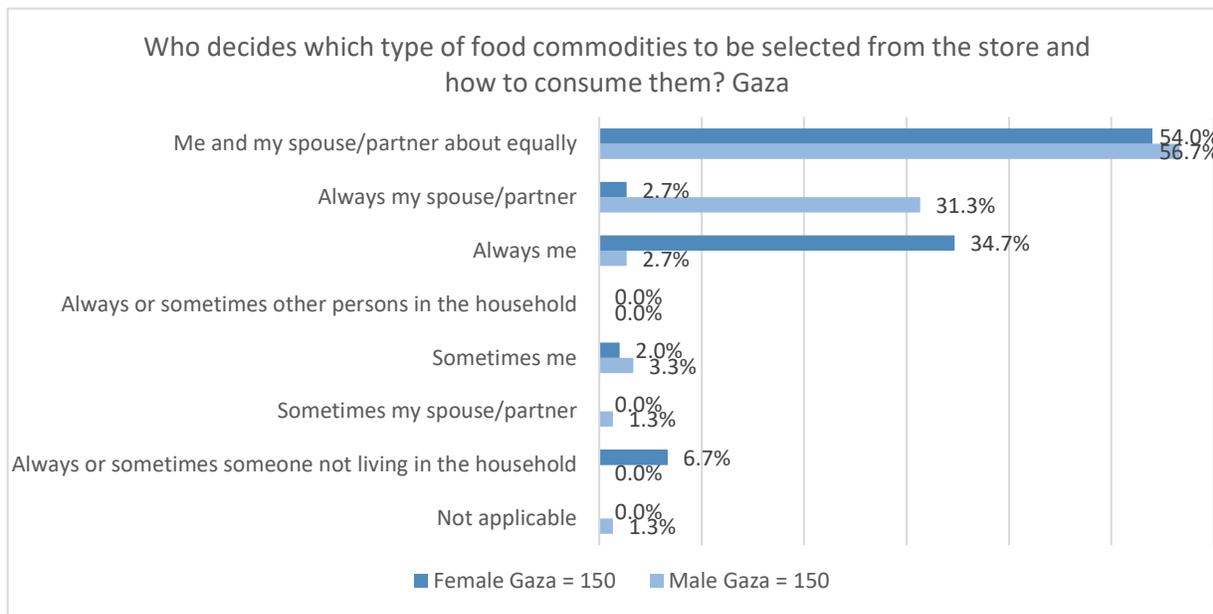
or away from home. In a **West Bank focus group in Jerusalem with females with family members with disabilities** (husbands or children primarily) all participants stated that they were fully responsible for these decisions. Similar sentiments were expressed in focus groups in Gaza, including **Khan Younis (women in-kind beneficiaries)**, **Deir al Balah (women resilience beneficiaries)**, and **Gaza City (women MPCA beneficiaries)**.

- In a **Gaza City focus group of women with disabilities**, women unanimously agreed that they did not have such decision-making authority and that their family members often their mothers, fathers, or even elder brothers made these decisions.

Question: 'Who decides which type of food commodities to be selected from the store and how to consume them?'



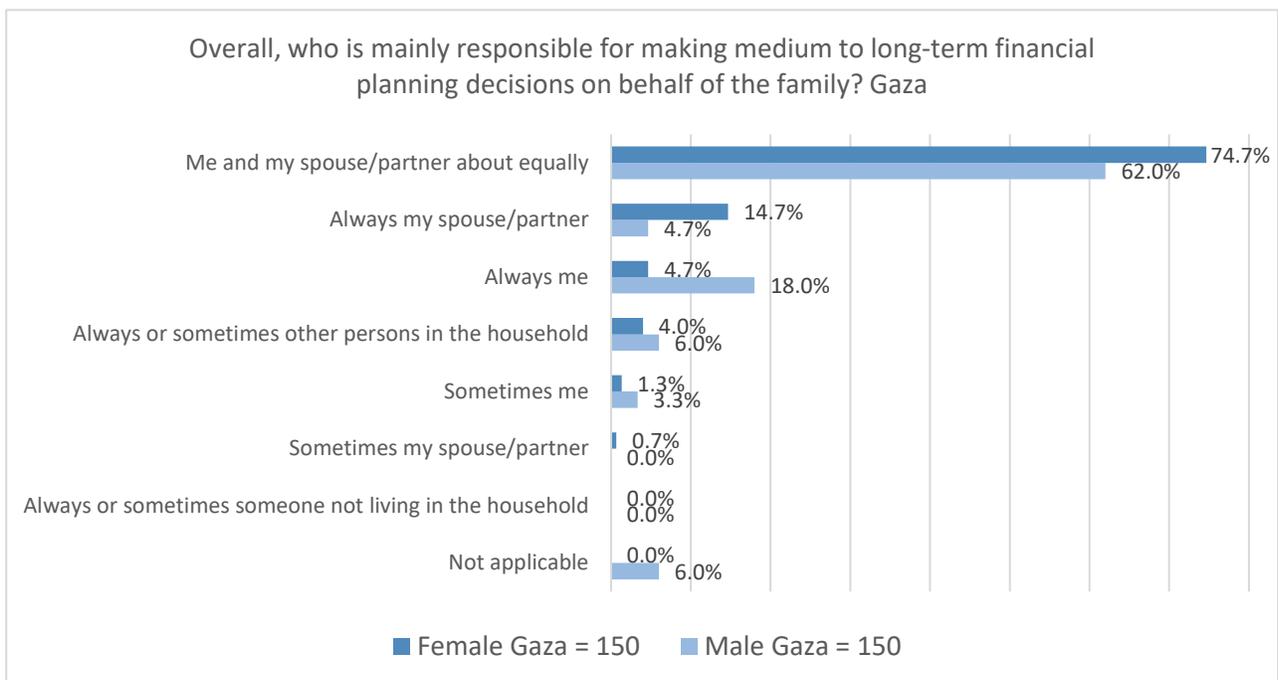
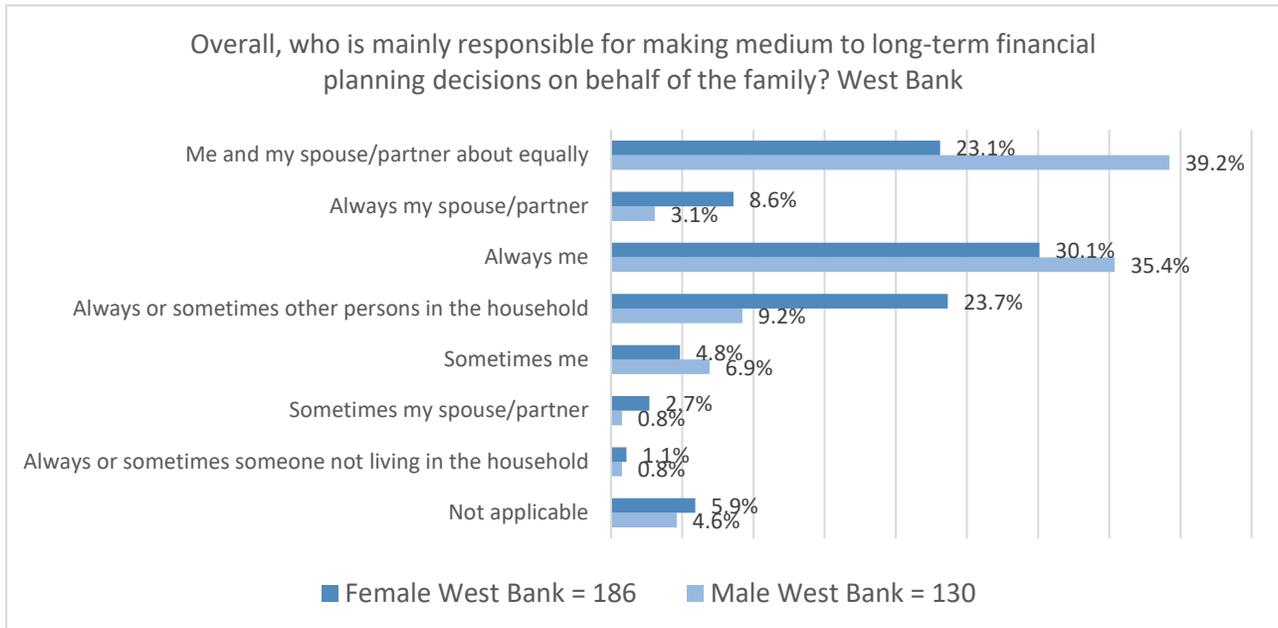
Regarding decision-making on food commodities to be selected from the store and how to consume them (i.e., smaller, more day-to-day expenditures), respondents in Gaza and the West Bank responded somewhat differently.



In Gaza, female and male respondents agreed almost entirely on this topic: females (54 percent) and males (57 percent) indicated that they decided about equally with their spouse. 31 percent of male respondents stated their spouse made these decisions and 35 percent of female respondents stated that they made these decisions. There was only one significant difference of opinion: 7 percent of female respondents answered that someone not living in the household made these decisions, while 0 percent of male respondents selected this answer. These responses suggest that females in Gaza (where households are often more confined and more conservative beliefs rule) may have felt more pressure to agree with their spouses who were likely nearby while the survey was being completed (despite attempts to design the survey to create distance between respondents).

In the West Bank, male respondents (39 percent) answered 14 percent higher that they made these decisions about equally with their spouse/partner whereas female respondents (25 percent) reported this at a significantly lower rate. This discrepancy is likely due to the inherent power imbalance between men and women: some male respondents appear to be biased towards publicly stating that they are making equitable decisions at home versus females who have shared their honest opinions regarding the reality of their experience. An even greater difference of opinion was reported as 22 percent of female respondents stated that these decisions were made always or sometimes by other persons in the household, interpreted as extended family, including in-laws, versus 1 percent of male respondents. In line with perspectives shared by multiple key informant interviews, one potential reason for this major discrepancy may be that male beneficiaries may have been significantly less comfortable to admitting to surveyors that extended family were making decisions for their nuclear family.

Question: 'Overall, who is mainly responsible for making medium to long-term financial planning decisions on behalf of the family?'



In the West Bank, 24 percent of female respondents highlighted that medium to long-term decisions were made always or sometimes by other persons in the household (interpreted as extended family) versus 9 percent of male respondents. This discrepancy is similar to results from the previous question and again may demonstrate that male beneficiaries were significantly less comfortable to admitting to surveyors that extended family were making decisions for their nuclear family. Female respondents reported 7 percent less (37 percent versus 30

percent) that they always made these decisions, demonstrating that they believed they had less control over medium to long-term financial planning decisions.

While responses from female and male respondents in Gaza were again generally aligned, respondents in Gaza and the West Bank reported tremendously different views. 75 percent of female respondents in Gaza reported equally making these decisions with their spouse/partner versus only 23 percent of women in the West Bank. Only 5 percent of females in Gaza reported always making these decisions alone (versus 30 percent of females in the West Bank); 18 percent of males in Gaza reported always making these decisions alone (versus 35 percent of males in the West Bank). These results must of course be analysed within the vastly different contexts of Gaza and the West Bank. For example, the economic reality that 53 percent of Palestinians in Gaza are living below the poverty line, more than three times the West Bank.²⁰ Moreover, the 2021 violent escalation in Gaza has further exacerbated challenges faced there creating a dynamic that has been described as ‘the impression that “As all others are failing us, we must come together and in the most symbolic manner present a perception of unity. Most people would say that we are all in this together; men, women and children. We must put our issues and present complaints to the side and just work to keep us afloat”’.²¹ These critical dynamics likely contribute to the differences in the answers shared by respondents in the West Bank and Gaza.

Question: ‘Do other people in the family/extended family influence decision-making?’

The research team also asked focus groups: ‘Do other people in the family/extended family influence decision-making?’ Respondents highlighted a number of important opinions, which were at points contradictory, across both the West Bank and Gaza:

- Most respondents stated that no one influenced their decision-making (e.g. the entire focus group of **female in-kind beneficiaries in Khan Younis, Gaza** agreed that no one ‘interfered’ in their decision-making).
- However, a number of respondents in **Gaza and the West Bank** did state that extended family would be involved in or would ‘interfere’ in larger decisions. For example, participant in a **female resilience beneficiary focus group in Deir al Balah, Gaza** stated that the mother and father-in-law would be involved in decisions related to children’s marriages or whether or not to ‘build a room for my son’. Similar opinions were shared in **female CBT beneficiary focus group in Gaza City** where participants also identified that their brothers-in-law, brothers, and grandmothers would be involved in larger decisions such as renting a new house, marriage, divorce, and which topics of study children should pursue. In a **SBCC focus group of female beneficiaries in Yatta** two participants living with extended family expressed that the extended family (specifically the father-in-law and eldest brother-in-law’s wife) had absolute decision-making authority (‘controls everything’) because they lived together.
- Focus groups of male beneficiaries revealed different opinions. In a focus group of **male resilience beneficiaries in Bethlehem, West Bank** participants all agreed that no one ‘interfered’ in their households’ decisions. A focus group of **male resilience beneficiaries in Deir al Balah, Gaza** found mixed opinions however. While four of ten participants stated no one influenced their decisions, the

²⁰ Said-Foqahaa, Barghouti, Said, and Thue. Oxfam Research Reports: ‘Responsiveness of the Palestinian National Cash Transfer Programme to Shifting Vulnerabilities in The Gaza Strip.’ 2020.

²¹ Nader Said-Foqahaa, ‘After the May 2021 Escalation: A Multi-Sectoral Gender Needs Assessment in the Gaza Strip’, UN Women, 2022.

other six participants said that they sometimes consulted family, though they only identified male family members (e.g. older brothers, fathers, sons, uncles).

Question: 'Do you give advice to relatives on how to spend their household income (including economic assistance)? To whom? Do they listen to your advice?'

While a majority of respondents stated that no one in their extended family influenced their decision-making (see *Question: 'Do other people in the family/extended family influence decision-making?'*), when focus group participants were asked: 'Do you give advice to relatives on how to spend their household income (including economic assistance)? To whom? Do they listen to your advice?' it elicited some of the most vocal responses of all focus group questions.

Respondents in every focus group across both the West Bank and Gaza articulated in detail specific advice they give or have given to family members. For example:

- A participant in a **Gaza focus group of female SBCC beneficiaries in Rafah** stated that she 'advised the wife of [her] brother-in-law, who received a cash assistance of 800 shekels, not to waste the amount and save it, because when her daughter needed to do a necessary operation, she could not find anyone to give her money or help her in cash'. Another stated that she 'advised [her] daughters to save their money and the assistance that they take... from their uncles'.
- **In a Gaza focus group of females receiving MPCA** (composed predominantly of women who identified as widows), a participant stated that she 'advised [her] son, who benefited from the World Food [WFP] aid, how to spend the aid and how to maintain the aid'. Another advised her married daughter who benefits from a food voucher from WFP 'to buy basic commodities and not luxuries'.
- **In a Gaza focus group of male resilience beneficiaries** one participant said that he advised his 'brother's children not to be extravagant and to think about the future and save money... to cover the cost of the university of their children'. Another stated that he advised his 'sister's children and [his] brother's children not to spend money on smoking'.
- **In a West Bank focus group of female in-kind beneficiaries in Bethlehem**, one participant stated that she advised her 'sisters, sisters-in-law and neighbors on money and spending'. Another said she advised her 'daughter-in-law to save money because everything is very expensive'.
- **In a West Bank focus group of female resilience beneficiaries in Jericho**, a participant expressed that she advised her married brother to save money because 'he spends a lot of money with no financial management'. Another stated that she advised her 'daughter-in-law to save money... take care of her house and save money for her son's treatment'.

Question: 'Do you receive advice from relatives on how to spend your household income (including economic assistance)? From whom? Do you take their advice?'

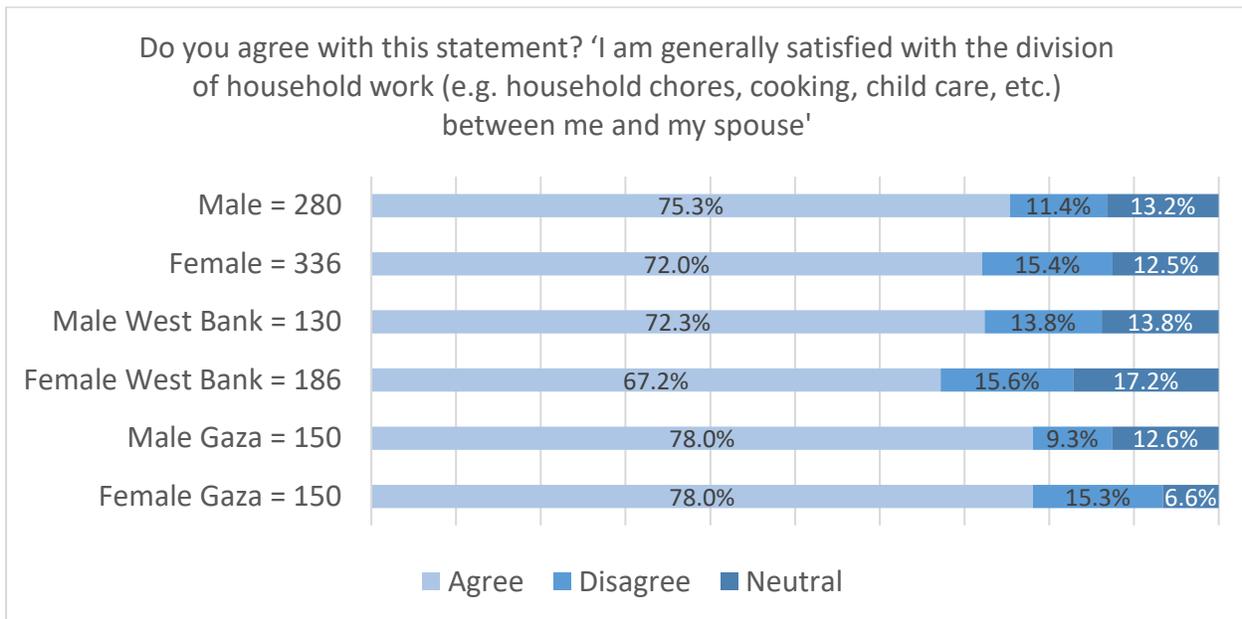
The overwhelming majority of focus group respondents across both the West Bank and Gaza stated that they received advice from relatives. Perspectives from these discussions are noted below:

- In a focus group of **male resilience beneficiaries in Deir al Balah, Gaza** a majority of respondents (six of nine) stated that they did receive advice from family members. Of these six most named male family members (e.g. fathers, brothers, uncles) as being those who advised them; two stated that they also

received advice from their wives and children. In a focus group of **male resilience beneficiaries in Bethlehem, West Bank** none of the participants choose to answer this question.

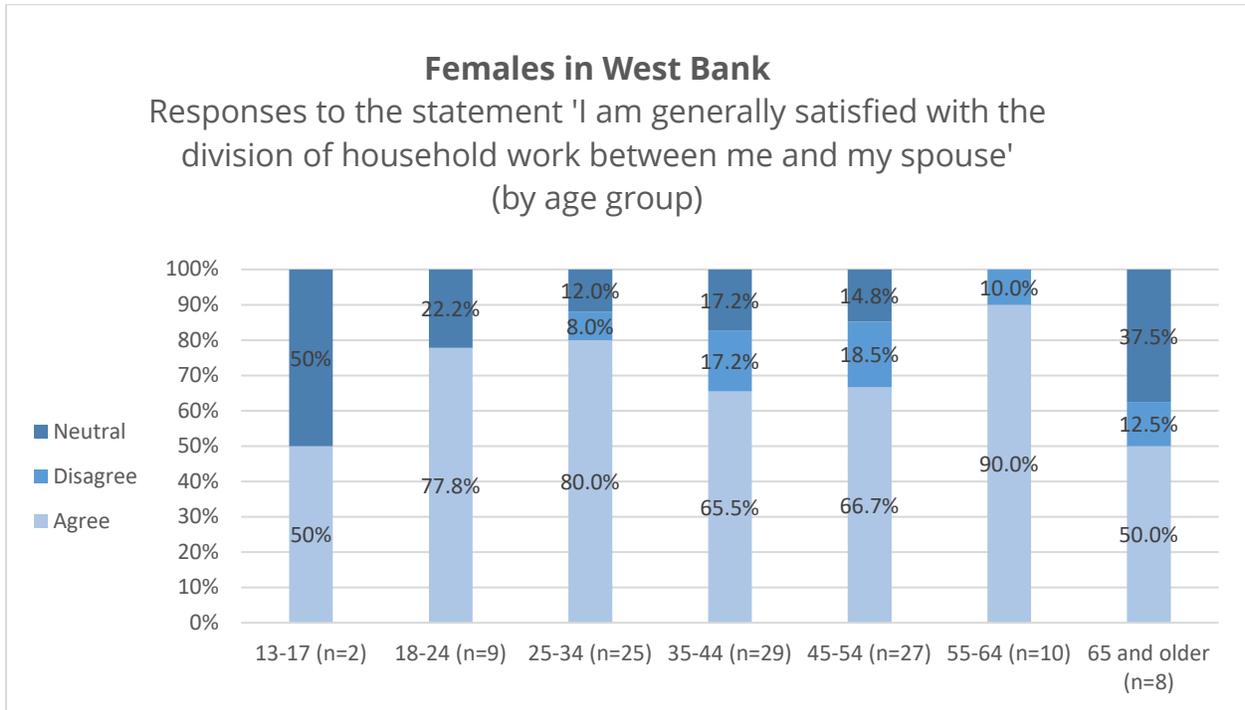
- While a minority of participants in the two male focus groups conducted discussed receiving advice from female relatives, a majority of **female participants in all focus groups in Gaza and the West Bank** described receiving advice from female relatives (e.g. mothers, mothers-in-law, aunts, sisters-in-law, daughters) as well as male relatives (e.g. husbands, fathers, brothers, brothers-in-law). Most participants described that this advice related to saving money, spending less and managing assistance.

Question: 'Do you agree with this statement? "I am generally satisfied with the division of household work (e.g. household chores, cooking, child care, etc.) between me and my spouse."'



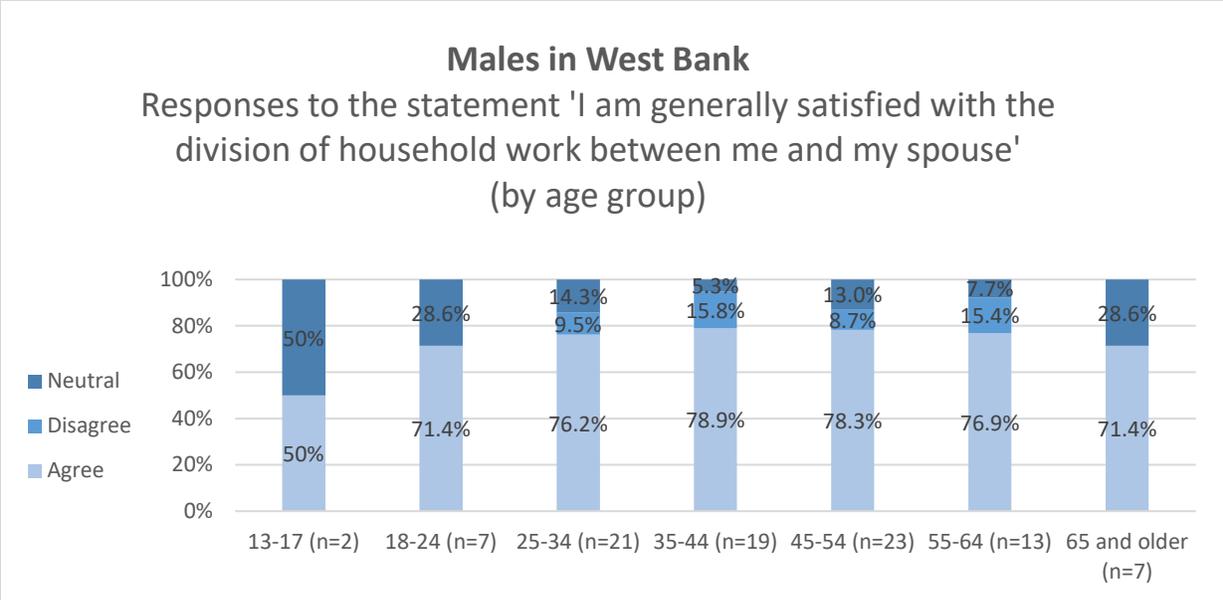
Results varied somewhat across gender and geographic lines when surveyed beneficiaries were asked at the household level whether they agreed with the statement 'I am generally satisfied with the division of household work (e.g. household chores, cooking, child care, etc.) between me and my spouse'. Across Palestine female respondents agreed with this statement (72 percent) 3 percent less than men (75 percent). Female respondents in the West Bank agreed with this statement the least (67 percent) and disagreed with it at the highest rate (16 percent). In Gaza 78 percent of female and male respondents agreed with the statement. These results may indicate that there is a greater awareness about equitable gender roles amongst men in the West Bank than in Gaza. They may also demonstrate that the beneficiary population may be unaware of an equitable sense of sharing the domestic burden. Further evidence for gender inequity and highly-patriarchal attitudes is documented in other parts of this study (including the findings related to 'do you agree with this statement? 'A man should have the final word about decisions in the home'; 'whose opinion prevails when there is a disagreement?' as well as a focus group discussion on this same topic).

Further analysis assessed responses to this question by age, gender and location. The findings are highlighted below:



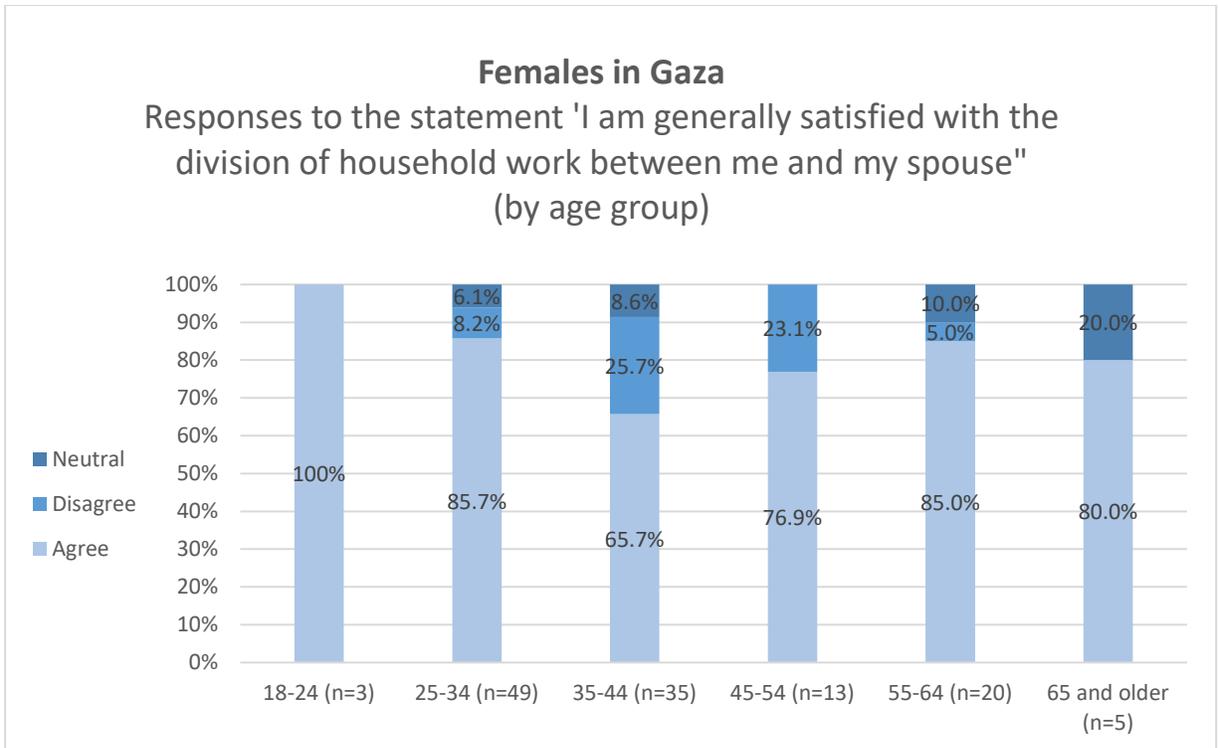
Of the groups with at least eight respondents, females in the West Bank aged 55-64 expressed the highest level of satisfaction (90 percent agreed) with the division of household work with their spouse. Such results may indicate that the beneficiary population may be unaware of an equitable sense of sharing the domestic burden or perhaps because in some cases beneficiaries may receive support from other family members. However, only 50 percent of females from the eldest age group (65 and older) indicated that they were satisfied with the division of household work with their spouse.²²

²² It should be noted that four respondents were interviewed in the West Bank that were under the age of eighteen: two 15-year old males and two 17-year old females.

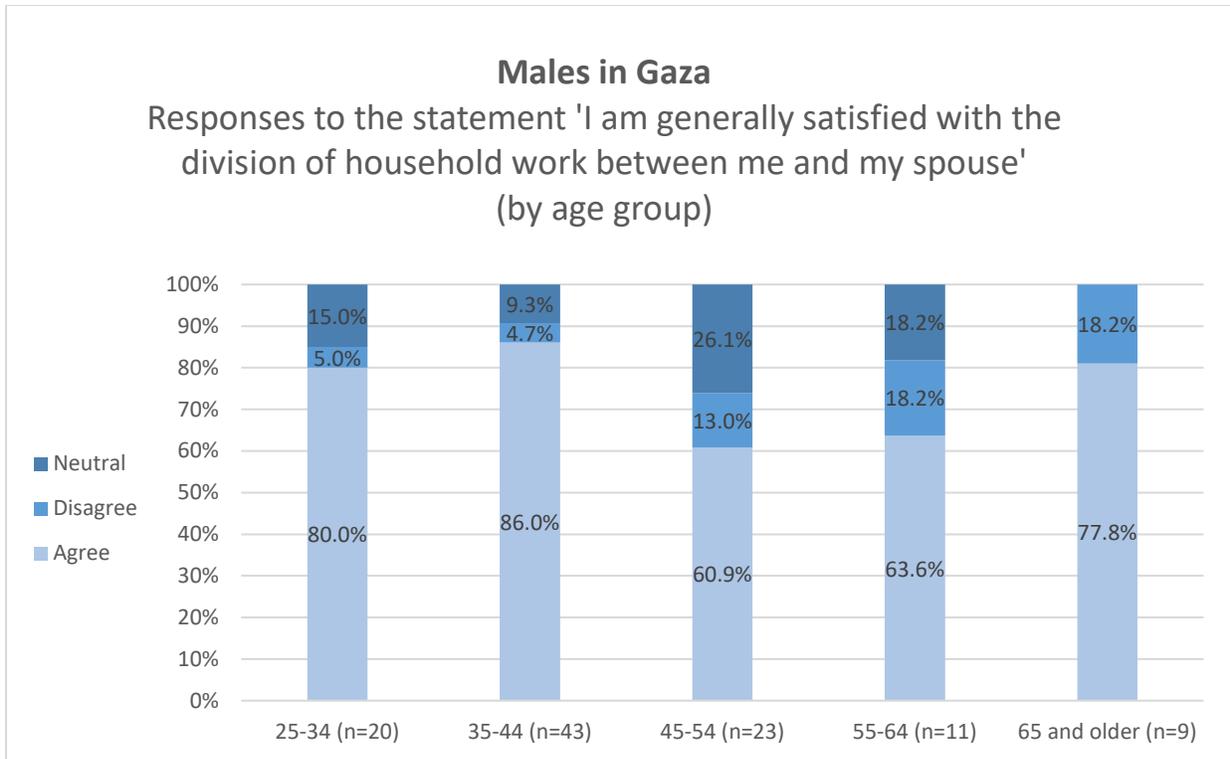


In all groups with at least seven respondents, males in the West Bank indicated a fairly consistent level of satisfaction with the division of household work with their spouse from 71 percent to a high of 79 percent, with a high of just 16 percent in any age group expressing disagreement (dissatisfaction) with the division of household work between spouses. Such results may demonstrate that the beneficiary population may be unaware of an equitable sense of sharing the domestic burden.²³

²³ It should be noted that four respondents were interviewed in the West Bank that were under the age of eighteen: two 15-year old males and two 17-year old females.

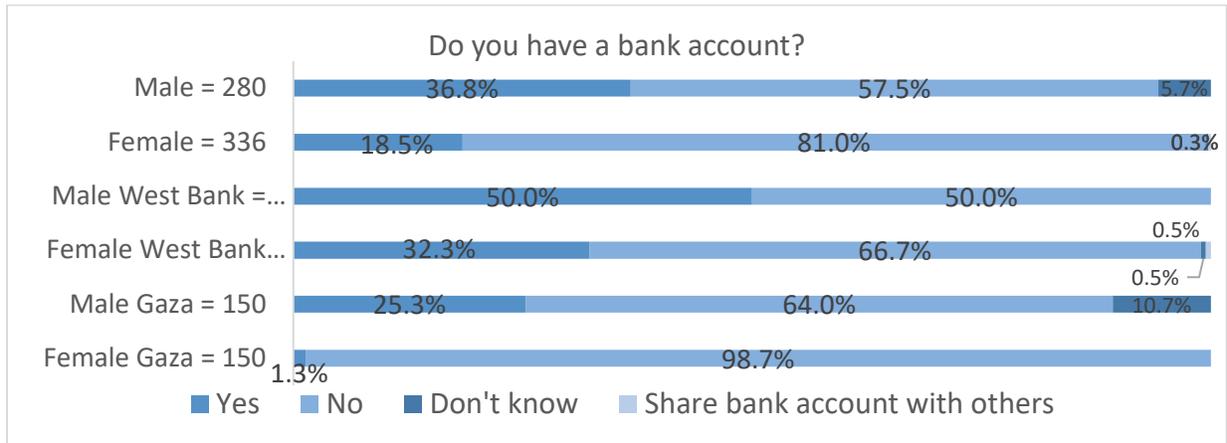


Of the groups with at least five respondents, females in Gaza aged 25-34 expressed the highest level of satisfaction (86 percent agreed) with the division of household work with their spouse. Similarly were female respondents in Gaza aged 55-64, 85 percent of whom expressed general satisfaction with the division of household work with their spouse. Interestingly, female respondents between these two groups (in age groups 35-44 and 45-54) expressed the highest amount of dissatisfaction with their spouse at 26 percent and 23 percent respectively. Overall, however, such figures may suggest a few potential findings: first, that the economic situation in Gaza (extreme and prolonged unemployment rates) may have males at home participating in sharing the domestic burden; second, as highlighted above a dynamic in Gaza (in particular after the 2021 escalation) that has families attempting to come together in a unified way amidst the extreme hardships they face; or third, the beneficiary population lacks an equitable sense of sharing the domestic burden.



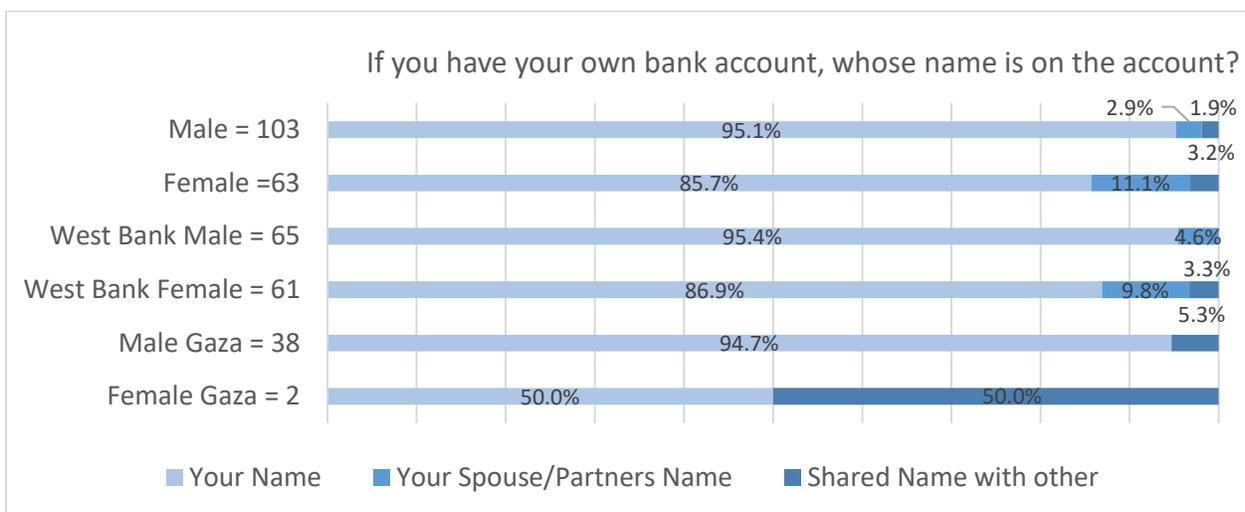
Males in Gaza aged 35-44 expressed the highest level of satisfaction (86 percent agreed) with the division of household work with their spouse. Surprisingly male respondents in Gaza aged 45-54 and 55-64 expressed lower levels of general satisfaction with the division of household work with their spouse than females in Gaza of the same age groups. Overall, however, such figures may suggest a few potential findings: first, that the economic situation in Gaza (extreme and prolonged unemployment rates) may have males at home participating in sharing the domestic burden; second, as highlighted above a dynamic in Gaza (in particular after the 2021 escalation) that has families attempting to come together in a unified way amidst the extreme hardships they face; or third, the beneficiary population lacks an equitable sense of sharing the domestic burden.

Question: 'Do you have a bank account?'



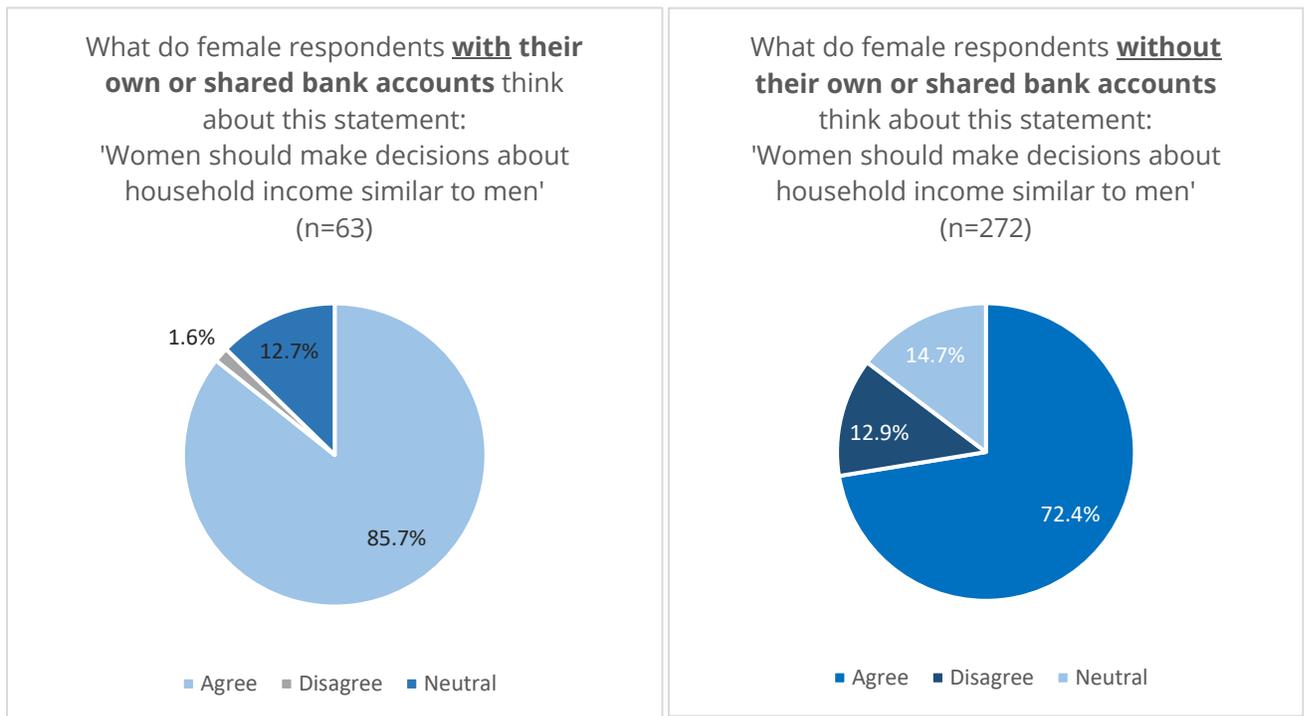
Beneficiaries were also asked 'Do you have a bank account?'. Overall, a minority of participants reported having bank accounts, as across Palestine 37 percent of male respondents and 19 percent of female respondents indicated so. Males in the West Bank (50 percent) were the sub-group that reported having a bank account at the highest rate while females in Gaza reported the lowest rate at only 1 percent. Differences between responses between males and females (in Gaza 24 percent more male respondents reported having a bank account than female respondents; in the West Bank 18 percent more male respondents reported having a bank account than females) indicate a major discrepancy between partners. An extremely low rate of respondents indicating a shared account demonstrates that a bank account is not viewed as a shared resource between partners or that very few beneficiaries share a bank account with others.

Question: 'If you have your own bank account, whose name is on the account?'



Results varied significantly across gender and geographic lines when surveyed beneficiaries were asked whose name was on the account of the bank account they had. Across Palestine 95 percent of male respondents stated the bank account was in their name. For female respondents reporting having bank accounts, 86 percent reported it being in their name. While a similar number of females (61) and males (65) reported having bank accounts in the West Bank only 2 females reported having their own bank accounts in Gaza in comparison to 38 males.

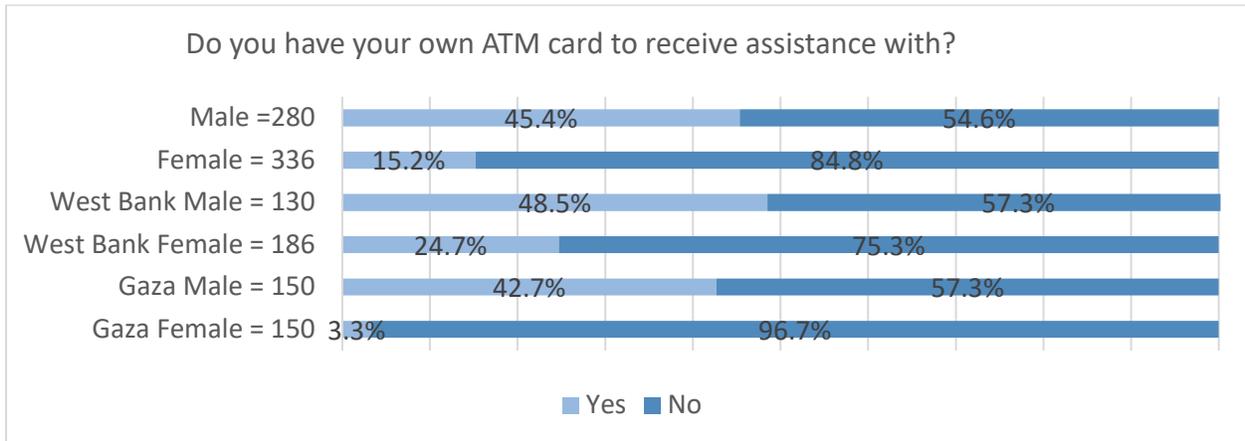
Further analysis was carried out on bank account, gender and opinions regarding women’s decision-making about household income. These findings are highlighted below:



Of female respondents who indicated that they had a bank account (their own or a shared bank account), 86 percent agreed with the statement that 'women should make decisions about household income similar to men'. This was significantly (11 percent) higher than the average female response to this survey question (75 percent on average agreed with the statement). Only 2 percent of female respondents with a bank account believed women should not make decisions about household income similar to men. This was nine percentage points lower than the average female response to this survey question (11percent on average disagreed with the statement).

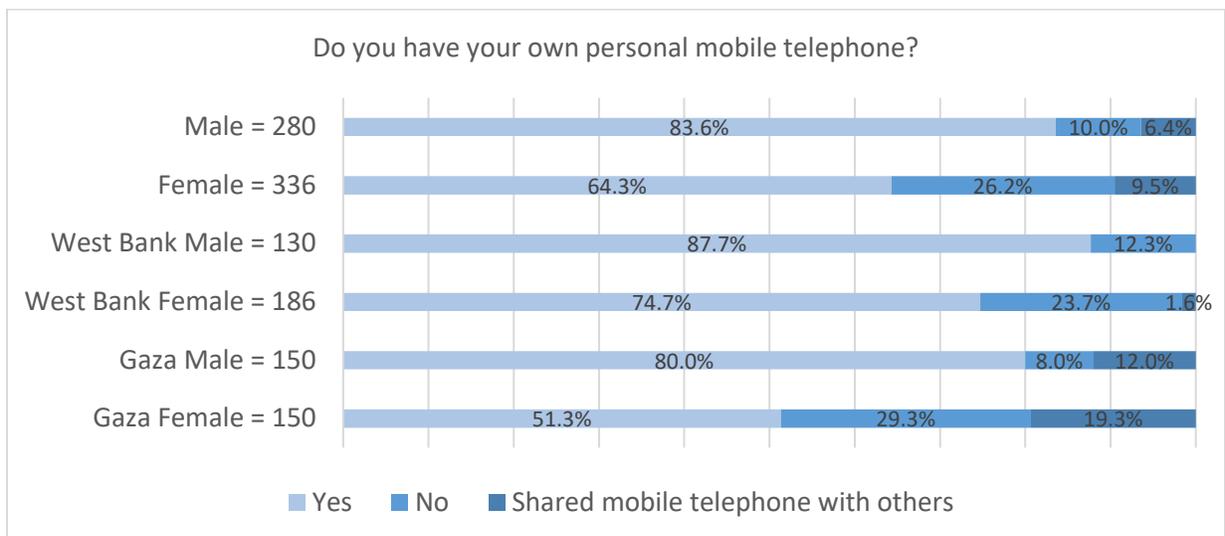
Alternatively, 72 percent of female respondents who indicated they did not have their own or shared bank accounts agreed with the statement that 'women should make decisions about household income similar to men'. This was 14 percent lower than those with a bank account and nearly 3 percent lower than the average female response to this survey question (75 percent on average agreed with the statement). 13 percent of female respondents without a bank account believed women should not make decisions about household income similar to men (11 percentage points higher than female respondents with bank accounts).

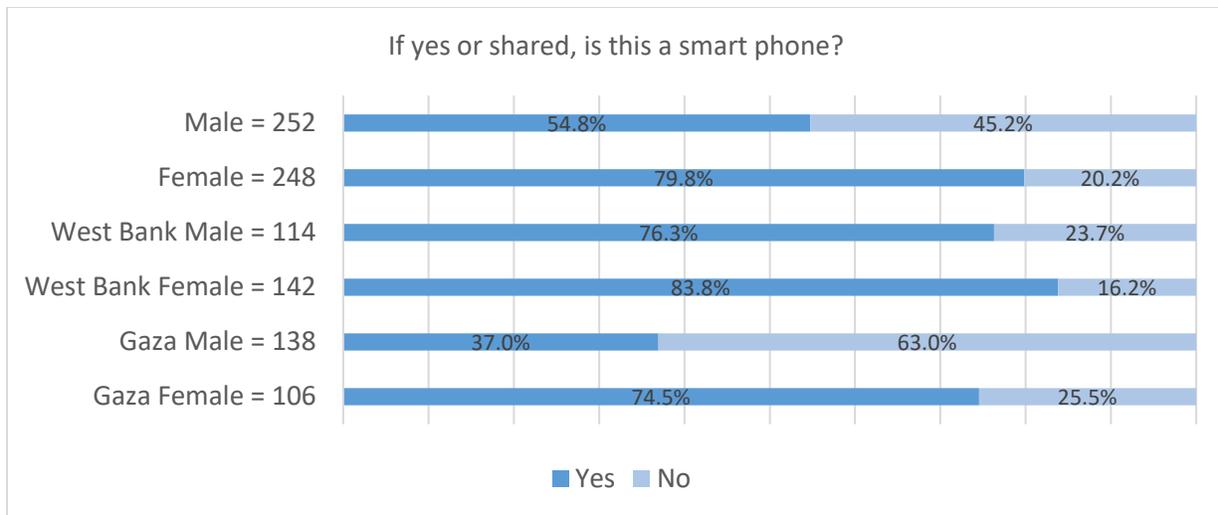
Question: 'Do you have your own ATM card to receive assistance with?'



Across respondents in Palestine only 45 percent of male respondents and 15 percent of female respondents stated having their own ATM card to receive assistance with. The subset reporting the highest percentage of having an ATM card was men in the West Bank (49 percent) and the subset reporting the lowest percentage of having an ATM card was women in Gaza (3 percent).

Question: 'Do you have your own personal mobile phone?' 'If yes or shared, is this a smart phone?'





For respondents from across Palestine, male respondents reported having their own personal mobile phone at a rate of 20 percent more than female respondents (84 percent for male respondents versus 64 percent for females). However, for those who reported having a personal or shared mobile phone, female respondents reported having a smart phone at a significantly higher rate (80 percent for females versus 55 percent for males).

When analysed by location, male respondents in the West Bank reported having a mobile phone at the highest rate (88 percent) while female respondents in Gaza reported having a mobile phone at the lowest rate (51 percent). Female respondents in the West Bank reported having a smart phone at a higher rate (84 percent) than male respondents (76 percent). Few respondents in the West Bank reported having a shared mobile phone, however, respondents in Gaza often reported sharing a mobile phone (12 percent of male respondents in Gaza, 19 percent of female respondents in Gaza). The disparity between the West Bank and Gaza is not surprising and is likely closely linked to the extreme economic hardship faced in Gaza.

Key conclusions

This study documented a number of key observations regarding expenditure patterns and participation in decision-making processes in WFP beneficiary households. These include:

- Equitable decision-making between spouses (husband and wife):** Responses to two household survey questions ('Who decides which type of food commodities to be selected from the store and how to consume them' and 'who makes medium to long-term financial planning decisions on behalf of the family') demonstrated that female and male respondents in Gaza were generally aligned with a majority of respondents stating that they made decisions 'about equally with their spouse/partner'. This was less so in the West Bank where male and female respondents answered at significantly different rates demonstrating less agreement and less equal decision-making between spouses. Recent research has described how intense pressures facing Gaza are 'gradually creating a psychological and symbolic internal solidarity within the Gaza community.... exemplified at the level of the household, and applies

to gender relations'.²⁴ Respondents in Gaza are likely expressing alignment in part due to this complex dynamic. Furthermore, experts have highlighted how poverty makes decision-making obvious (i.e., pressing food security needs mean that beneficiaries must purchase food) and reduces opportunity for disagreement. Additionally, females in Gaza (where households are often more confined and more conservative beliefs rule) may have felt more pressure to agree with their spouses who were likely nearby while the survey was being completed (despite attempts to design the survey to create distance between respondents). Evidence for gender inequity and highly-patriarchal attitudes is further documented in the next section of this study on mobility and self-determination. Another possible reason for this divergence may be the fact that an estimated 185,000 (mostly men) in the West Bank work in Israel during the work week making it more difficult to make joint decisions between spouses; a dynamic that does not significantly affect Gaza, leaving couples to make decisions together.²⁵ However, in regards to the largest/most important decisions (using the question on 'long-term financial planning' as an indicator for this), 18 percent of male respondents in Gaza stated they alone would make these decisions (13 percent more than female respondents) versus 35 percent of male respondents in the West Bank (5 percent higher than female respondents). This demonstrates a significant gap in agency for women (which is higher in Gaza than in West Bank) in decision-making in some of the most important topics for a household and supports trends highlighted by experts in key informant interviews.²⁶

- **Extended families are important influencers in household decision-making:** Focus group discussions as well as household survey results reinforced what key informant interviews highlighted: extended family members have an important role in household decision-making. Focus group discussions revealed the complex interplay between family members providing advice and accepting advice on decision-making with older family members (e.g. mothers, fathers, mothers- and fathers-in-laws) holding important influence.²⁷ Male respondents were conspicuously less likely to highlight the influence of extended family in this study than female respondents. Female respondents in the West Bank most often voiced that decisions were made 'always or sometimes by other persons in the household' (interpreted as extended family). As mentioned above, another dynamic at play may be the fact that many men in the West Bank work in Israel during the work week making it more difficult to make joint decisions between spouses.²⁸ These dynamics suggests that relatives of male respondents (extended family of female respondents) hold more power and influence than female respondents; in short suggesting that family members of male beneficiaries can undermine the decision-making authority of female beneficiaries.
- **Female respondents reported having significantly less access to bank accounts and mobile phones, but females with bank accounts were more likely to believe that women should have equal decision-making to men over household income:** Across Palestine, male respondents reported having their own personal mobile phone at a rate of 20 percent more than female respondents. Access to these important resources was particularly low for female respondents in Gaza where — of the nearly 160 female respondents surveyed — only 2 reported having their own bank accounts. Experts have underscored how critical accessing these resources are for women to overcome gender-based discrimination and inequality. In fact, the recent WFP Gender Policy explicitly states that limited 'access to information, knowledge and communication technology, [affects] their ability to anticipate and prepare for shocks and adapt to change. Unequal power structures can restrict their participation in

²⁴ Nader Said-Foqahaa, 'After the May 2021 Escalation: A Multi-Sectoral Gender Needs Assessment in the Gaza Strip', UN Women, 2022, p.60.

²⁵ Interview, Ministry of Women, 16 February 2022.

²⁶ Key informant interview, 10 March 2022.

²⁷ Interview, Ministry of Women, 16 February 2022.

²⁸ Interview, Ministry of Women, 16 February 2022.

decision making, particularly at strategic levels related to food systems, food security and nutrition'.²⁹ This study demonstrates how access to a bank account can increase women's empowerment: 86 percent of female respondents with access to a bank account agreed that 'women should make decisions about household income similar to men' compared to 72 percent of female respondents did not access to their own or a shared bank account.

- **Respondents underlined that ability was a leading determinant of one's ability to influence/make decisions on expenditures:** Focus groups with women with disabilities revealed that women with disabilities did not have equal decision-making authority to their spouses and/or family members and often were forced to rely on family members to make decisions. Women with husbands who were disabled, older, or sick described acting as the head of household and having greater decision-making authority over household income. Additionally, it should be noted, that those with disabilities or medical conditions often face unique needs that require unique expenditures for these households (e.g. medical expenditures, homecare).³⁰ Such realities mean that disability can have a significant impact on required household expenditures.

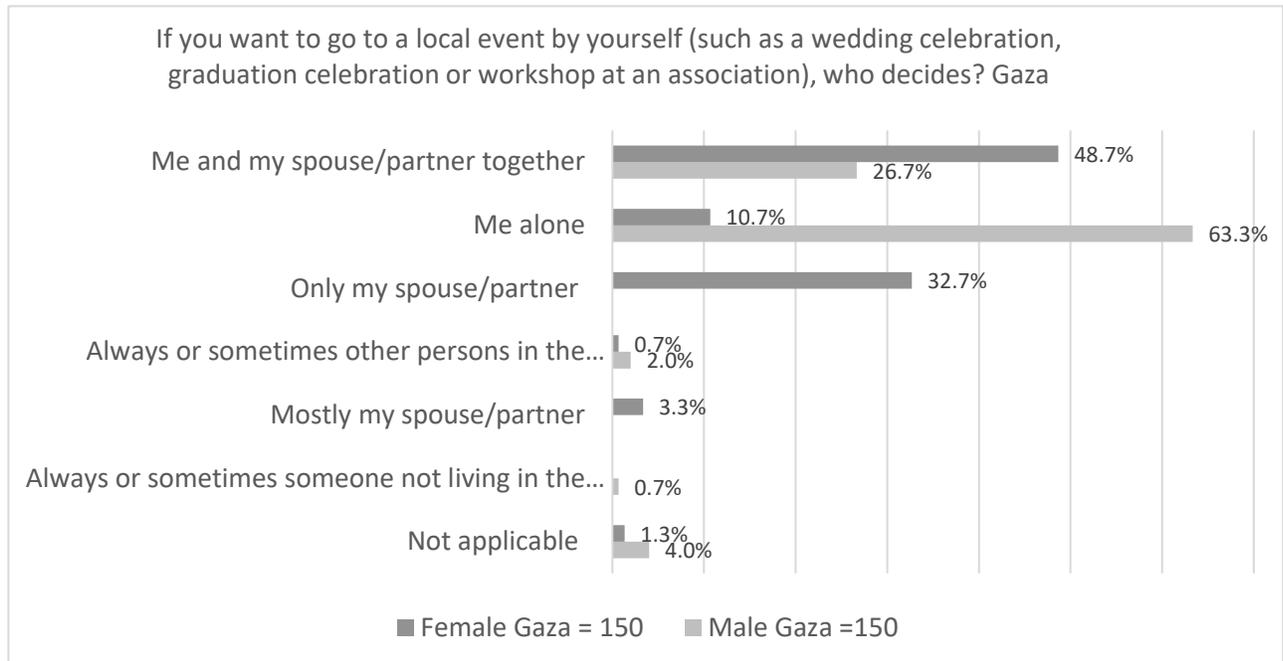
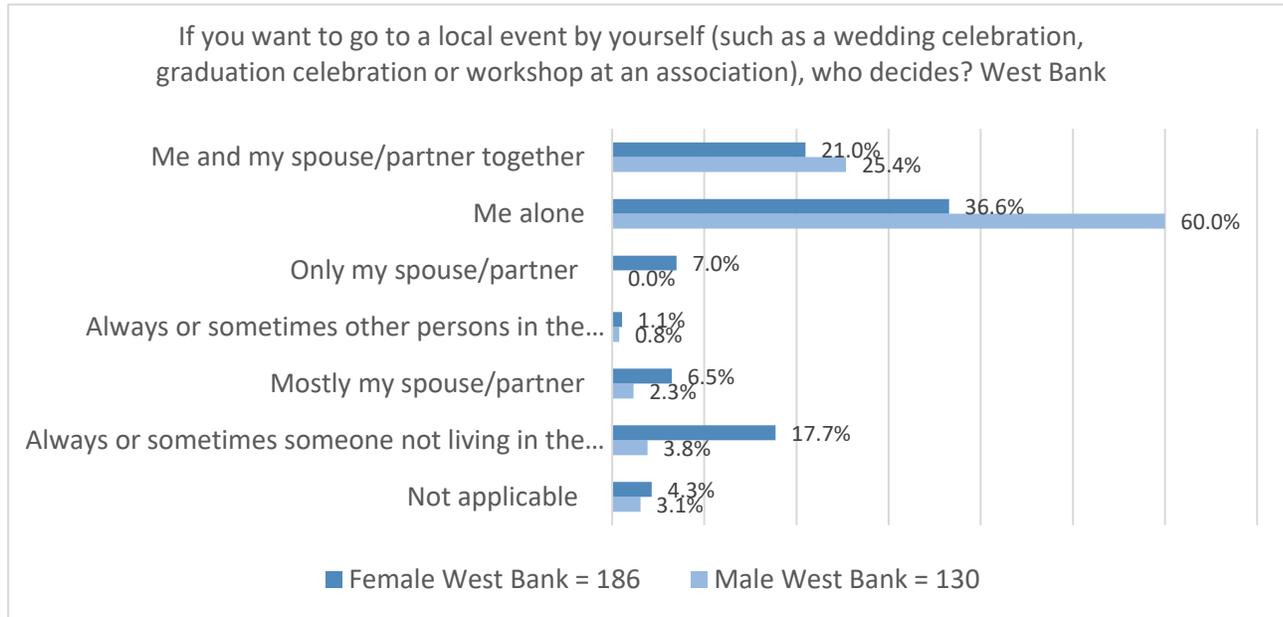
²⁹ WFP, 'WFP gender policy (2022–2026): Second informal consultation', 7 October 2021, P. 9.

³⁰ Nicola Jones and Bassam Abu Hamad. 'Case study K: Palestine's national cash transfer programme: An example of cash transfer programming in a humanitarian setting'. *Handbook on social protection systems*. August 2021.

4. Mobility and self-determination

The study investigated multiple dimensions related to mobility and self-determination within WFP Palestine beneficiary households. Questions posed and resulting findings are highlighted here.

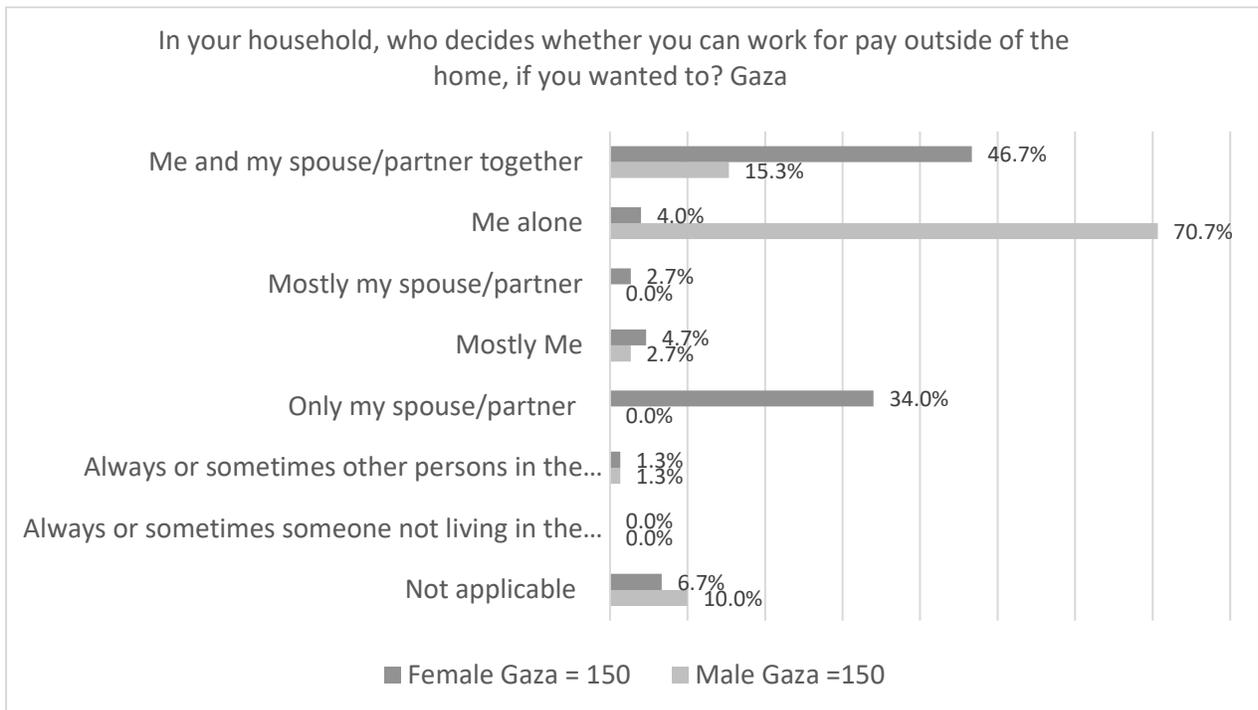
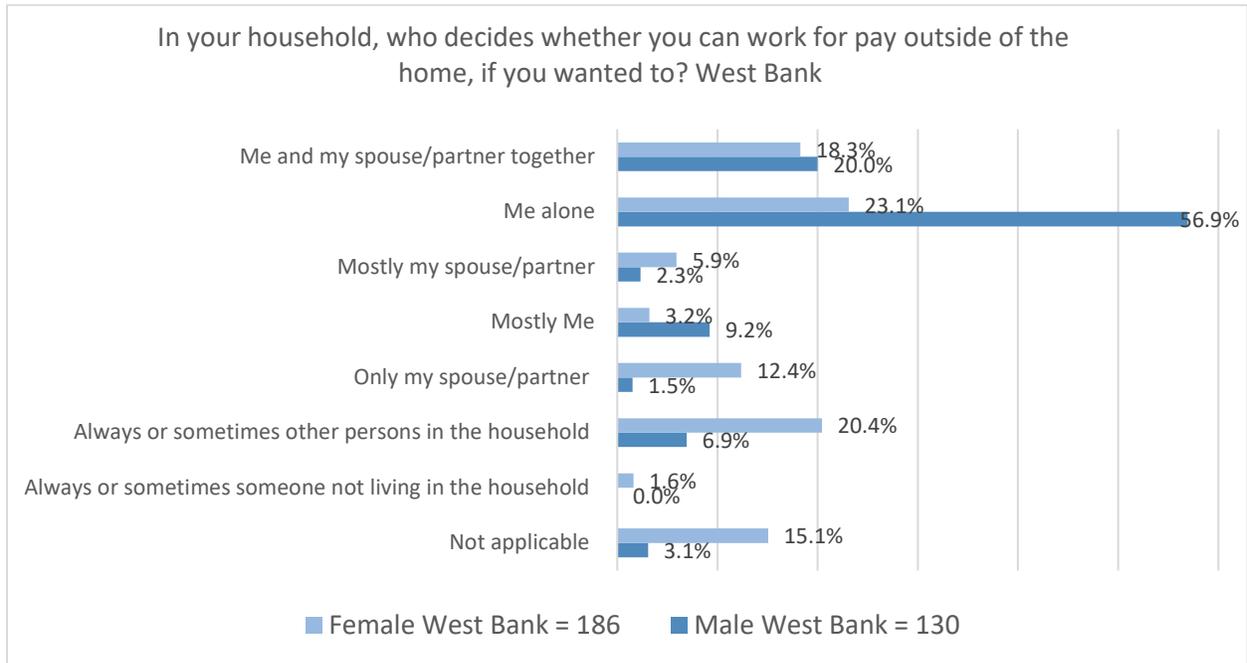
Question: 'If you want to go to a local event by yourself (such as a wedding celebration, graduation celebration or workshop at an association), who decides?'



In both the West Bank (60 percent) and Gaza (63 percent) similar percentages of male respondents stated that they alone decided. This differed for female respondents significantly; in the West Bank 37 percent stated that

they alone decided while in Gaza only 11 percent stated so, a rate of 26 percent less. This indicates that females in the West Bank were notably more able to make the decision regarding their mobility than females in Gaza. At the same time, 49 percent of females in Gaza indicated making this decision together with their spouse, indicating a higher degree of coordination/joint decision-making on this topic than in the West Bank where only 21 percent of females reported doing so.

Question: 'In your household, who decides whether you can work for pay outside of the home, if you wanted to?'



In response to this question, 23 percent of female respondents in the West Bank reported that they were the only one deciding about their working for pay outside the home versus only 4 percent in Gaza (a difference of 19 percentage points). A third of females in Gaza (34 percent) reported their spouse/partner was the only one who would make this decision versus 12 percent in the West Bank. Both of these findings again indicate females expressing much less agency over determining whether or not they would work compared to men, with females in Gaza expressing the lowest control on this topic.

Related to this topic, key informant interviews emphasized that women with disabilities faced a ‘double-burden, double-discrimination’ which exacerbated their ability to make decisions related to their mobility.³¹ Similarly key informants described that younger beneficiaries faced additional limitations on their ability to make decisions related to their mobility as well as to finding employment.³² Research has also underscored the further inequity faced in particular by girls with disabilities. A recent UNFPA study determined that ‘children without disabilities, particularly males, receive favorable treatment and have better access to education, while girls are deprived of education and denied the opportunity to make decisions, participate in society, find an employment or enjoy their right to inheritance’.³³

Question: ‘who from the family usually uses economic assistance (voucher, multi-purpose cash, etc.) to buy goods from the market?’

In focus groups the research team asked ‘**who from the family usually uses economic assistance (voucher, multi-purpose cash, etc.) to buy goods from the market?**’ Qualitative responses highlighted multiple dynamics at play for WFP Palestine beneficiaries, a main takeaway being that women in the West Bank expressed going to the market to buy goods more often than women in Gaza. Focus group responses included:

- **A Gaza focus group of female SBCC beneficiaries in Rafah** revealed a variety of opinions: four of ten stated that they went shopping alone, with their husband or split shopping duties with their husband (e.g. ‘I go to the market to buy vegetables, and my husband goes to the supermarket to cash the voucher’); two stated being in charge of writing the shopping list for their husband; and the other four expressed that their husbands primarily left the house to spend WFP benefits. In a Gaza **focus group of females receiving MPCA** (composed predominantly of women who identified as widows), a majority of respondents stated that they used assistance to buy goods from the market. Other respondents stated that they went with children or their married brothers.
- **In the West Bank, focus group** respondents expressed more categorically that women went to the market to shop than was the case in Gaza. A majority of participants in a focus group for **female SBCC beneficiaries in Yatta** expressed that women (wives or in one case a mother-in-law) spent the voucher. In a focus group of **female resilience beneficiaries in Jericho** all participants agreed that women and wives buy from the supermarket. Similarly, in a focus group of **female in-kind beneficiaries in Bethlehem** described that wives used the voucher and bought all items needed by the house. These sentiments were echoed in a focus group of **male resilience beneficiaries in Bethlehem** who overall agreed that wives used assistance to buy what the home needed.
- Focus groups **for beneficiaries with disabilities** described other trends. **In Gaza WFP beneficiaries identified as females with disabilities** all highlighted that they were unable to use the assistance they

³¹ Interview with WFP, 26 January 2022.

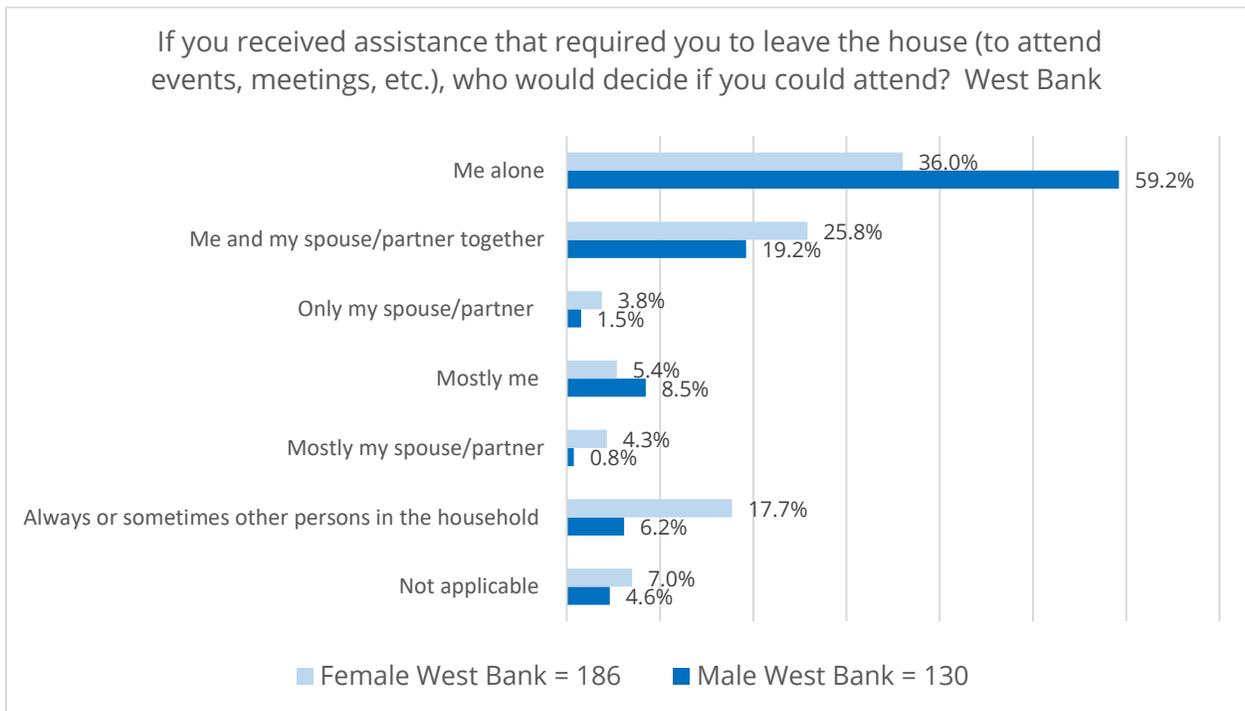
³² Interview with WFP, 26 January 2022.

³³ Waseem Burghal, ‘Women and Girls with Disabilities’, UNFPA, 2019, p.23.

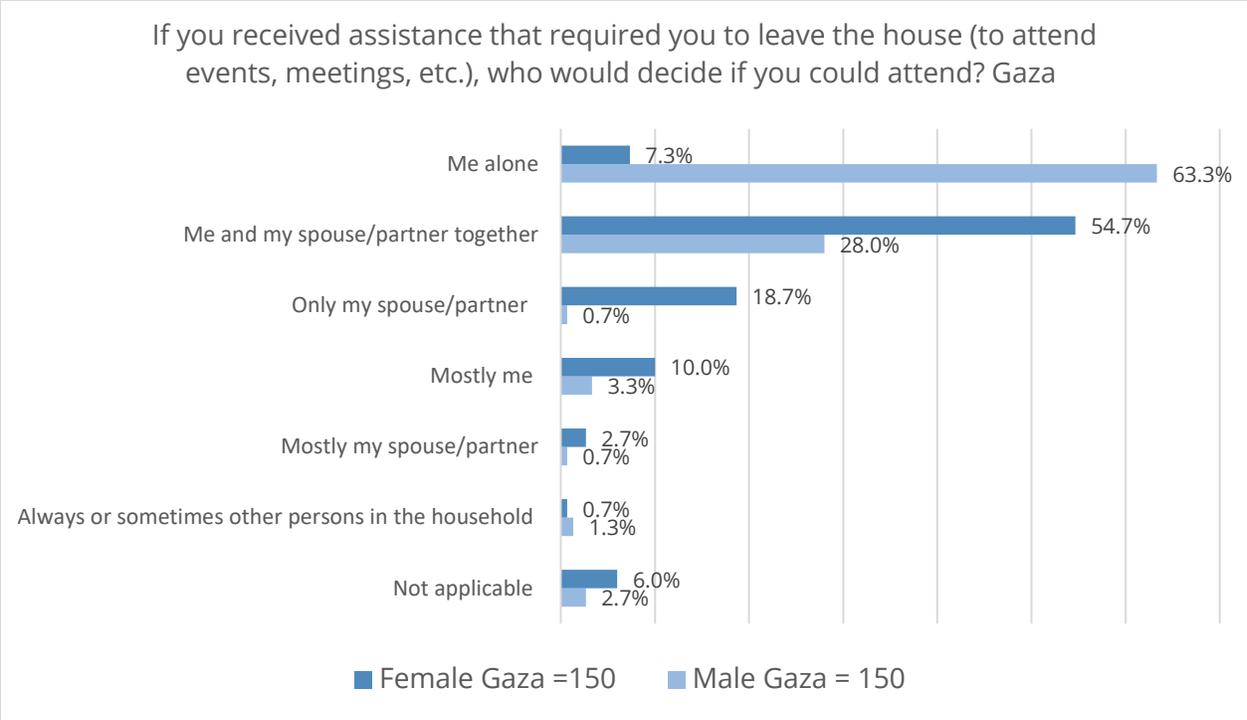
received alone, stating that they relied on family members (such as their mother, father or brother) to go to the market to buy goods on their behalf or that their family members accompanied them. In a **West Bank focus group, held in Jerusalem, with females with family members with disabilities** (husbands or children primarily) almost all respondents described going to market to buy goods (as their family members with disabilities were unable to); some in consultation with their husbands.

Question: 'If you received assistance that required you to leave the house (to attend events, meetings, etc.), who would decide if you could attend? (By location)'.

In the West Bank, 59 percent of male respondents reported that they would make this decision alone, in comparison to 36 percent of female respondents. Female respondents (26 percent) were 7 percent more likely to report making the decision with their spouse/partner than male respondents (19 percent). 18 percent of female respondents indicated that 'always or sometimes other persons in the household' (i.e. extended family) would decide this; only 6 percent of male respondents indicated this.

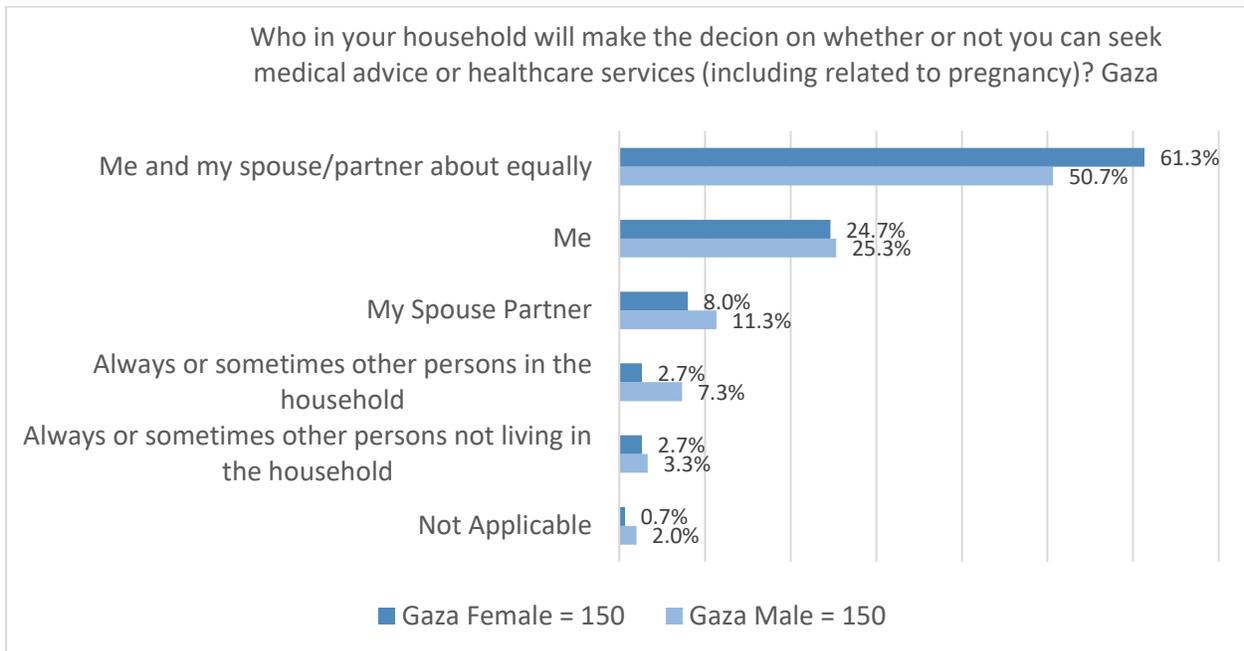
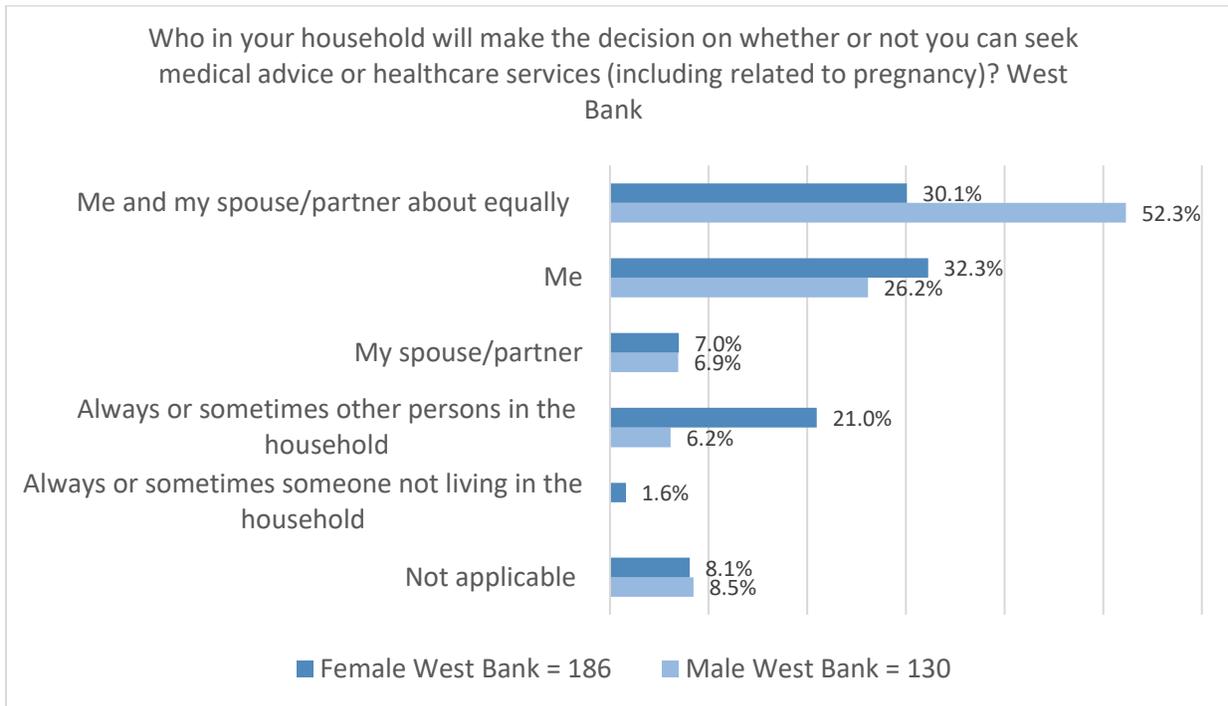


In Gaza, 63 percent of male respondents reported that they would make this decision alone, compared to only 7 percent of female respondents. Female respondents (55 percent) were 27 percent more likely to report making the decision with their spouse/partner than males (28 percent). 19 percent of female respondents indicated that the decision would be made by only their spouse/partner.



Comparing responses from the West Bank and Gaza indicates a number of important differences between the contexts. While about 60 percent of male respondents in both the West Bank and Gaza expressed that they alone would make a decision over their mobility to leave the house to receive assistance, female respondents reported being disempowered in comparison. This was particularly acute in Gaza where only 7 percent of women expressed the ability to make this decision on their own and 19 percent stated their spouse/partner alone would make this decision. While there appeared to be a sense of unity in Gaza over decision-making over household income, this was clearly not the case in relation to female mobility even to receive assistance that required leaving the house.

Question: Who in your household will make the decision on whether or not you can seek medical advice or healthcare services (including related to pregnancy)?



In the West Bank, 52 percent of male respondents and 30 percent of females reported making this decision together with their spouse/partner equally, indicating a significant difference of opinion between male and female respondents. 21 percent of females indicated that this decision would be made always or sometimes by

other persons in the household (interpreted here as extended family/in-laws) at a consistent level with females' responses to other questions about their mobility (e.g. leaving the house for work, medical check-ups, to participate in community functions) indicating a high degree of influence of extended family/in-laws. This was significantly higher than responses from females in Gaza where only 3 percent of females answered that this decision would be made 'always or sometimes by other persons in the household'.

Female respondents in Gaza indicated at a higher rate (61 percent) than males (51 percent) that they would make this decision equally with their spouse/partner. 7 percent of male respondents stated that this would always or sometimes be the decision of other persons in the household (versus only 3 percent of female respondents).

Question: Are you able to buy personal products that you need without asking for permission?

In focus groups the research team asked respondents '**Are you able to buy personal products that you need without asking for permission?**' Qualitative responses highlighted numerous perspectives in WFP Palestine beneficiary homes. Focus group responses included:

- **In the West Bank**, a focus group of **female in-kind beneficiaries in Bethlehem** unanimously agreed that they could buy items for personal needs without permission. However, in a focus group for **female SBCC beneficiaries in Yatta** all women expressed challenges on this topic: six described that their economic situation limited their ability to buy personal items (e.g. 'I can't afford to buy period pads'; 'I don't have money to spend on me'; 'if I have money, I spend it on my kids'; 'I wait for Eid for my family to give me [money] to buy things for me and most of the time I buy for my kids'). One respondent directly requested a separate coupon for women's pads and underwear. Another described needing to ask for permission to buy items for her personal needs.
- **In Gaza** in a focus group of **females in Gaza City receiving MPCA** (composed predominantly of women who identified as widows), nearly all respondents stated that they did not have to ask for permission but did inform family members (e.g. children or parents) so that they 'did not worry'. Answers were similar in a focus group of **females in Deir al Balah receiving resilience** assistance composed predominantly of female-headed households.
- In a focus group of **females in Gaza City receiving CBT** respondents were split half and half as to whether or not they had to seek permission to buy items for their personal needs. Those who said they required permission mostly stated that this permission was from their husbands. Those who stated that they did not need permission caveated the point by saying this was only relevant if the money was available to buy the items. In a focus group of **female SBCC beneficiaries in Rafah**, participants highlighted that they could not buy 'anything without permission'; one participant expressed that she had 'special needs' that she could not tell her husband about.
- Focus groups for **beneficiaries with disabilities** revealed additional barriers for females seeking to buy personal products that they needed. In Gaza WFP **beneficiaries identified as females with disabilities** unanimously described that they needed to request permission, usually from a mother or other family member (e.g. father, brother). In a **West Bank focus group in Jerusalem with females with family members with disabilities** (husbands or children primarily) roughly half the women respondents described being able to buy personal items that they needed without seeking permission. Other respondents explained that they were 'shy' making requests to buy items for 'private things'.

- In stark contrast to the above, a focus group of **male resilience beneficiaries in Gaza (Deir al Balah)** indicated that they did not ask for permission from anyone and bought items without informing anyone, save one male respondent who stated that he consulted his wife when he left the house.

Key conclusions

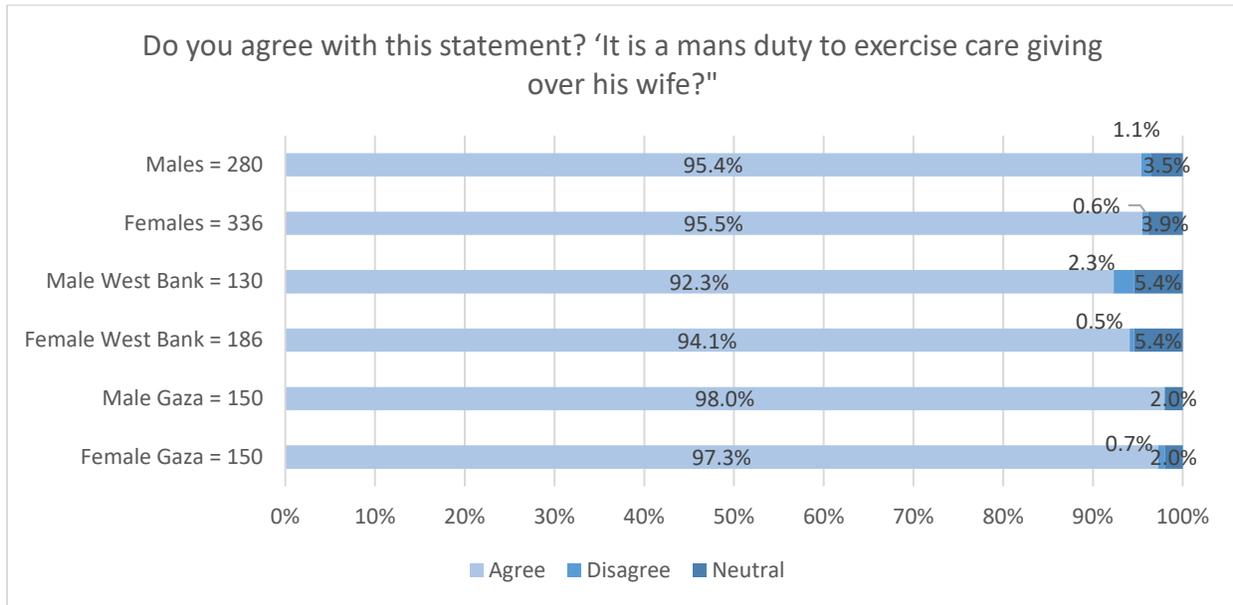
Women reported facing overwhelming limitations to their mobility, especially in comparison to men: The vast majority of female respondents reported being unable to decide on their own to leave the house for a variety of reasons. For example in Gaza, only 4 percent of female respondents reported being able to decide on their own if they wanted to work outside the home while 71 percent of male respondents stated they could alone decide this. Female respondents in the West Bank reported a higher rate (23 percent) but again this was dramatically lower than what male respondents in the West Bank reported (67percent). When asked ‘if you received assistance that required you to leave the house (to attend events, meetings, etc.), who would decide if you could attend?’ female respondents in both the West Bank and Gaza reported being greatly disempowered in comparison to male respondents. While about 60 percent of male respondents in both the West Bank and Gaza expressed that they alone would make a decision over their mobility to leave the house to receive assistance, only 7 percent of women in Gaza expressed the ability to make this decision on their own and 19 percent stated their spouse/partner alone would make this decision. While there appeared to be a sense of unity in Gaza over decision-making over household income, this was clearly not the case in relation to female mobility even to receive assistance that required leaving the house.

Women also face major difficulties in regards to self-determination related to personal and medical needs: Only 25 percent of female respondents in Gaza and 32 percent of female respondents in the West Bank stated that they alone would decide regarding ‘medical advice or healthcare services (including related to pregnancy)’. In the West Bank 21percent of females indicated that this decision would be made ‘always or sometimes by other persons in the household’ interpreted here as extended family/in-laws. These figures indicate that female beneficiaries appear to be constrained in their abilities to decide about their own healthcare choices. Furthermore, focus group discussions with female beneficiaries discovered trends where female beneficiaries were unable (e.g. not permitted by their husbands) to purchase personal products they needed. Male beneficiaries did not express facing similar challenges from their spouses.

5. Intra-household dynamics

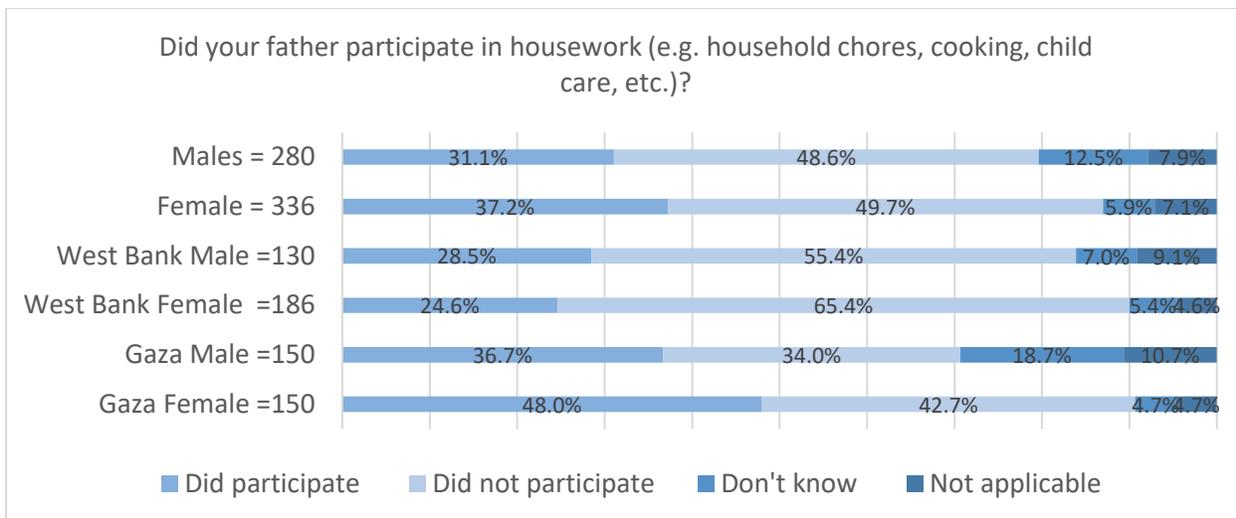
In order to examine dynamics affecting women, men, girls and boys within WFP Palestine beneficiary households, the study investigated relations between couples as well as attitudes towards parenting daughters and sons. Questions asked of beneficiaries and their responses are captured below.

Question: 'Do you agree with the statement? "It is a man's duty to exercise care giving over his wife?"



There was near unanimous agreement across Palestine in response to this question. In Gaza nearly 100 percent of respondents agreed, with male respondents agreeing at a rate of 98 percent and female respondents at a rate of 97 percent. Rates in the West Bank were slightly lower, but still overwhelmingly in agreement as 94 percent of female respondents and 92 percent of male respondents expressed their agreement. About 5 percent of male and female respondents in the West Bank indicated they were neutral on this statement.

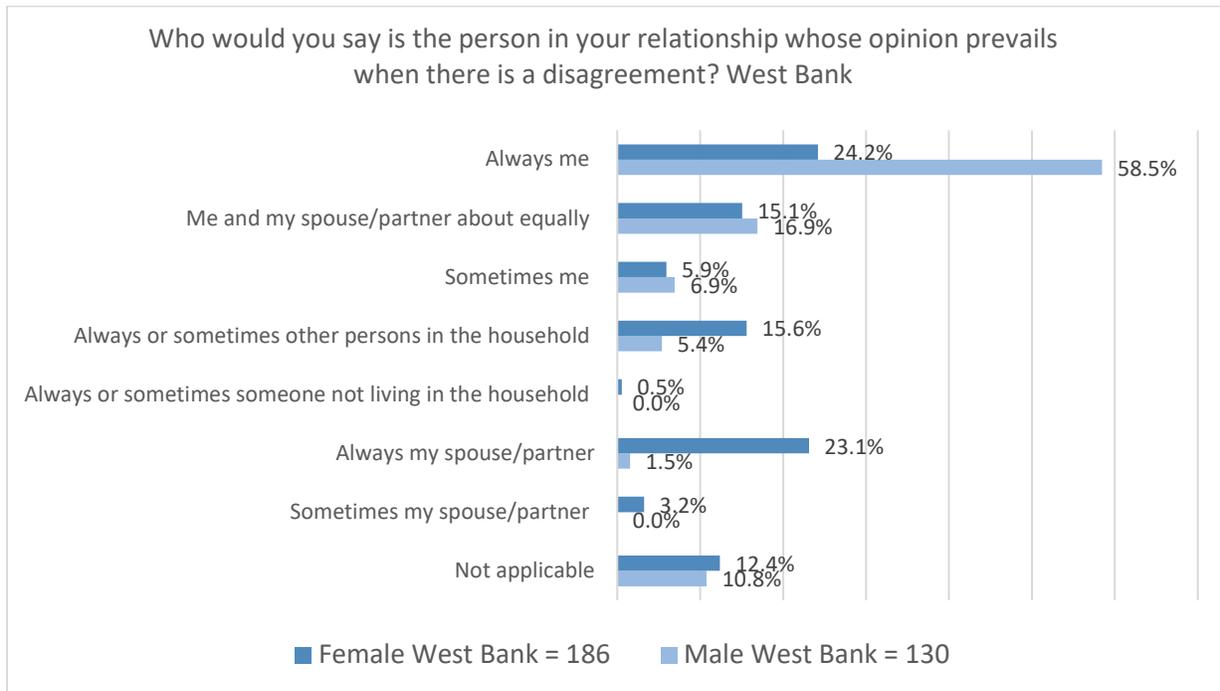
Question: 'Did your father participate in housework (e.g. household chores, cooking, child care, etc.)?'



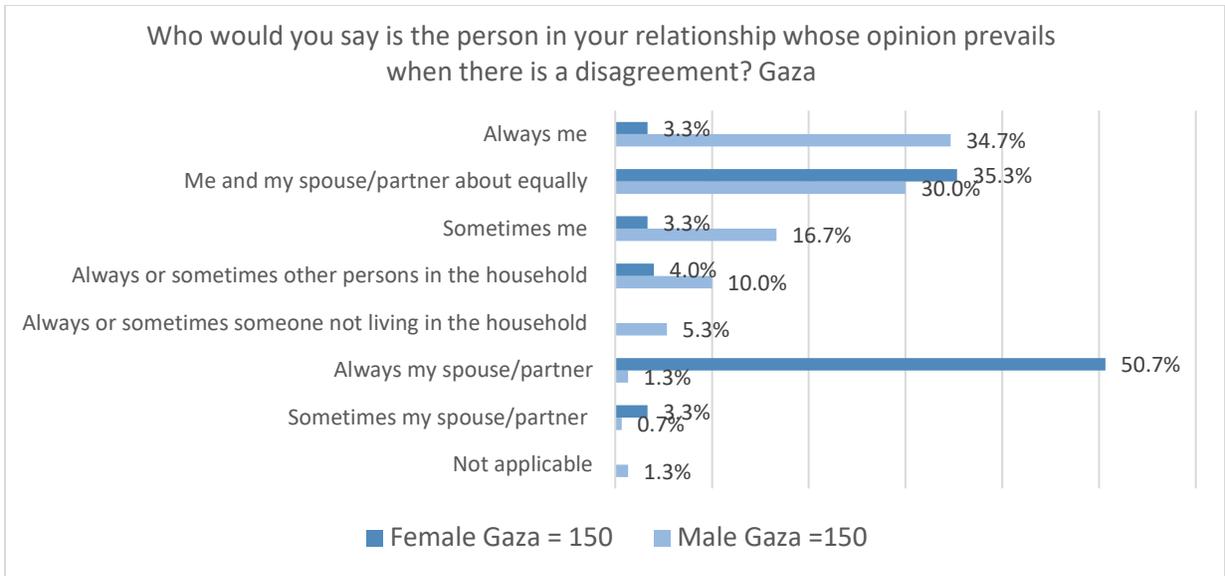
To assess dynamics related to male participation in housework within WFP beneficiary households (including cooking, chores, and child care) participants were asked if their father participated in such housework. Across

Palestine 31 percent of male respondents reported that their fathers did while 37 percent of females reported so. There was a clear difference of participation in Gaza versus the West Bank; in fact, the highest rate of participation was indicated by females in Gaza (48 percent) and the lowest rate by female respondents in the West Bank (25 percent). Research from Promundo-US's IMAGES Middle East/North Africa study on masculinity (supported by UN Women) highlights that 'history has a way of repeating itself. Men who saw their fathers and mothers more evenly share housework and decision-making are more likely to do the same themselves as adults'.³⁴ Across Palestine, only 31 percent of male participants reported seeing their father participate in housework, demonstrating a very low level of participation by fathers in housework.

Question: 'Who would you say is the person in your relationship whose opinion prevails when there is a disagreement?'



³⁴ Citation El Feki, S., Heilman, B. and Barker, G., Eds. (2017) Understanding Masculinities: Results from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) – Middle East and North Africa. Cairo and Washington, D.C.: UN Women and Promundo-US. P.87.



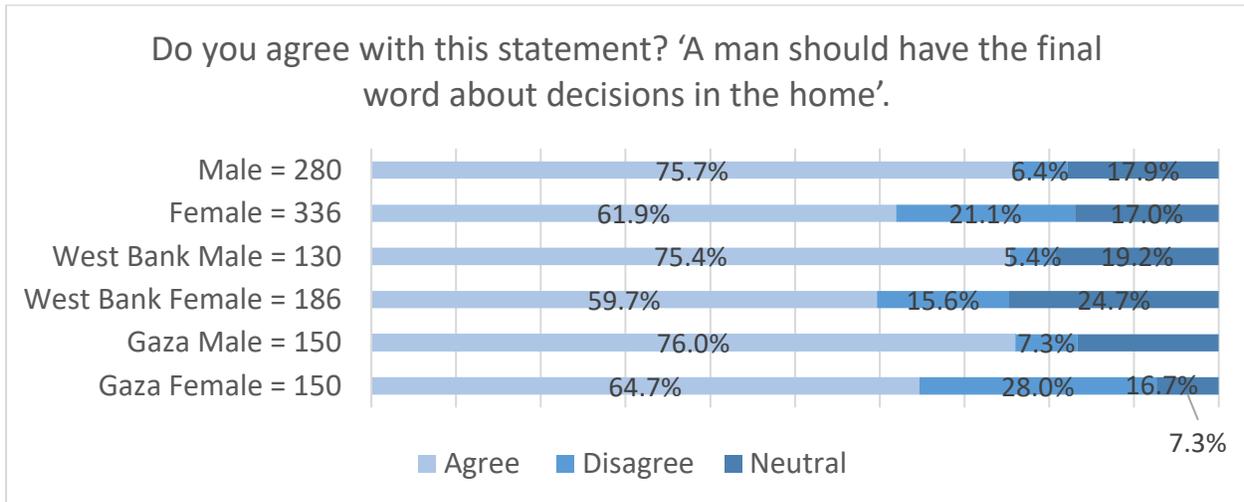
When asked about whose opinion prevails when there is a disagreement, 59 percent of male respondents in the West Bank reported their opinion always prevailed versus 24 percent of female respondents in the West Bank (a difference of 35 percent). Only 3 percent of female respondents in Gaza reported that their opinion always prevailed versus 35 percent of male respondents in Gaza (a difference of 32 percent). In Gaza 51 percent of female respondents reported that their spouse/partner's opinion always prevailed, more than twice the rate female respondents in the West Bank (23 percent) reported. The response 'me and my spouse/partner about equally' was reported roughly twice as often in Gaza by both female (35 percent) and male (30 percent) respondents than it was by female (15 percent) and male (17 percent) respondents in the West Bank.

Question: 'Who would you say is the person in your relationship whose opinion prevails when there is a disagreement?'

In focus groups the research team asked, **'Who would you say is the person in your relationship whose opinion prevails when there is a disagreement?'** Whereas the larger household survey yielded a more nuanced set of opinions, responses in focus group discussions were more definitive. Focus group respondents highlighted the following points in WFP Palestine beneficiary households:

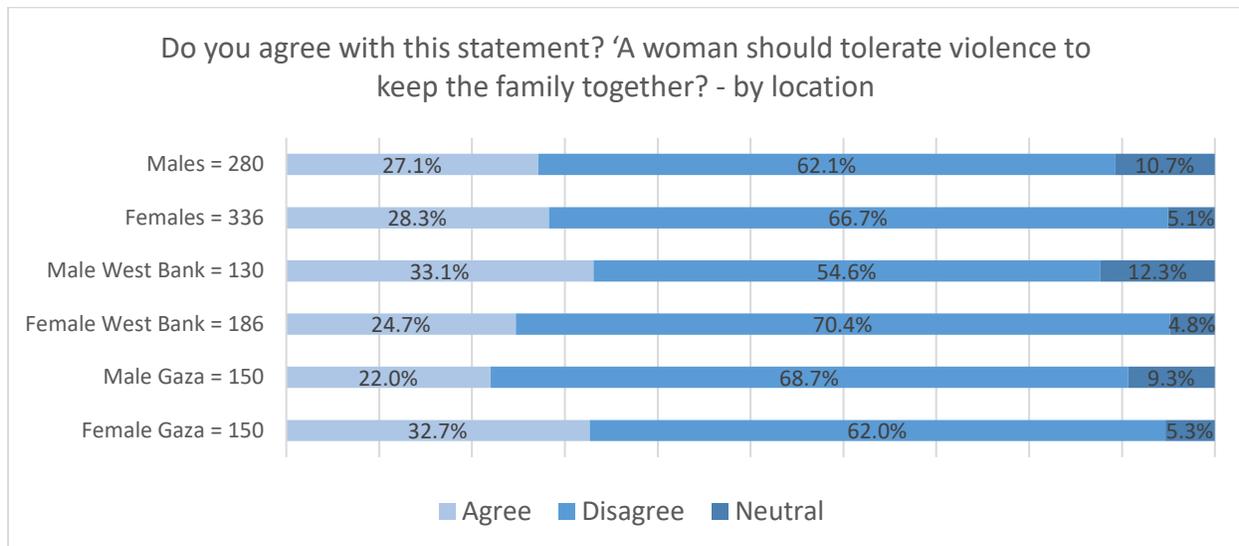
- Most participants of three female focus groups in the West Bank (including a group of **female beneficiaries in Hebron, female in-kind beneficiaries in Bethlehem, and female SBCC beneficiaries in Yatta**) agreed that the man's opinion prevailed. Respondents in Bethlehem mostly agreed that they learned to 'ignore men and rarely discuss things with them' while one female respondent in Hebron described experiencing violence every time she expressed her opinion, even in front of her children.
- Two focus groups in Gaza composed primarily of respondents who were female heads of household (**female in-kind beneficiaries in Khan Younis and female MPCA beneficiaries in Gaza City**) stated that their opinions almost always prevailed even over their children (including eldest sons).
- Both focus groups of male beneficiaries (**male resilience beneficiaries in Deir al Balah, Gaza and male resilience beneficiaries in Bethlehem, West Bank**) found nearly unanimous agreement that participants believed their opinion prevailed. One participant in Bethlehem stated that most disagreements were over money matters.

Question: 'Do you agree with this statement? "A man should have the final word about decisions in the home".'



Responses varied significantly when participants were asked if they agreed with the statement 'a man should have the final word about decisions in the home'. Across Palestine male respondents agreed at almost exactly the same rate (76 percent) with this statement. Female respondents across Palestine agreed at a rate of 62 percent (60 percent in the West Bank and 65 percent in Gaza). A sizeable number (21 percent) of female participants across Palestine disagreed with this statement, with 28 percent of females in Gaza disagreeing. In the West Bank 40 percent of female respondents either disagreed or indicated they were neutral to this statement.

Question: 'Do you agree with this statement? "A woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together", by location'



The vast majority of respondents across Palestine stated they disagreed with the statement 'a woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together'. 33 percent of female respondents in Gaza agreed with this

statement while only 22 percent of male respondents in Gaza did. Conversely 33 percent of male respondents in the West Bank agreed with the statement while only 25 percent of females in the West Bank did.

Question: How much should a woman tolerate/what is the limit to keep the family together?

To provide additional context to the above figures, focus group participants were asked **'How much should a woman tolerate/what is the limit to keep the family together?'** In answering this question respondents highlighted these perspectives:

- Female participants in focus groups highlighted multiple issues that would be the limit of keeping their family together including: physical violence, verbal abuse (i.e., insults, humiliation), psychological abuse, and their partner's irresponsibility (i.e., not bearing responsibility in the house, not providing). A **widowed female MPCA beneficiary in Gaza** expressed her limit succinctly, stating 'You can be patient with poverty, but you cannot be patient with insults and beatings'.
- Despite having a sense of clear limits, many participants described feeling obligated to keep their family together. In a focus group of **female CBT beneficiaries in Hebron**, all women agreed that if they complained 'they would be asked to leave forever'. One participant stated that 'we bear everything, there is no other choice'. In a focus group of **female SBCC female beneficiaries in Yatta** most participants stated that 'most women tolerate everything to keep the family together'.

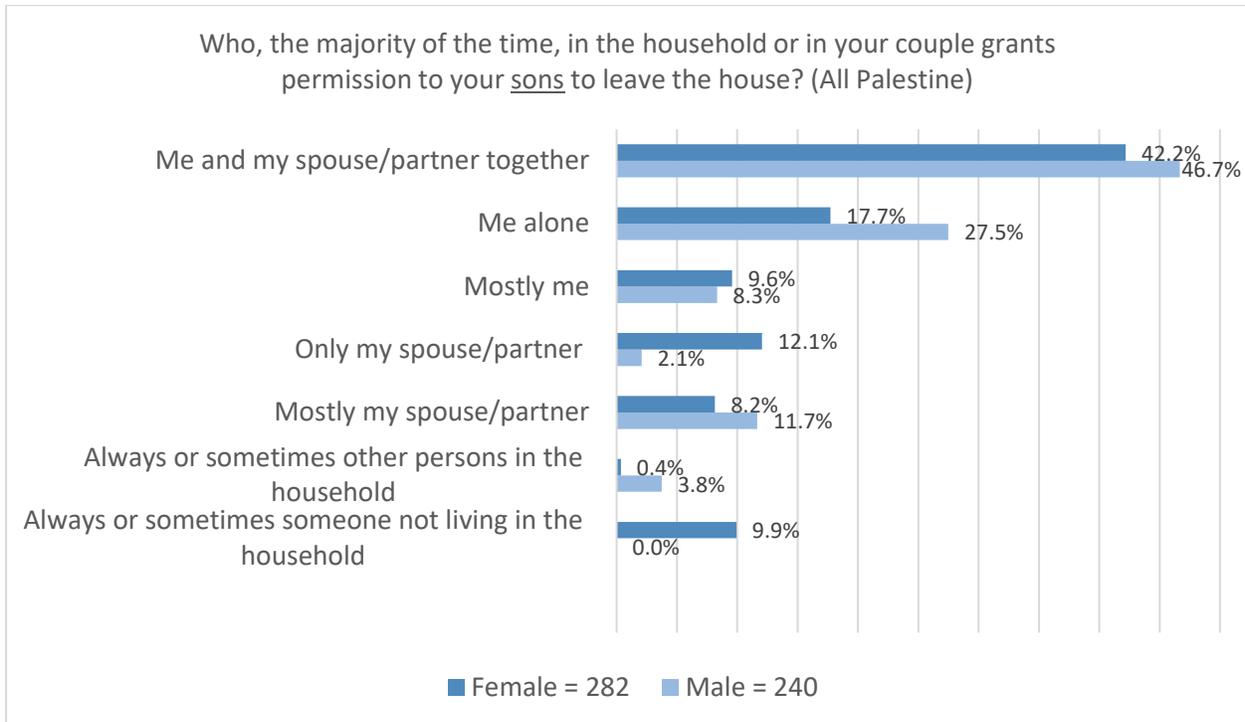
Question: In your opinion, is a husband justified in punishing his wife (including verbal, psychological, economic, isolation) if: she uses economic assistance to buy items from the market without consulting with him?

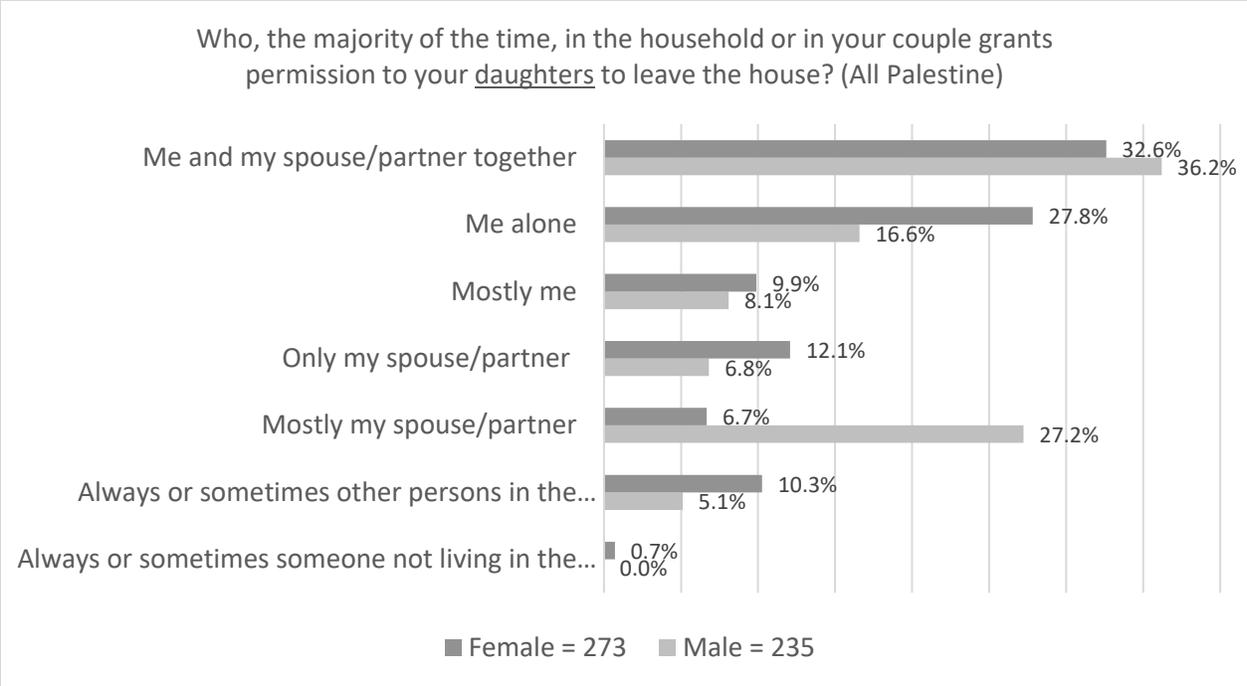
Related to the questions on whether or not a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together, researchers asked focus group participants the question **'In your opinion, is a husband justified in punishing his wife (including verbal, psychological, economic, isolation) if: she uses economic assistance to buy items from the market without consulting with him?'** Discussions yielded multiple perspectives in WFP Palestine beneficiary households:

- Male beneficiaries in both focus groups (**male resilience beneficiaries in Deir al Balah, Gaza** and **male resilience beneficiaries in Bethlehem, West Bank**) expressed near unanimous agreement that a woman should not be punished for this reason; Bethlehem respondents all agreed that the issue was not serious enough as to require punishment ('Coupon spending is not a big deal to punish a wife for').
- **While no female focus group participant in Gaza and the West Bank** stated that physical violence was acceptable, participants described three main opinions: 1) punishment (usually isolation or deprivation) was acceptable, 2) punishment was acceptable in certain cases (if the wife did not get permission from her husband or bought something for herself) and 3) punishment was never acceptable. These three themes emerged roughly equally in three focus groups (**female resilience beneficiaries in Deir al Balah; female CBT beneficiaries in Gaza; and female in-kind beneficiaries in Bethlehem**).
- Nearly all participants in the **female in-kind beneficiaries in Khan Younis, Gaza** stated that the husband has a right to punish the wife by 'preventing her from going out'. For example, isolation, depriving her of money or neglecting her.
- Significantly in both **SBCC female beneficiary focus groups (one in Yatta, West Bank and one in Rafah, Gaza)** all participants unanimously agreed that the husband does not have the right to punish his wife.

- In the **female MPCA beneficiary in Gaza focus group** (composed primarily of respondents who were female heads of household) all nine participants stated that the husband had no right to abuse his wife though two emphasized women’s obligation of seeking her husband’s permission.
- In the **focus group of women with disabilities in Jerusalem**, West Bank, participants all agreed that husbands did not have the right to punish their wives; one stating that ‘They should work on communication instead of matters coming to punishment’.

Question: ‘Who, the majority of the time, in the household or in your couple grants permission to your sons and daughters to leave the house?’

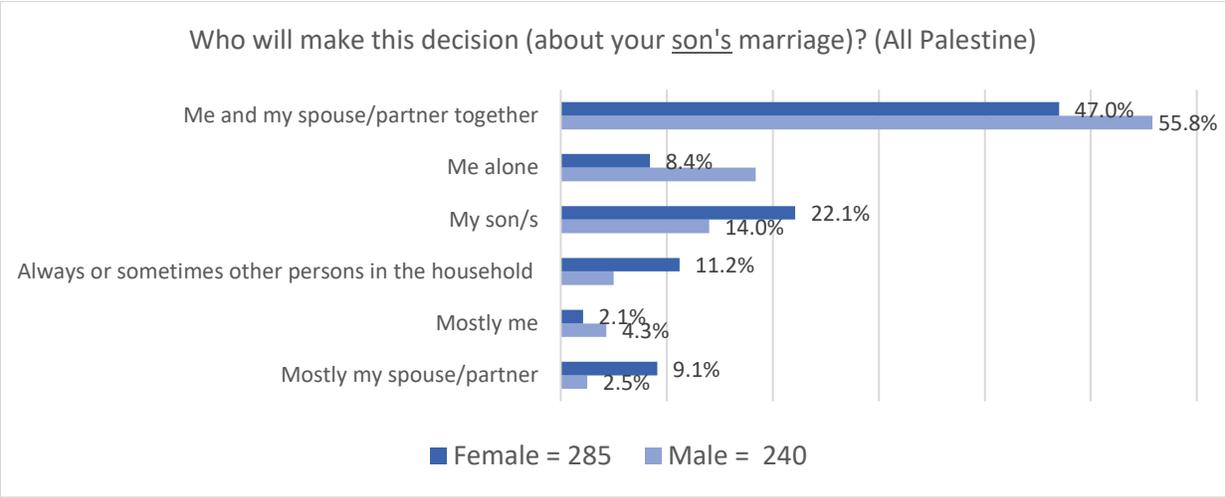


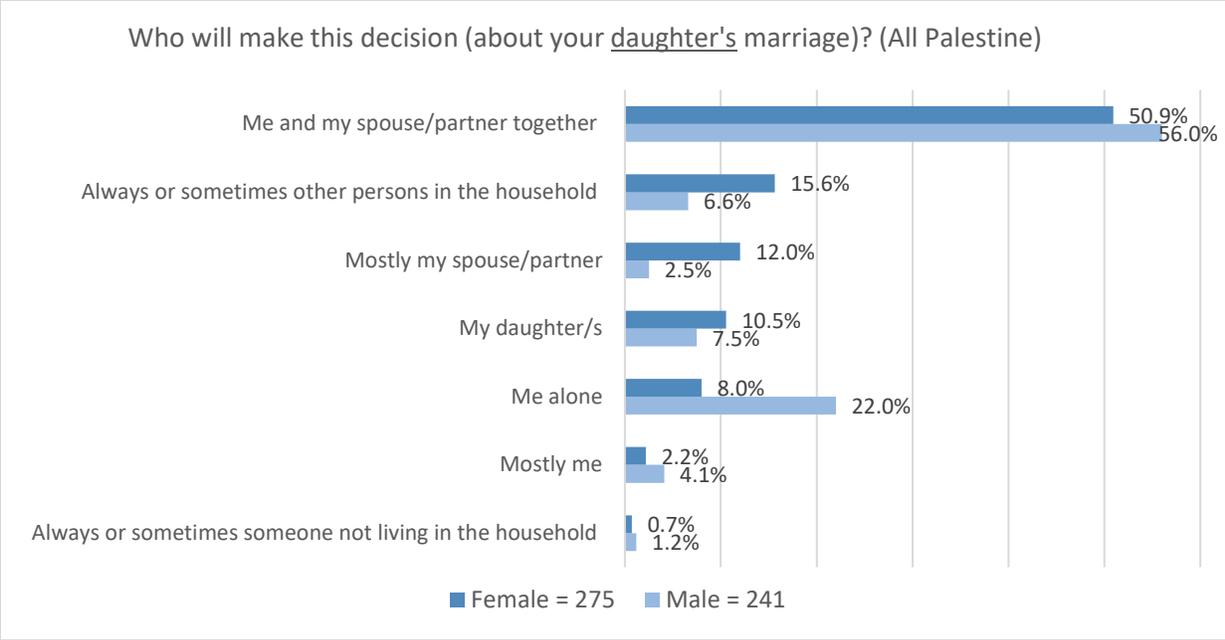


Participants were asked who, a majority of the time, in the household or in the couple **granted permission to sons to leave the house**. Results from respondents across Palestine indicated that 42 percent of female respondents and 47 percent of male respondents stated these decisions were made together with their spouse/partner; the size of the difference in opinion (5 percent) demonstrated general agreement. 28 percent of male respondents indicated that they alone would make this decision versus 18 percent of female respondents.

Participants were also asked who, a majority of the time, in the household or in the couple **granted permission to daughters to leave the house**. Results from respondents across Palestine indicated that 33 percent of female respondents and 36 percent of male respondents stated these decisions were made together with their spouse/partner; the size of the difference in opinion (3 percent) demonstrated general agreement. 28 percent of female respondents indicated that they alone would make this decision versus 17 percent of male respondents.

Question: 'Who will make this decision (about your son's and daughter's marriages)?'

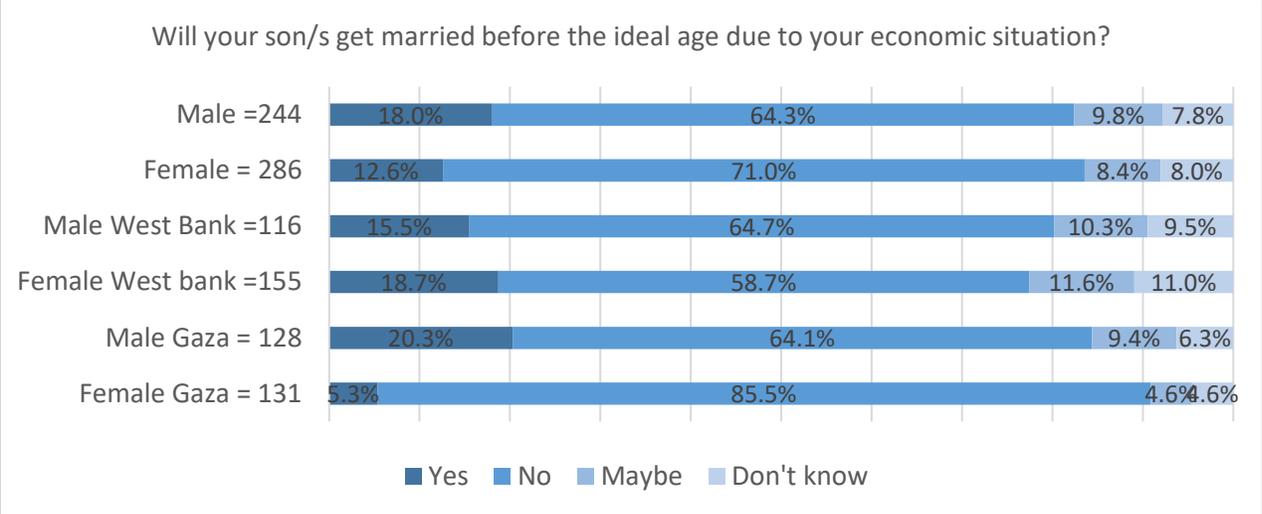


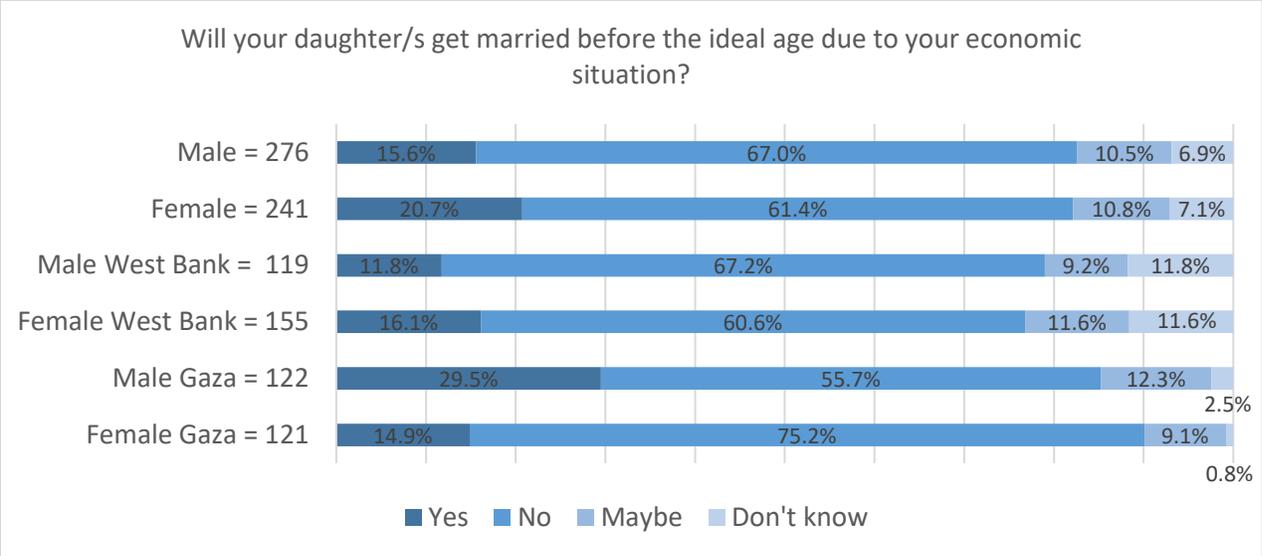


Participants were asked **who would make the decision about their son's marriage**. Results from respondents across Palestine indicated that 47 percent of female respondents and 56 percent of male respondents stated these decisions would be made together with their spouse/partner. An 8 percent difference of opinion between female and male respondents indicated a meaningful difference of opinion.

Participants were asked **who would make the decision about their daughter's marriage**. Results from respondents across Palestine indicated that 51 percent of female respondents and 56 percent of male respondents stated these decisions would be made together with their spouse/partner. These responses were similar with responses provided by participants when asked about their son's potential marriage, with the gap between male and female respondents' responses being smaller (5 percent).

Question: 'Will your son/s and daughter/s get married before the ideal age due to your economic situation?'





Participants were asked if their **son/s would get married before the ideal marriage age due to their economic situation**. The majority of respondents in the West Bank replied 'no' (female respondents 59 percent and male respondents 65 percent). The minority of respondents replied 'yes' (19 percent of female respondents and 16 percent of male respondents). In Gaza 86 percent of female respondents replied 'no' while 64 percent of male respondents replied 'no' indicating a vast difference of opinion on this topic.

Participants were asked if their **daughter/s would get married before the ideal marriage age due to their economic situation**. The majority of respondents in the West Bank replied 'no' (female respondents 61 percent and male respondents 67 percent). The minority of respondents replied 'yes' (16 percent of female respondents and 12 percent of male respondents). In Gaza 75 percent of female respondents replied 'no' while 56 percent of male respondents replied 'no' indicating a 21 percent difference of opinion on this topic. 30 percent of male respondents in Gaza replied 'yes', twice as many as female respondents in Gaza (15 percent).

Key conclusions

- **While the vast majority of beneficiaries surveyed (female and male) indicated that physical violence was unacceptable in the household, other forms of GBV/protection risks (e.g. isolation, deprivation, controlling assistance) were deemed acceptable to many participants.** Notably in both SBCC female beneficiary focus groups (one in Yatta, West Bank and one in Rafah, Gaza) all participants unanimously agreed that a husband did not have the right to punish his wife. Great care must be taken with such protection challenges and WFP should strive to improve protection-driven programming by: providing WFP staff, field monitors and help-line team members with GBV awareness, case detection, referral and prevention training including all types (e.g. physical, sexual, psychological, economic, emotional, electronic, isolation). Non-experts should be trained on detection and referral rather than advice/consultation which can bring harm if not carried out in an expert manner;
- **Trends indicated that female beneficiaries in Gaza experienced greater inequity and protection risks than female beneficiaries in the West Bank.** Two figures demonstrate this: first, 51percent of female respondents in Gaza stated their spouses' opinions prevailed when there was a disagreement versus 23 percent of female respondents in the West Bank. Second, 33 percent of female respondents

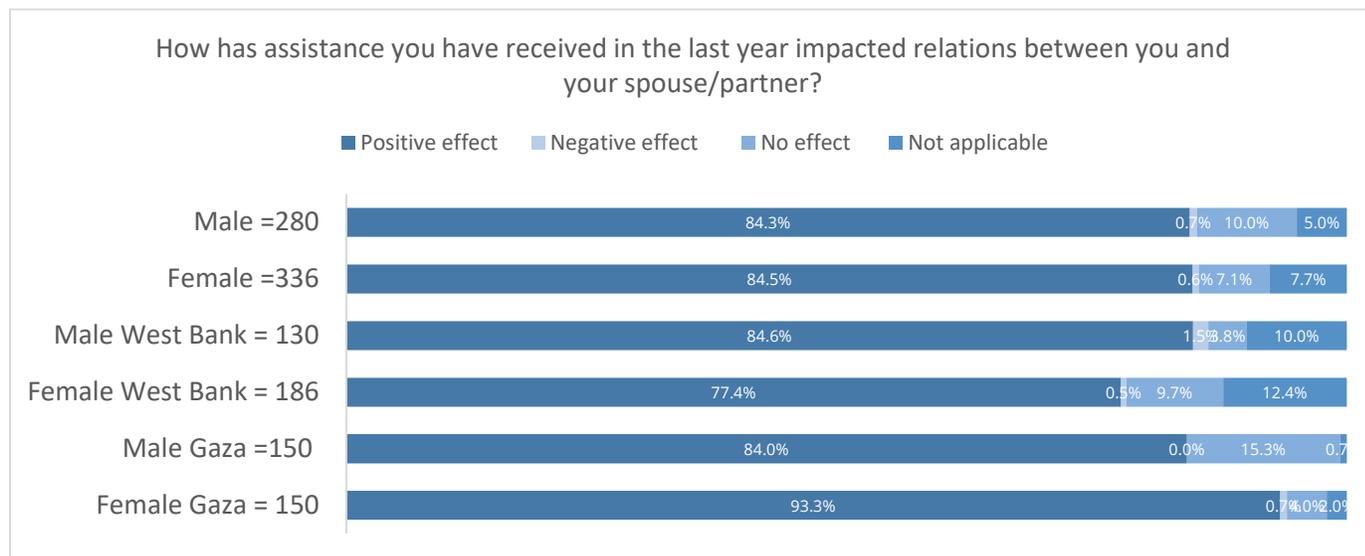
in Gaza agreed that a woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together versus 25 percent in the West Bank. WFP should strive to improve protection-driven programming including by: increasing awareness and sensitization to create trust with beneficiaries so that they do not fear negative consequences (i.e., loss of benefits) for reporting GBV through complaints mechanisms/help lines. Additionally, WFP should ensure women-led gender-responsive protection assessments and participatory safety audits of WFP-contracted stores/other relevant spaces are undertaken regularly.

- **Respondents indicated having more equal decision-making over their sons' mobility than their daughters.** Comparing decision-making for granting permission for sons and daughters to leave the house, respondents indicated significantly more joint decision-making together with their spouse/partner when asked about their sons (10 percent more for female respondents and 11 percent more for male respondents) than daughters.
- **Respondents indicated that mothers felt more authority over their daughters' mobility than their sons' while fathers indicated more authority over their sons' mobility than their daughters.** Female respondents indicated having more authority over giving their daughters permission to leave the house (28 percent) than their sons (18 percent). Male respondents indicated having more authority over giving their sons permission to leave the house (28 percent) than their daughters (17 percent).
- **Respondents indicated that their sons would have more authority over deciding about their marriage than their daughters.** 22 percent of female respondents stated that their sons would decide about their marriage while only 11 percent of female respondents indicated their daughters would decide about their marriage. Male respondents were less likely to indicate their children would decide about their own marriage as 14 percent of male respondents indicated their sons would make this decision and just 8 percent indicated their daughters would do so.
- **Respondents highlighted that daughters in Gaza were most likely to be married earlier due to the family's economic situation.** In Gaza respondents indicated that daughters were more likely than sons to be married earlier due to economic situation. Male respondents in Gaza indicated this would happen at twice the rate (30 percent) compared to female respondents in Gaza (15 percent). In the West Bank, respondents indicated that sons were more likely than daughters to be married earlier due to their economic situation (19 percent of female respondents indicated this would happen versus 15 percent of male respondents).

6. Impact of assistance received

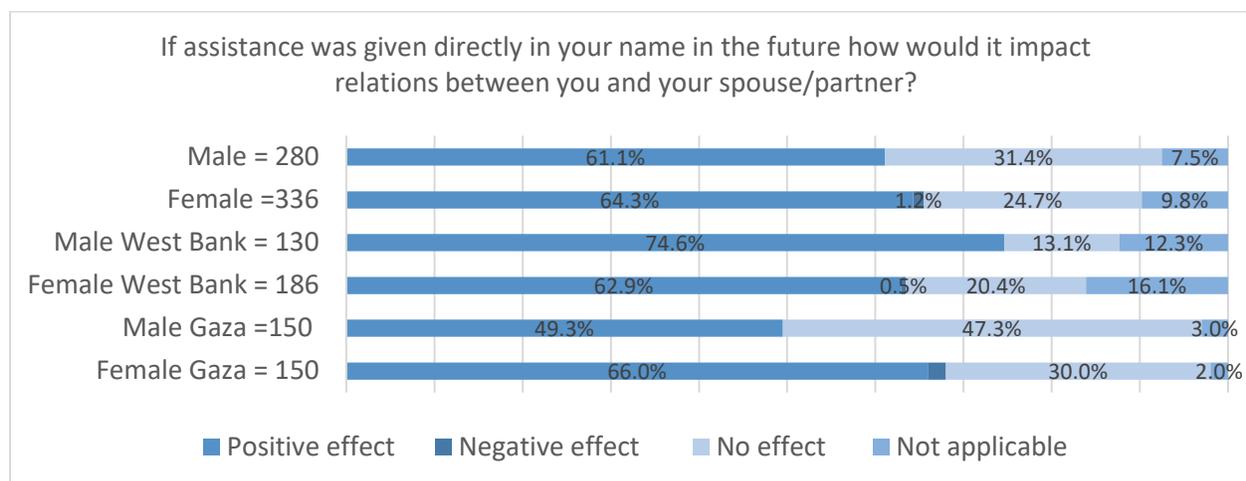
The study also examined trends related to the impact of assistance for WFP Palestine beneficiaries.

Question: 'How has assistance you have received in the last year impacted relations between you and your spouse/partner?'

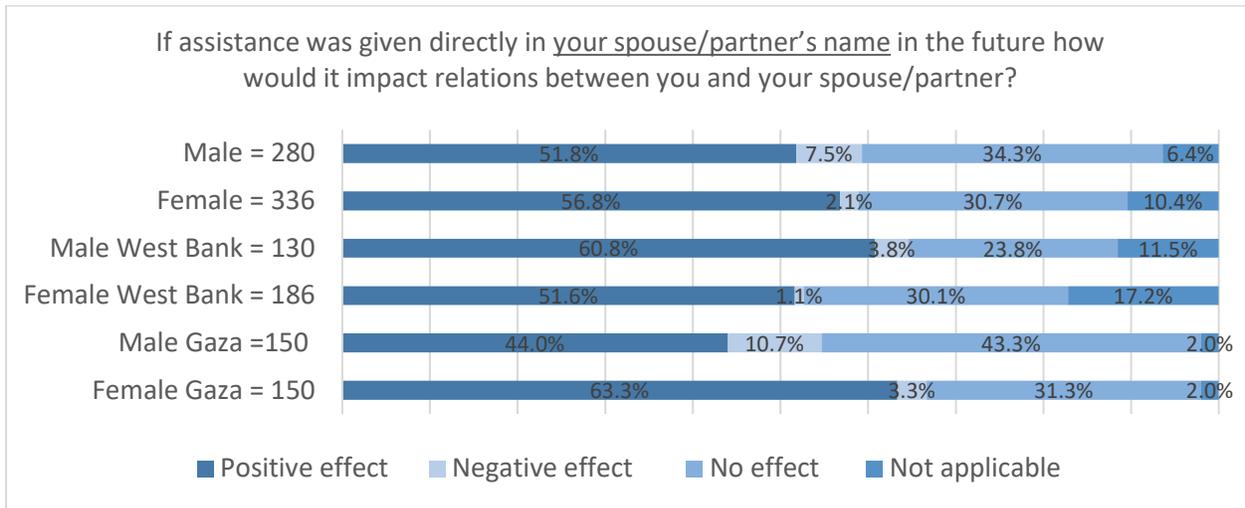


Participants across Palestine, female and male overwhelmingly agreed that assistance they have received in the last year has positively affected their relations with their spouse/partner (interpreted here as reducing tensions within the household). Female respondents in Gaza reported the highest percentage (93 percent) of assistance having a positive effect. Male participants in Gaza stated that assistance had 'no effect' on their relationship at the highest rate (15 percent).

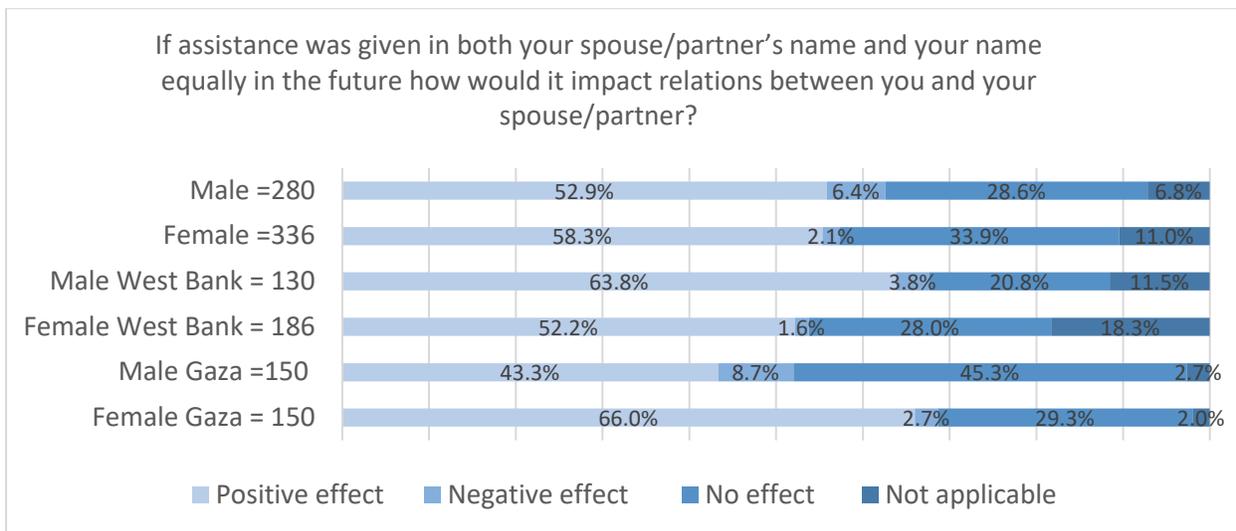
Question: 'If assistance was given directly in your name in the future how would it impact relations between you and your spouse/partner?'



Question: 'If assistance was given directly in your spouse/partner's name in the future how would it impact relations between you and your spouse/partner?'



Question: 'If assistance was given in both your spouse/partner's name and your name equally in the future how would it impact relations between you and your spouse/partner?'



Participants were asked a series of three questions related to the impact assistance would have if it was given in their own name, their spouse/partner's name or both of their names equally.

Male respondents in the West Bank overwhelmingly (75 percent) indicated that assistance in their own name would have a positive impact whereas male respondents in Gaza listed this only at 49 percent. Roughly two-thirds of female respondents in the West Bank (63 percent) and Gaza (66 percent) indicated that assistance in their own name would have a positive impact on their relations. When asked if assistance was provided equally in the

names of the interviewee and their spouse, across Palestine female respondents reported that it would have a positive effect 6 percent higher than males did; in Gaza only 43 percent of males stated this type of assistance would have a positive effect.

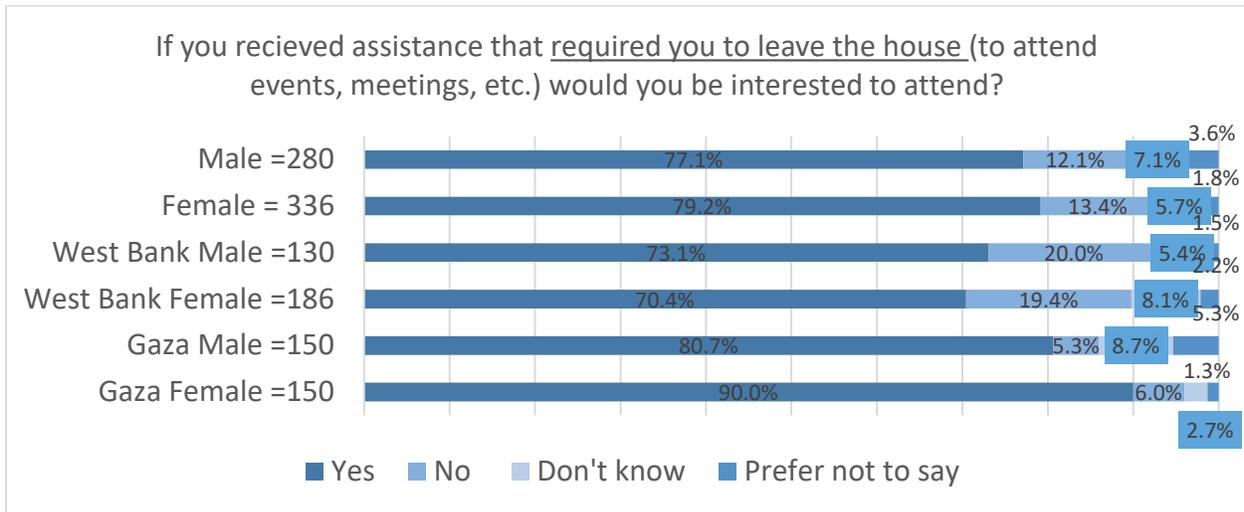
Responses from Gaza appeared to indicate a limited, but potentially negative impact for targeting one spouse over the other. While 0 percent of male respondents in Gaza responded that providing benefits in their name only would have a negative effect on their relations with their spouse/partner, 11 percent indicated that providing benefits in their spouse/partner's name only would have a negative effect. Additionally, 9 percent responded that providing benefits equally to them and their spouse/partner would have a negative impact on their relations. These results are important in considering programming moving forward, particularly to ensure programming "does no harm" to beneficiaries.

Question: 'What is the best option to ensure stability/conflict resolution in the family: to receive assistance in your name, your spouse's name, in both of your names equally or other?'

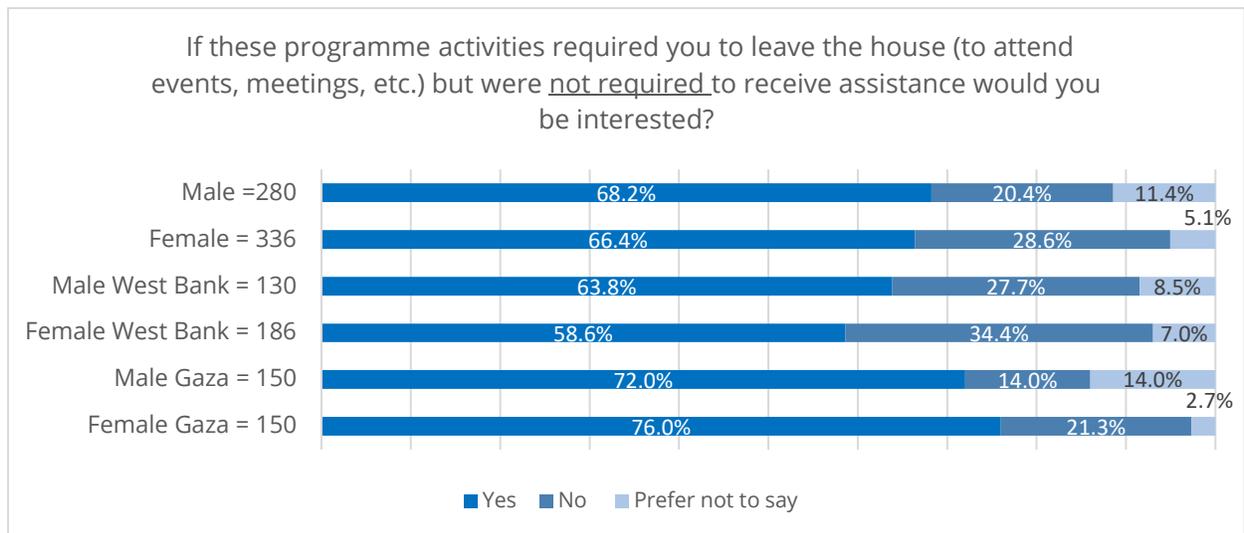
To provide additional context to the above figures, focus group participants were asked **'what is the best option to ensure stability/conflict resolution in the family: to receive assistance in your name, your spouse's name, in both of your names equally or other?'** In answering this question, focus group participants described the following opinions:

- Participants in three female West Bank focus groups (**female SBCC beneficiaries in Yatta, female resilience beneficiaries in Jericho** and **female CBT beneficiaries in Hebron**) overwhelmingly requested assistance in the woman's name or (to a smaller degree) in the names of both wife and husband. Participants in the Hebron focus group emphasized that receiving assistance in their names (i.e., the woman's name) would have an empowering effect on them.
- Respondents in focus groups made up primarily of **female heads of household** (female MPCA beneficiaries in Gaza; female in-kind beneficiaries in Khan Younis, Gaza; and female beneficiaries with family members with disabilities in Jerusalem, West Bank) almost unanimously requested that assistance be given in their names.
- In three other focus groups female participants expressed different opinions about the best option to ensure stability/conflict resolution in the family. In focus groups with **female resilience beneficiaries in Deir al Balah, Gaza; female SBCC beneficiaries in Rafah, Gaza; and female in-kind beneficiaries in Bethlehem, West Bank**, respondents held different opinions for a variety of reasons with roughly one-third stating it was best 'in the name of the husband'; one-third 'in the name of the husband and wife together'; and one-third 'in the name of the wife'.
- Participants also explicitly requested supplementary, gender-transformative programming in addition WFP benefits in three female focus groups (**female resilience beneficiaries in Deir al Balah, Gaza; female CBT beneficiaries in Hebron, West Bank; and female SBCC beneficiaries in Rafah, Gaza**). They highlighted potential educational benefits (e.g. about iron deficiency), mobility/psycho-social benefits (i.e., sessions gave them an opportunity to leave the home and 'de-stress'), and employment benefits (e.g. job skilling). Suggestions included: health workshops, awareness sessions for men about 'women's rights and the right to participate in decision-making', and craft workshops 'to train women so they can have an income for the family'.
- In a focus group of **male resilience beneficiaries in Deir al Balah, Gaza** five of seven men suggested the assistance be made in the name of the husband with the remaining two suggesting it be given 'in the name of the husband and the wife'. In stark contradiction, a focus group of **male resilience beneficiaries in Bethlehem** all agreed that it did not matter whose name the assistance was in.

Question: 'If you received assistance that required you to leave the house (to attend events, meetings, etc.), would you be interested to attend?'



Question: If these programme activities required you to leave the house (to attend events, meetings, etc.) but were not required to receive assistance would you be interested?

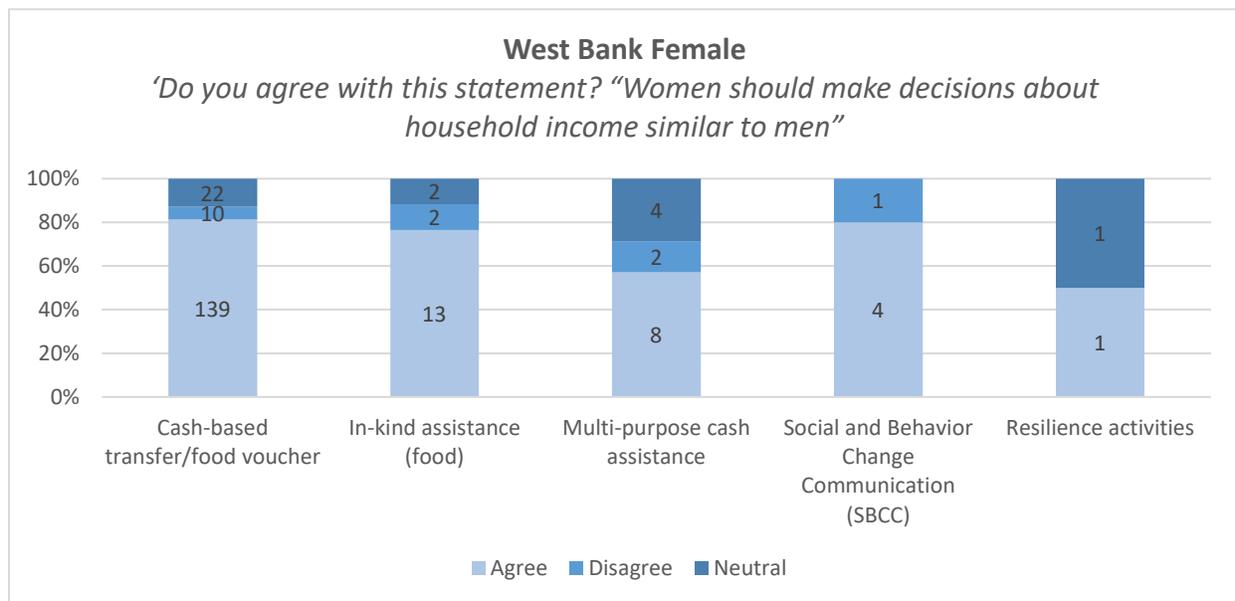


Participants in households from across Palestine were asked 'If you received assistance that required you to leave the house (to attend events, meetings, etc.), would you be interested to attend?' When assistance was stipulated upon leaving the house, the vast majority of respondents stated they would be interested in attending as follows: 90 percent of females in Gaza, 81 percent of males in Gaza, 73 percent of males in the West Bank and 70 percent of females in the West Bank. These figures should be interpreted against the economic situation facing the Palestinian territories. In Gaza's dire economic situation, 9 out of 10 female respondents were interested in attending such events despite the mobility challenges they face (see section on mobility and self-determination).

When asked if they would be interested in attending programme activities outside of the house if it was not required to receive assistance, the majority of respondents replied ‘yes’ but at significantly lower rates than if they were required to attend these events. While it may be difficult for participants who have never participated in such activities to answer this hypothetical question, those responding yes by location and gender were as follows: 76 percent of females in Gaza, 72 percent of males in Gaza, 64 percent of males in the West Bank, and 59 percent of females in the West Bank. Once again, Gaza’s economic situation appeared to play an important role as respondents in Gaza replied yes at higher rates than their counterparts in the West Bank.

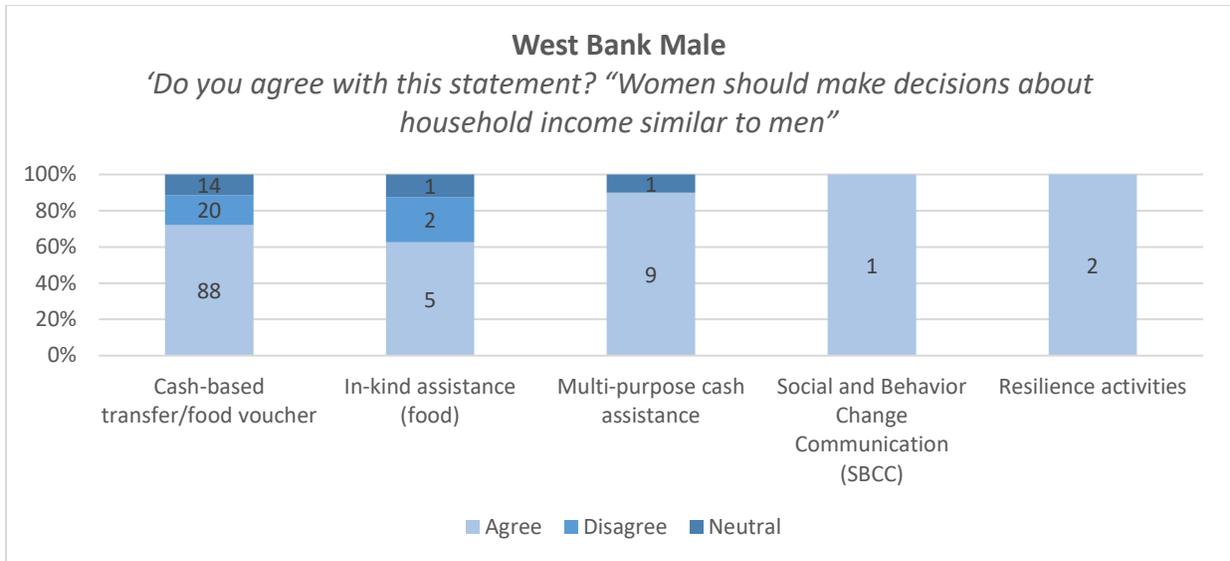
Further analysis assesses the **impact of assistance on beneficiaries’ views on if women should make decisions about household income similar to men**. Responses by gender, location and modality (cash-based transfer/food voucher; multi-purpose cash assistance; in-kind assistance (food); resilience activities; and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC)) are shared below.³⁵

For female respondents in the West Bank, CBT/food voucher recipients agreed with the statement at over 80 percent (about the same as the average of all female beneficiaries in the West Bank). In-kind assistance recipients agreed at a slightly lower percentage (76 percent) while the limited number of responses from MPCA (57 percent) and resilience activities (50 percent) were well-below the average.

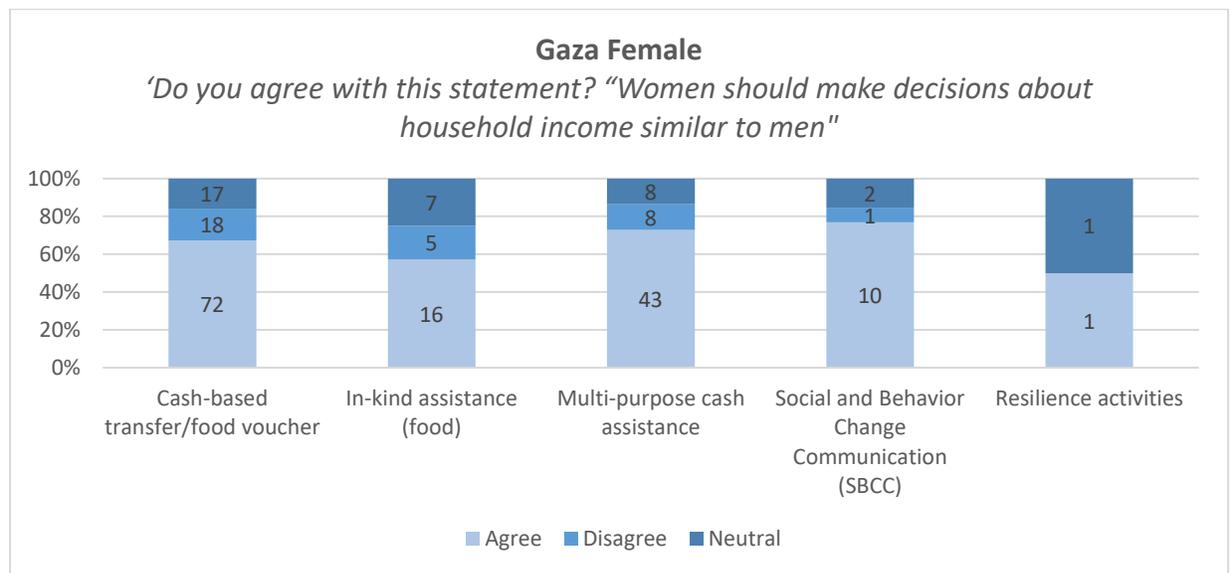


For male respondents in the West Bank, CBT/food voucher recipients agreed with the statement at 72 percent (the same as the average of all male beneficiaries in the West Bank). The limited number of in-kind assistance recipients (8) agreed at a lower percentage (63 percent) than the average male respondent in the West Bank. Of the 13 male beneficiaries who received MPCA, SBCC, and resilience activities in the West Bank all of them agreed that women should make decisions about household income similar to men, except 1 who was neutral on the topic.

³⁵ It is important to note that of all beneficiaries surveyed (in line with the design of the interventions) only 5 percent of women and 16 percent of men participated in SBCC and 2 percent of men and 1 percent of women participated in resilience activities. As previously highlighted SBCC and resilience activities are provided as a complement to the WFP’s general food assistance activities. Additionally, survey respondents may have benefited from more than one programme.

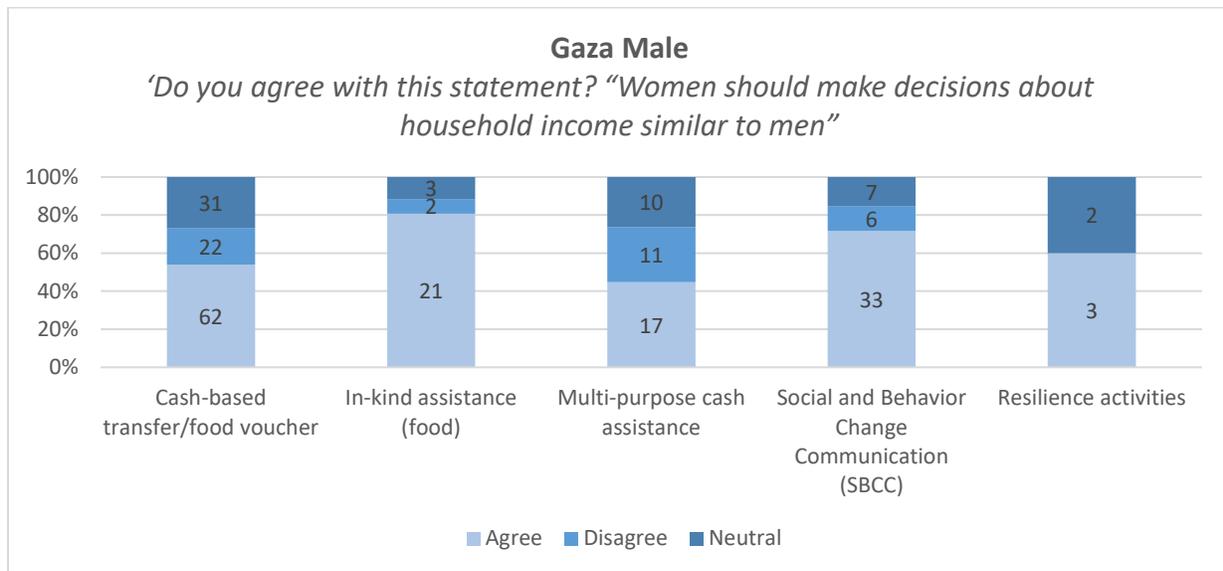


For female respondents in Gaza, CBT/food voucher recipients agreed with the statement at a rate of 67 percent (the same as the average of all female beneficiaries in Gaza). In-kind assistance recipients agreed at a percentage (57 percent) 10 percent lower than the average female respondent from Gaza. Female beneficiaries of MPCA agreed with the statement at a higher rate (72 percent) than the average and SBCC beneficiaries agreed with the statement at the highest rate (77 percent).



For male respondents in Gaza, CBT/food voucher recipients agreed with the statement at a rate of 54 percent (4 percent lower than the average of all male beneficiaries in Gaza). 81 percent of in-kind beneficiaries agreed with the statement (23 percentage points higher than the average male respondent in Gaza). 72 percent of male SBCC

beneficiaries in Gaza agreed with the statement (14 percentage points higher than the average male respondent in Gaza). Male MPCA beneficiaries in Gaza, however, agreed with the statement at the lowest rate (48 percent).



Across all modalities, it appeared that CBT/food voucher recipients overall supported women’s rights to make decisions about household income similar to men, even though male recipients in Gaza only did so at a rate of 54 percent. In-kind beneficiaries all agreed with the statement at a lower rate than CBT/food voucher recipients, save male recipients in Gaza where 81 percent agreed. All participants benefiting from the SBCC modality agreed with the statement at very high rates, notably male participants in both Gaza and the West Bank. There was a vast difference between female (72 percent) and male (48 percent) MPCA beneficiaries in Gaza, however, as less than half of male beneficiaries agreed with a woman’s right to make decisions about household income similar to men.

7. Findings

Scholars have long studied the family, its inner workings, positives, negatives, and potential. Some have underscored how the family presents certain paradoxes, described a number of conflicting and cooperating elements, which has been deemed ‘cooperative conflict’.³⁶ An entity like the family, multidimensional in any setting, is made infinitely more complex to understand within the context of humanitarian crisis, economic deprivation and the Israeli occupation of the occupied Palestinian territory. Violent conflict reinforces patriarchal systems, relations and roles as has been eloquently described in a recent multi-sectoral needs assessment of Gaza:

The various war-related impacts reflect, as well as consolidate, existing gender dynamics, roles and relations. In the oPt, and especially in Gaza, gender dynamics, roles and relations are properly understood through the iterative relation between conflict- and occupation-related policies and actions with their structured and

³⁶ Sen, Amartya. (1990). “Gender and Cooperative Conflicts.” Persistent Inequalities: Women and World Development, edited by Tinker, Irene. New York: Oxford University Press, pp.123-149.

*systematic imperatives and patriarchy as an economic and cultural unit of analysis. The vast majority of those who are killed injured, or disabled are males, yet many of the victims are also females. As it relates to the war, communities become more prone to higher levels of tension, insecurity and economic decline which all lead to an environment that is less conducive to gender equality.*³⁷

Conflict within the family is impacted by other intersectional factors (e.g. economic situation, education levels, ability, health). While the family represents one of (if not the most) important coping mechanism in the OPT 'it is clear that family solidarity for survival does not necessarily coincide with more equitable gender relations'.³⁸ Globally WFP has recognized that prevailing gender relations, socially-constructed norms and biases 'favour boys as future breadwinners' and 'underestimate nutritional needs at various stages of the human lifecycle' while viewing 'women and girls as a burden on families until they leave through marriage'. These realities often influence 'who goes hungry within households'.³⁹ While applicable in the Palestinian context, experts also recognized another dimension: men's burdens have continued to increase under protracted crisis as they face additional pressure to provide for larger families (including extended families).⁴⁰

This study has sought to answer the following primary research question: How do prevailing intra-household gender dynamics and power relations impact household decision-making processes for those households that benefit from WFP Palestine assistance (primarily cash-based transfers/food voucher, multi-purpose cash assistance, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and resilience activities)? The study investigated the following secondary questions in WFP beneficiary households in the Palestinian context: What are the current prevailing gender dynamics and power relations within WFP Palestine beneficiary households? How do existing household dynamics and power relations affect women's, men's, girls', and boys': gender roles/responsibilities; participation in decision making; expenditures patterns; control over food resources; financial inclusion; the mobility of family members and self-determination; household tension and protection risks; and coping strategies? How do existing gender dynamics and power relations correlate to gender-specific vulnerabilities, age-specific vulnerabilities, and vulnerabilities related to disability? What specific effects have been experienced by women, men, girls, and boys who are WFP targeted beneficiaries? How have the existing dynamics and power relations (detailed above) in WFP beneficiary households been impacted as a result of receiving assistance? How can WFP Palestine improve its programme design and operational modalities to more equitably benefit all members of the household (women, men, girls and boys) without doing harm within the household? How can women, men, girls, and boys be involved as agents of change to expand the gender equitable and transformative potential of WFP programmes?

The initial methodology for this study proposed surveying both WFP beneficiaries (a 'treatment group') and an equal number of individuals that did not receive WFP benefits (a 'comparison group') whom shared similar backgrounds as those in the treatment group. This approach would likely have more clearly assessed the impact of WFP interventions on gender dynamics and power relations (by comparing results of both the treatment group and the comparison group). Unfortunately, resource constraints did not allow for the study to include a comparison group. Regardless, this study has identified a number of rich conclusions:

³⁷ Nader Said-Foqahaa, 'After the May 2021 Escalation: A Multi-Sectoral Gender Needs Assessment in the Gaza Strip', UN Women, 2022, p.59-60.

³⁸ Interview, AWRAD, 16 February 2022; El Feki, S., Heilman, B. and Barker, G., Eds. (2017) *Understanding Masculinities: Results from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) – Middle East and North Africa*. Cairo and Washington, D.C.: UN Women and Promundo-US, P.203.

³⁹ WFP, 'WFP gender policy (2022–2026): Second informal consultation', 7 October 2021, p. 9; <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/issues-in-focus/2017.html>

⁴⁰ Interview, AWRAD, 16 February 2022; Interview, Oxfam Palestine, 10 March 2022.

- 1. WFP assistance positively impacts relations between spouses and has important protection benefits:** WFP beneficiaries both female and male interviewed across Palestine for this survey overwhelmingly agreed that the assistance they have received in the last year has positively affected their relations with their spouse/partner. Participants across Palestine stated that assistance they have received in the last year has positively affected their relations with their spouse/partner, likely reducing tensions and the occurrence of violence within the household. All respondents agreed at a rate of 84 percent, while female respondents in Gaza reported the highest percentage (93 percent) of assistance having a positive effect on their relations with their spouse/partner. Additionally, key informant interviews highlighted that 'economic empowerment in the OPT reduces GBV occurrences' and that 'cash-based transfers positively affect household relations and reduce tension'.⁴¹ At the same time, 28 percent of female respondents and 27 percent of male respondents agreed that women should tolerate violence to keep the family together. FGDs also highlighted alarming protection concerns related to husbands punishing their wives over 'mis-use' of economic assistance. Such findings demand an increase in protection-driven programming.
- 2. Women reported facing overwhelming limitations to their mobility, especially in comparison to men:** The vast majority of female respondents reported being unable to decide on their own to leave the house for a variety of reasons. For example, in Gaza, only 4 percent of female respondents reported being able to decide on their own if they wanted to 'work for pay outside of the home' while 71 percent of male respondents stated they could alone decide this. Female respondents in the West Bank reported a higher rate (23 percent) but again this was dramatically lower than what male respondents in the West Bank reported (67 percent). Mobility was one clear indicator of gender inequity. Further evidence for highly-patriarchal attitudes was captured in other parts of this study (including the findings related to 'do you agree with this statement? 'A man should have the final word about decisions in the home'; 'whose opinion prevails when there is a disagreement?' as well as a focus group discussion on this same topic). Likely in response to these circumstances, female participants in focus groups explicitly requested supplementary, gender-transformative programming highlighting the potential educational benefits, mobility/psycho-social benefits and employment benefits. Of particular relevance is the experience of a 2020 UN Women sponsored cash for work project in Gaza that facilitated mobility for female participants and demonstrated results (including a 91.2 percent decrease in domestic violence, a 70 percent increase in household decision-making power, and a doubling of household income for beneficiaries).⁴²
- 3. Extended families are important influencers in household decision-making:** Household surveys, focus group discussions and expert interviews all highlighted that extended family members often have an important role in household decision-making. This study highlighted the significant authority in particular of older family members (e.g. mothers, fathers, mothers-in-law, fathers-in-laws, elder brothers, elder brothers-in-law) on decision-making and expenditure patterns.⁴³ Male respondents were less likely to highlight the influence of extended family than female respondents. Of all groups (broken down by gender and location) female respondents in the West Bank most often answered that decisions were made 'always or sometimes by other persons in the household' (interpreted as extended family). More specifically, about 20 percent of females in the West Bank reported that decisions about their mobility (leaving the house for work, medical check ups, to participate in community functions) were 'always or sometimes made by other persons in the household'. Within this context the MOSD's new

⁴¹ Interview, Cash Working Group OPT; Interview, APS Palestine 23 February 2022; Interview Ministry of Social Development, 16 February 2022.

⁴² UN Women. Impact Assessment of UN Women Cash for Work Programming in Gaza. 2020.

⁴³ Interview, Ministry of Women, 16 February 2022.

case management approach (which seeks to undertake needs assessments that are comprehensive of the whole beneficiary family before delivering assistance) is a welcome and important development.

- 4. Responses from married couples in the West Bank were less aligned than married couples in Gaza:** Male and female respondents in the West Bank answered at significantly different rates demonstrating less agreement about decision-making in their homes. These results must be analysed within the vastly different contexts of Gaza and the West Bank. In Gaza 53 percent of Palestinians are living below the poverty line, more than three times the West Bank.⁴⁴ Furthermore, the recent 2021 violent escalation in Gaza further exacerbated challenges creating a dynamic that has been described as “As all others are failing us, we must come together and in the most symbolic manner present a perception of unity. Most people would say that we are all in this together; men, women and children. We must put our issues and present complaints to the side and just work to keep us afloat”.⁴⁵ These critical dynamics likely contribute to the differences in the answers shared by respondents in the West Bank and Gaza. Another potential reason for this may be that females in Gaza (where households are often more confined and more conservative beliefs rule) may have felt more pressure to agree with their spouses despite being interviewed by a separate enumerator.
- 5. Female respondents in Gaza and West Bank reported having significantly less access to important resources (e.g. bank accounts and mobile phones):** Male respondents reported having their own personal mobile phone at a rate of 20 percent more than female respondents. Female respondents in Gaza reported having the lowest access to important resources (of the nearly 160 female respondents in Gaza surveyed only 2 had their own bank accounts). Despite this, 86 percent of female respondents with a bank account (their own or a shared), agreed with the statement that ‘women should make decisions about household income similar to men’ 14 percentage points higher than female respondents who indicated they did not have their own or shared bank accounts. Only 2 percent of female respondents with a bank account believed women should not make decisions about household income similar to men. WFP has highlighted how women’s limited access to information, knowledge and communication technology can restrict ‘participation in decision making, particularly at strategic levels related to food systems, food security and nutrition.’⁴⁶
- 6. Ability was a leading determinant of influencing decision-making:** Women with disabilities voiced how they did not have equal decision-making authority over expenditures and often had to rely on family members to make decisions for them. Focus groups for beneficiaries with disabilities revealed additional barriers for females seeking to buy personal products that they needed: in Gaza WFP beneficiaries identified as females with disabilities unanimously described that they needed to request permission to buy personal products that they needed, usually from a mother or other family member. At the same time, women with husbands who were disabled, older, or sick described having greater decision-making authority over expenditures/household income.
- 7. Female and male respondents expressed interest in participating in supplementary WFP programming (similar to the SBCC intervention) outside of the house even if such programming was not conditional to receive assistance.** Asked if they would be interested in attending programme activities outside of the house if it was not required to receive assistance, female and male respondents agreed at essentially the same rate (66 percent for females and 68 percent for males). Female participants in focus groups explicitly requested supplementary, gender-transformative programming highlighting the potential educational benefits, mobility/psycho-social benefits and employment

⁴⁴ Said-Foqahaa, Barghouti, Said, and Thue. Oxfam Research Reports: ‘Responsiveness of the Palestinian National Cash Transfer Programme to Shifting Vulnerabilities in The Gaza Strip.’ 2020.

⁴⁵ Nader Said-Foqahaa, ‘After the May 2021 Escalation: A Multi-Sectoral Gender Needs Assessment in the Gaza Strip’, UN Women, 2022.

⁴⁶ WFP, ‘WFP gender policy (2022–2026): Second informal consultation’, 7 October 2021, P. 9.

benefits. Emerging global evidence suggests that adding complementary programming may generate long-lasting effects beyond the end of a cash transfer programme.⁴⁷ Moreover, WFP's new gender policy emphasizes the importance of WFP engaging men and boys to 'to act as individual drivers of social norms and behaviour change communication within households, communities and policy spaces', highly relevant within the Palestinian context.⁴⁸

7.1 Recommendations to WFP

WFP Palestine operates in a protracted crisis which is situated across the humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding nexus. Within this context, WFP Palestine is well positioned to deliver humanitarian assistance while positively supporting developmental objectives. Humanitarian and development actions can be calibrated to encourage progressive gender roles, social norms, relationships and gender transformation in line with the SDGs (in particular SDG 5 on gender equality) and the 2030 Agenda.

The recommendations proposed below are based on a thorough analysis undertaken which triangulates all information collected (as described in the methodology of this study: quantitative, qualitative, key informant interviews, literature review, etc.). Based upon the findings of this study, and recognizing the diverse needs of WFP beneficiaries, the following recommendations are proposed to increase the gender-transformative nature of WFP interventions (within the framework of the 2022 WFP Gender Policy), in order to foster greater equality in all of its activities and to ensure that the different needs of women, men, boys and girls are addressed:

7.1.1 Strategic recommendations

1. **Pilot programming that directly supports women with WFP assistance in the West Bank and take a household approach in Gaza, while ensuring to sensitize/communicate the reasoning of targeting women to local communities.** This study has highlighted the different contexts that exist in the West Bank and in Gaza and the additional protection concerns women in Gaza experience. In understanding these contexts, a WFP pilot in the West Bank directly targeting support to women and one that broadens support in the Gaza Strip to the household level (in the names of both man and woman equally) should be piloted to adequately mitigate protection concerns. Any such interventions should orient non-recipients (husbands and others) in the community even before the selection process begins explaining the criteria and how selection will be carried out (e.g. providing MPCA cash to SBCC beneficiaries given that they are pregnant/lactating women). Such interventions should consider establishing an advocacy group of men who can support the initiative in the community. Any such intervention should: 1) be informed by the norms of the Cash Working Group and Food Security Cluster in Palestine and 2) include robust monitoring mechanisms to monitor protection risks to women beneficiaries.
2. **Increase provision of gender transformative programming** which can bolster sustainable results across the humanitarian development nexus in the Palestinian context. Programming could be paired with existing assistance or could serve as a transition pathway for exiting beneficiaries to provide them with the potential a dignified way moving forward. WFP should consider:
 - a. **Using MPCA (and potentially CBT/food voucher) programming to digitize social protection programmes through directly transferring payments to beneficiaries via mobile money platforms (which may include bank accounts):** this study has highlighted the low percentage of beneficiaries that have bank accounts as well as the gender transformative benefits of having access

⁴⁷ Roy, S. M. Hidrobo, J. Hoddinott and A. Ahmed. 'Transfers, Behavior Change Communication, and Intimate Partner Violence: Post-Programme Evidence from Rural Bangladesh'. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*. 2017.

⁴⁸ WFP, 'WFP gender policy (2022–2026): Second informal consultation', 7 October 2021, P. 4-5.

to a bank account (e.g. women's empowerment, more equitable perceptions around decision-making for women, women's ability to buy critical personal products). As described above, this study recommends targeting assistance to women directly in the West Bank while taking a household approach (woman and man equally) in Gaza. Through this process, WFP should support women establishing mobile money platforms (which may include bank accounts) in their name (or shared with their spouse) and obtaining their own ATM cards (even if the mobile money/bank account is shared). This approach can enhance women's decision-making ability, digital inclusion, financial inclusion, economic empowerment and their ability to purchase critical personal products. Efforts should be made to ensure those beneficiaries with disabilities are provided with options to access benefits accordingly (e.g. mobile money platforms). WFP Bangladesh supports payments directly to women's bank accounts and can provide a potential model to build upon.⁴⁹

- b. **Supporting MPCA/cash for work (or training) programming with complementary women's empowerment programming for women in Gaza:** Given needs identified by female beneficiaries—particularly those in Gaza—in this study (e.g. barriers to leaving the home, an inability to purchase personal products) as well as expressed interest (including focus group participants explicitly requesting supplementary, gender-transformative programming) WFP should consider MPCA/cash for work (or training) programming with complementary women's empowerment programming. Cash for work (or training) programming can inherently provide empowerment benefits through educational/job skilling benefits, mobility/psycho-social benefits and a potential pathway for employment. Cash for work interventions with complementary programming (including women's psycho-social support groups) in Palestine and Jordan have demonstrated success at increasing women beneficiaries' self-confidence, women's ability to participate in society, and enjoy rights equal to men.⁵⁰ Appropriate opportunities should be arranged for the elderly/those with disabilities. A 2020 UN Women sponsored cash for work project in the Gaza Strip demonstrated results including a 91.2 percent decrease in domestic violence, a 70 percent increase in household decision-making power, and a doubling of household income for beneficiaries.⁵¹
- c. **Promoting positive masculinity and parenthood in line with WFP's recently-adopted gender policy across multiple modalities in the West Bank and Gaza:**⁵² Given major needs identified in this study (e.g. the prevalence of patriarchal attitudes towards male care giving over females, males having the 'final say', acceptance of violence to punish women in the house), WFP must consider implementing programming that promotes positive masculinity. The following should be considered: **CBT/food voucher, in-kind food assistance and resilience programming**, providing complementary awareness raising sessions focused on shared decision making by women, men, girls and boys in the use of assistance as proven successful in a WFP Cameroon in-kind food assistance project.⁵³ **Expanding SBCC programming**, an SBCC campaign to promote positive masculinity for men and boys (including social media, edutainment activities and discussions with experts) by highlighting the importance of providing equitable access to/benefit from food security and nutrition (including the unique nutritional needs on individuals in the household based on their

⁴⁹ WFP, 'WFP Gender Policy 2022', WFP, Rome, p.6.

⁵⁰ Sinaria Abdel Jabbar & Haidar Ibrahim Zaza (2015): Evaluating a vocational training programme for women refugees at the Zaatari camp in Jordan: women empowerment: a journey and not an output, International Journal of Adolescence and Youth, DOI: 10.1080/02673843.2015.1077716.

⁵¹ UN Women. Impact Assessment of UN Women Cash for Work Programming in Gaza. 2020.

⁵² The WFP gender policy (2022) states 'men and boys should be given the opportunity to advocate gender equality by showcasing positive forms of masculinity, including role modelling with regard to unpaid care and domestic work, and to act as individual drivers of social norms and behaviour change communication within households, communities and policy spaces'.

⁵³ WFP, 'WFP Gender Policy 2022', WFP, Rome, p.6.

gender, age and abilities) as well as the valuable role that men can play as fathers and as husbands through cooking and cleaning (which can also help men and boys appreciate the amount of unpaid labor that goes into maintaining a home and raising a family). Promoting positive masculinity to boys can help change attitudes at a young age and address gender inequalities for future generations as well. Notably, SBCC beneficiaries, in particular male participants in both Gaza and the West Bank, surveyed in this study (though a small sample), all agreed with the statement ‘women should make decisions about household income similar to men’ at very high rates. Such initiatives could be framed as ‘crucial and necessary... for the survival of Palestinian culture but also the community and the family’.⁵⁴ Moreover, these initiatives may have impact across generations as research has demonstrated that in Palestine ‘men whose fathers participated in commonly feminine household work, as well as men who were taught to do this work as children, are far more likely to contribute in these ways within their own marriages’.⁵⁵

- d. **Encouraging healthy relationships between spouses/partners in line with WFP’s recently-adopted gender policy** which endorses cash-based programmes to ‘initiate dialogue regarding non-violent communication and coping strategies that mitigate gender-based violence and other harmful practices within households and societies’.⁵⁶ Other experts have supported this approach highlighting the importance of investing in ‘couple-based programs that shift intra-household dynamics and teach couples communication, negotiation and conflict management skills’ to positively shift intra-household dynamics;⁵⁷
- e. **Ensure that SBCC interventions target different generations/extended family within beneficiary households in the West Bank.** Given that this study revealed the particularly significant influence of extended family (i.e., in-laws) on intra-household dynamics (including women’s mobility and ability to seek medical advice or healthcare services (including related to pregnancy)) in the West Bank, an SBCC campaign (including social media, edutainment activities and discussions with experts) to promote the importance of equitable access to/benefit from food security, nutrition, and the unique nutritional needs of individuals in the household based on their gender, age and abilities should be undertaken. Furthermore, WFP should consider partnering with other actors (such as WROs/WLOs) to support interventions that target girls and boys in order to help change attitudes at a young age and address gender inequalities for future generations as well.
- f. **Partnering with women’s rights organizations/women-led organizations** (WROs/WLOs) to develop supplementary relevant, localized programming to strengthen the gender transformative potential of WFP assistance. Such programming can increase women beneficiaries’ self-confidence, mobility, mental well-being, household decision-making power, and decrease domestic violence. Moreover, as emphasized in the WFP Gender Policy (2022), ‘Partnerships are at the heart of WFP’s efforts to accelerate progress in gender equality and women’s empowerment’. WFP Palestine should consider ‘the international, national and local actors who possess comparative advantages that enable them to drive gender results in order to prioritize safety and dignity, avoid doing harm and facilitate access’.⁵⁸

⁵⁴ Action Against Hunger, ‘Study on masculine identities and men’s roles in the Gaza Strip, Palestine’, 2018, P. 39.

⁵⁵ El Feki, S., Heilman, B. and Barker, G., Eds. (2017) *Understanding Masculinities: Results from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) – Middle East and North Africa*. Cairo and Washington, D.C.: UN Women and Promundo-US., p. 229.

⁵⁶ WFP, ‘WFP gender policy (2022–2026): Second informal consultation’, 7 October 2021, P. 10.

⁵⁷ International Center for Research on Women, ‘Women’s Economic Empowerment: The Unintended Consequences’, June 2019, P. 7-8.

⁵⁸ WFP, ‘WFP Gender Policy 2022’, WFP, Rome, p.6.

3. Strive to improve **protection-driven programming** by:
 - a. Providing WFP staff, field monitors and help-line team members with **GBV awareness, case detection, referral and prevention training** including all types (e.g. physical, sexual, psychological, economic, emotional, electronic, isolation)⁵⁹. Non-experts should be trained on detection and referral rather than advice/consultation which can bring harm if not carried out in an expert manner;
 - b. Undertake women-led **gender-responsive protection assessments and participatory safety audits** of WFP-contracted stores/other relevant spaces (as has been done in partnership by WFP Lebanon and UN Women Lebanon)⁶⁰;
 - c. Increasing awareness and sensitization to create trust with beneficiaries so that they do not fear negative consequences (i.e., loss of benefits) for reporting GBV through **complaints mechanisms**/help lines. Ensure that community feedback mechanisms are effective and detect incidents of GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse. Reports must be prioritized, must prompt a survivor-centred response, and must be investigated 'by the Office of Inspections and Investigations in order to identify patterns and trends to guide mitigation'.⁶¹
4. Align with the new MOSD **case management approach** and undertake needs assessments that are comprehensive of the whole beneficiary family before delivering assistance. Provide referrals to external service providers (or internal where possible).

7.1.2 Tactical recommendations

5. Develop a robust gender-responsive **monitoring and evaluation framework in line with the WFP gender policy (2022) for all programming with the following components**⁶²:
 - a. Collect, analyse and use data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other sociodemographic attributes (including intra-household and qualitative approaches);
 - b. Use data collected in this study to serve as a baseline for WFP Palestine in regards to gender dynamics and intra-household power dynamics. Use these tools to undertake an annual assessment of gender dynamics and intra-household power dynamics in WFP Palestine beneficiary households and adjust programming based on these findings. Additionally, carry out an annual review of gender dynamics and power relations of the same households surveyed in this study to assess changes and track developments over time.
 - c. Partner with UN Women to undertake a **pre-baseline analysis** with gender specific nuance at the start of all programming to fully understand existing intra-household dynamics of food security, nutrition and controls on individual household member food consumption (taking into account sex, age and disability); data collection; as well as to carry out a post impact assessment (as has been done by WFP Lebanon).
 - d. The monitoring and evaluation approach should also benefit from UN Women research by incorporating frameworks included in the UN Women document 'How to promote gender equality in humanitarian cash and voucher assistance guidelines for grand bargain cash workstream' (2019).

⁵⁹ Interview AWRAD, 16 February 2022; Interview WFP, 22 March 2022; UN Women, 'Guidance Note: How to Promote Gender Equality In Humanitarian Cash and Voucher Assistance', 2019, P. 12.

⁶⁰ WFP Lebanon, UN Women Lebanon, 'Terms of reference: Gender and protection analysis, national poverty targeting programme', November 2021.

⁶¹ WFP, 'WFP Gender Policy 2022', WFP, Rome, p.15.

⁶² The WFP Gender Policy (2022) states that 'While traditional data collection methodologies centred on heads of households, WFP aims to capture the intrahousehold dynamics of food security and nutrition. By seeking to engage all members of households, WFP will gain a richer understanding of the specific needs, perceptions and opportunities of household members with regard to food and nutrition. Qualitative measurement techniques will be deployed alongside quantitative to inform programme design and methodological approaches that track changes in gender outcomes over time. Through this policy WFP commits to: the collection, analysis and use of data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other sociodemographic attributes, including intrahousehold and qualitative approaches, wherever possible and as appropriate'.

6. **Engage UN Women** to review targeting for WFP interventions and select a small group of beneficiaries for a multi-pronged intervention to more wholistically support gender transformation as has been done by WFP Lebanon in partnership with UN Women Lebanon.
7. **All WFP assistance to families currently provided in the name of one head of household should be transitioned to two names (i.e. wife and husband)**. Similar interventions in the region have demonstrated that (for example) including wives' names on assistance can have empowerment benefits as well as pave the way for greater access to information.⁶³ As relevant, encourage beneficiaries to establish joint bank accounts/mobile money platforms for both heads of household which can improve female beneficiaries' decision-making authority and influence.-+
8. **Prioritize women-owned stores when selecting contractors for WFP-contracted stores** for CBT (perhaps including implementing a quota) to promote women-owned enterprises.
9. Increase joint programming with partner organizations, ideally women-led or women's rights organizations to ensure WFP-contracted stores can address the differentiated needs of women and girls including as relates to **menstrual hygiene products**.
10. **Use technology to bolster decision-making capabilities of beneficiaries with disabilities:** As female beneficiaries with disabilities expressed experiencing barriers to decision-making, and an inability to visit WFP-contracted stores, WFP should consider using technology to address these needs. For example, WFP could provide these beneficiaries with mobile phones and access to delivery services (perhaps mobile-based applications) to provide these beneficiaries with access to free home delivery services.
11. Undertake additional research to improve the gender transformative potential of WFP programming, including:
 - a. Using this study as a **baseline** of gender dynamics and intra-household power relations, undertake a new intervention focused on gender transformation (*see suggested programming above*) with this same sample. Monitor and evaluate the impact of this intervention through a post-impact assessment and related follow up to determine the effectiveness of this intervention;
 - b. Assessing the specific needs of women and girl WFP beneficiaries living in **multi-generational households** and protection risks;
 - c. Assess how to most effectively **engage men and boys** in supporting gender transformation in line with the recently-adopted WFP gender policy (including programming suggested in this report);
 - d. Assessing gender dynamics and power relations in the households of a **non-WFP beneficiary comparison group** to better assess the impact of WFP assistance.
12. **Share this study** as a public resource to ensure NGOs/CBOs, INGOs, IOs and governments can benefit from the findings.

⁶³ WFP, 'The potential of cash-based interventions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment: A multi-country study', February 2019.

8. Annex

Annex 1: Documents reviewed

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6. FAO, 'FAO Technical Guide 2 – Integrating gender into the design of cash transfer and public works programmes', 2018, Rome. 88 pp. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.
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Annex 2: Household dynamics and decision-making study

General information

Name of enumerator: _____
Governorate: _____
Area: _____
Site: _____
Date of visit (Day/Month/Year): _____

Introduction, confidentiality and consent

- **Purpose of the survey:** to identify how a beneficiary family makes decisions about using WFP assistance in order to improve the assistance provided for beneficiaries. For this survey, two people will be interviewed in all participating households; usually the wife and husband of the beneficiary family. In households where a husband and wife are not present, the two main decision-makers in the household will be interviewed.
- **Anonymous and confidential:** This survey is completely anonymous. You will be identified by an anonymously generated ID code. This survey is also confidential; your answers will be kept confidential by the survey investigators and will be combined with the information from all respondents for an analysis of all respondents. Your individual data/information will not be shared externally.
- **Your assistance will not be affected by your answers:** Please share your honest opinions. As the survey is anonymous and confidential your answers will not change the assistance you receive. However, the survey will analyse the combined information from all respondents in order to improve the assistance you receive.
- **Do you give your verbal consent to participate?**
 - Yes
 - No

Enumerator observations

1. Was beneficiary available for interview?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
2. If no, why were they not available for interview?
 - a. Busy
 - b. Refused to participate
 - c. Other: _____
 - d. Don't know
3. If beneficiary was available, please confirm the interview was in person:
 - a. Yes
 - b. [If this was an exceptional case and the interview was conducted by phone: please mark here: _____]
4. Were beneficiaries interviewed separately?
 - a. Yes

- b. No

Information about the interviewee

Sex of interviewee:

Female

Male

Age of interviewee: _____

Marital status of interviewee:

Single

Married

Widow

Divorced

Other: _____

(OPTIONAL) Name: _____

Education level of interviewee:

a. Illiterate

b. Can read and write

c. Elementary school

d. Preparatory school

e. Professional Diploma

f. Secondary School

g. Middle diploma

h. BA

i. Master

j. PhD

Type of work of the interviewee:

Jobless

Farmer

Waged worker (unskilled worker)

Wage worker (skilled worker)

Employee

Retired employee

Fisherman

Trader

Street vendor

Other, please determine _____

General information

Do you live with (check all that apply):

a. With your nuclear family (spouse and kids) _____

b. With your extended family (in-laws, married children, etc.) _____

c. Other _____

d. Not applicable? _____

Do you provide support to (check all that apply):

- a. With your nuclear family (spouse and kids) _____
- b. With your extended family (in-laws, married children, etc.) _____
- c. Other _____
- d. Not applicable? _____

Expenditure patterns

- 9. Who decides which type of food commodities to be selected from the store and how to consume them?
 - a. Always me
 - b. Sometimes me
 - c. Me and my spouse/partner about equally
 - d. Sometimes my spouse/partner
 - e. Always my spouse/partner
 - f. Always or sometimes other persons in the household
 - g. Always or sometimes someone not living in the household
 - h. Not applicable.

- 10. Overall, who is mainly responsible for making medium to long-term financial planning decisions on behalf of the family (e.g. for investing in things years in the future, like furniture, electronics, computer, etc.)?
 - a. Always me
 - b. Sometimes me
 - c. Me and my spouse/partner about equally
 - d. Sometimes my spouse/partner
 - e. Always my spouse/partner
 - f. Always or sometimes other persons in the household
 - g. Always or sometimes someone not living in the household
 - h. Not applicable.

- 11. Do you have your own personal mobile telephone?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Shared mobile telephone with others
 - d. Prefer not to say

- 12. If yes or shared, is this a smart phone?
 - a. Yes

- b. No
13. Does your spouse have their own mobile telephone?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Shared mobile telephone with others
 - d. Prefer not to say
14. If yes or shared, is this a smart phone?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
15. Do you have a bank account?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Share bank account with others
 - d. Don't know
16. If yes in 15, whose name is on the bank account?
- a. Your name
 - b. Your spouse/partner's name
 - c. Shared name with others
 - d. Don't know
17. Do you have your own ATM card to receive assistance with?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
18. Does your spouse have their own ATM card to receive assistance with?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Share ATM card with others
 - d. Don't know

Participating in decision-making

19. Do you agree with this statement? 'Women should make decisions about household income similar to men'.
- a. Agree
 - b. Neutral
 - c. Disagree
20. Do you agree with this statement? 'I am generally satisfied with the division of household work (e.g. household chores, cooking, child care, etc.) between me and my spouse'
- a. Agree
 - b. Neutral

- c. Disagree

Parenting/raising children

21. Who, the majority of the time, in the household or in your couple grants permission to your sons to leave the house?
- a. Me alone
 - b. Mostly me
 - c. Me and my spouse/partner together
 - d. Mostly my spouse/partner
 - e. Only my spouse/partner
 - f. Always or sometimes other persons in the household
 - g. Always or sometimes someone not living in the household
 - h. Not applicable.
22. Who, the majority of the time, in the household or in your couple grants permission to your daughters to leave the house?
- a. Me alone
 - b. Mostly me
 - c. Me and my spouse/partner together
 - d. Mostly my spouse/partner
 - e. Only my spouse/partner
 - f. Always or sometimes other persons in the household
 - g. Always or sometimes someone not living in the household
 - h. Not applicable.
23. If applicable, what is the ideal age for your son/s to get married?
- a. ___ (Write number)
24. Will your son/s get married before the ideal age due to your economic situation?
- Yes
- No
- Maybe
- I don't know
- Not applicable.
25. Who will make this decision?
- a. My son/s
 - b. Me alone
 - c. Mostly me
 - d. Me and my spouse/partner together
 - e. Mostly my spouse/partner
 - f. Only my spouse/partner
 - g. Always or sometimes other persons in the household
 - h. Always or sometimes someone not living in the household
 - i. Not applicable.

26. If applicable, what is the ideal age for your daughter/s to get married?
- ___ (Write number)
27. Will your daughter/s get married before the ideal age due to your economic situation?
- Yes
 - No
 - Maybe
 - I don't know
 - Not applicable.
28. Who will make this decision?
- My daughter/s
 - Me alone
 - Mostly me
 - Me and my spouse/partner together
 - Mostly my spouse/partner
 - Only my spouse/partner
 - Always or sometimes other persons in the household
 - Always or sometimes someone not living in the household
 - Not applicable.
29. Did your father participate in housework (e.g. household chores, cooking, child care, etc.)?
- Did participate
- Did not participate
- Don't know
- Not applicable
30. Who in your household will make the decision on whether or not you can seek medical advice or healthcare services (including related to pregnancy)?
- Me
- Me and my spouse/partner about equally
- My spouse/partner
- Always or sometimes other persons in the household
- Always or sometimes someone not living in the household
- Not applicable.

Mobility/self-determination

31. In your household, who decides whether you can go to the market or shops by yourself, if you wanted to?
- Me alone
 - Mostly me
 - Me and my spouse/partner together
 - Mostly my spouse/partner
 - Only my spouse/partner

- f. Always or sometimes other persons in the household
- g. Always or sometimes someone not living in the household
- h. Not applicable.

32. In your household, who decides whether you can work for pay outside of the home, if you wanted to?

- a. Me alone
- b. Mostly me
- c. Me and my spouse/partner together
- d. Mostly my spouse/partner
- e. Only my spouse/partner
- f. Always or sometimes other persons in the household
- g. Always or sometimes someone not living in the household
- h. Not applicable.

33. If you want to go to a local event by yourself (such as a wedding celebration, graduation celebration or workshop at an association), who decides?

- Me alone
- Mostly me
- Me and my spouse/partner together
- Mostly my spouse/partner
- Only my spouse/partner
- Always or sometimes other persons in the household
- Always or sometimes someone not living in the household
- Not applicable.

34. If you received assistance that required you to leave the house (to attend events, meetings, etc.), would you be interested to attend?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know
- Prefer not to say.

35. If you received assistance that required you to leave the house (to attend events, meetings, etc.), who would decide if you could attend?

- Me alone
- Mostly me
- Me and my spouse/partner together
- Mostly my spouse/partner
- Only my spouse/partner
- Always or sometimes other persons in the household
- Always or sometimes someone not living in the household
- Not applicable.

36. A. If these programme activities required you to leave the house (to attend events, meetings, etc.) but were not required to receive assistance would you be interested?

- a. Yes

- b. No
- c. Prefer not to say.

36. B. If yes, what type of event would you like to attend? _____

36. C. If no, why not? _____

37. Do you agree with this statement? 'It is a man's duty to exercise care giving over his wife'.
- Agree
 - Neutral
 - Disagree

Power relations/household tension

38. Who would you say is the person in your relationship whose opinion prevails when there is a disagreement?

- Always me
- Sometimes me
- Me and my spouse/partner about equally
- Sometimes my spouse/partner
- Always my spouse/partner
- Always or sometimes other persons in the household
- Always or sometimes someone not living in the household
- Not applicable.

39. Do you agree with this statement? 'A man should have the final word about decisions in the home'.
- Agree
 - Neutral
 - Disagree

40. Do you agree with this statement? 'A woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together'.
- a. Agree
 - b. Neutral
 - c. Disagree

Impact of assistance received

41. How has assistance you have received in the last year impacted relations between you and your spouse/partner?
- a. Positive effect
 - b. No effect
 - c. Negative effect
 - d. Not applicable

42. If assistance was given directly in your name in the future how would it impact relations between you and your spouse/partner?
- a. Positive effect
 - b. No effect

- c. Negative effect
- d. Not applicable

43. If assistance was given directly in your spouse/partner's name in the future how would it impact relations between you and your spouse/partner?

- a. Positive effect
- b. No effect
- c. Negative effect
- d. Not applicable

44. If assistance was given in both your spouse/partner's name and your name equally in the future how would it impact relations between you and your spouse/partner?

Positive effect

No effect

Negative effect

Not applicable

45. If you are comfortable doing so, can you in one or two sentences elaborate on how and why this assistance has impacted decision-making in the household between you and your spouse (or if no spouse other important decision maker)?

46. In the past year, what type/s WFP assistance have you received (Please check all that apply)?

- a. Cash-based transfer/food voucher ___
- b. Multi-purpose cash assistance ___
- c. In-kind assistance (food) ___

47. In the past year have you or your spouse participated in the following WFP programmes (Please check all that apply)?

- a. Resilience activities ___
- b. Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) ___
- c. Not applicable

48. In the past year, which organizations have you received aid from (Please check all that apply)?

- a. Palestinian Government/National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP) _____
- b. UNRWA _____
- c. Other UN Agencies _____
- d. International NGO (please specify): _____
- e. Palestinian NGO (please specify): _____
- f. Other (please specify): _____
- g. Not applicable

49. If you are comfortable doing so, can you in one or two sentences elaborate on any recommendations or suggestions to improve assistance?

Ability

Interviewer read: "The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM."

50. VISION: Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Would you say...

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. Refused
9. Don't know

51. HEARING: Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s)? Would you say...

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. Refused
9. Don't know

52. MOBILITY: Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say...

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. Refused
9. Don't know

53. COGNITION/REMEMBERING: Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say...

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. Refused
9. Don't know

SELF-CARE:

Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say...

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. Refused
9. Don't know

COMMUNICATION:

Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say...

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. Refused
9. *Don't know*

Annex 3: Focus group discussion tool

In addition, this study will use focus group discussions to assess intra-household gender dynamics and power relations in WFP Palestine beneficiary households.

Focus groups will ideally be composed of between 8 and 12 individuals. They will ideally represent a variety of individuals from a wide range of relevant experiences, backgrounds, and geographic areas.

This study will assess intra-household gender dynamics and power relations in WFP Palestine beneficiary households participating in resilience and in-kind programmes through focus groups as the number of these beneficiaries are relatively small. This qualitative approach will attempt to assess important trends and dynamics facing these beneficiaries.

The key questions/topics proposed to be discussed in focus groups are included in the data tool below:

سنقيم هذه الدراسة ديناميكيات النوع الاجتماعي وعلاقات القوة داخل الأسرة في الأسر المستفيدة من برنامج الأغذية العالمي في فلسطين

Expenditure patterns

Who usually/the majority of the time identifies how to spend your household income?

Do other people in the family/extended family influence decision-making?

Is this process questioned by anyone in the household, and if yes, who are they?

أنماط الإنفاق

1- من هو الفرد أو الشخص في البيت الذي يقوم عادة/ معظم الوقت بتحديد كيفية إنفاق دخل أسرتك؟

أ. هل يؤثر أفراد آخرون في أسرتك / أسرتك الممتدة على عملية صنع القرار؟

ب. هل هذه العملية موضع تساؤل من قبل أي شخص آخر في الأسرة، وإذا كانت الإجابة بنعم، فمن يكون؟

Participating in decision-making

Do you give advice to relatives on how to spend their household income (including economic assistance)? To whom? Do they listen to your advice?

Do you receive advice from relatives on how to spend your household income (including economic assistance)? From whom? Do you take their advice?

صنع القرار

2- هل تقدم المشورة- النصيحة لآقارب حول كيفية إنفاقهم دخل أسرهم (بما في ذلك المساعدات المالية)؟ إلى من؟ هل يستمعون إليك؟

3- هل تتلقى نصائح من الأقارب حول كيفية إنفاق دخل أسرتك (بما في ذلك المساعدات المالية)؟ من من؟ هل تأخذ بنصيحتهم؟

Mobility/self-determination

Who from the family usually uses economic assistance (voucher, multi-purpose cash, etc.) to buy goods from the market?

Are you able to buy personal products that you need without asking for permission?

التنقل وتقرير المصير

4- من الشخص في الاسرة الذي يستخدم قسيمة الشراء (او اي مساعدة مالية) عادة لشراء لوازم البيت من السوق؟

5- هل تستطيعين شراء المنتجات الشخصية التي تحتاجينها دون طلب إذن؟

Power relations/household tension

Who would you say is the person in your relationship whose opinion prevails when there is a disagreement?

In your opinion, is a husband justified in punishing his wife (including verbal, psychological, economic, isolation) if: she uses economic assistance to buy items from the market without consulting with him?

How much should a woman tolerate/ what is the limit to keep the family together?

علاقات القوة/ التوتر الاسري

6- من برأيك هو الشخص الذي يسود رأيه في النقاش عندما يكون هناك خلاف؟

7- برأيك، هل يحق للزوج أن يعاقب زوجته (عنف جسدي، عزل، سب، نفسي، مالي، الخ) إذا استخدمت مساعدات مالية لشراء مواد من السوق دون التشاور معه؟

8- ما هو المقدار الذي يجب أن تتحمله المرأة للحفاظ على تماسك الأسرة؟

Impact of assistance received

What is the best option to ensure stability/conflict resolution in the family: to receive assistance in your name, your spouse's name, in both of your names equally or other?

If you are comfortable doing so, can you elaborate on any recommendations or suggestions for assistance to help improve cooperation and equality between men and women in the family?

تأثير المساعدات

9- ما هو أفضل خيار لضمان الاستقرار / حل النزاع في الأسرة: تلقي المساعدة باسمك، أو اسم زوج/تك ، أو في الاسمين على قدم المساواة أو غيره ذلك؟

10- إذا كنت مرتاحًا لفعل ذلك، فهل يمكنك تقديم أي توصيات أو اقتراحات لتحسين المساعدة بحيث تعمل على تحسين التعاون والمساواة بين الرجل والمرأة في الأسرة؟

Annex 4: Semi-structured interview tool

Date:

Interviewee:

Organization:

Position:

Gender dynamics and power relations in beneficiary households

Can you describe prevailing gender dynamics and power relations in WFP beneficiary households in Palestine?

In the Palestinian context have you observed possible correlations of those dynamics/relations with:
Gender, age or ability specific vulnerabilities? or
Women's and girls' access to/control over resources?

In the Palestinian context how do existing household dynamics/power relations affect:
Expenditure patterns (particularly related to women, men, girls and boys)?
Participation in decision making for women, men, girls and boys?
Household tension/incidence of gender-based violence?
Coping strategies for women, men, girls and boys?

Contextual dynamics

What impact has the occupation/protracted humanitarian crisis had on household gender dynamics/power relations in Palestine?

What impact has the COVID-19 pandemic had on household gender dynamics/power relations in Palestine?

Achieving gender equity

How have WFP activities in Palestine ensured that the different needs, priorities, voices and vulnerabilities of women, men, girls and boys have been considered in the design, selection/targeting, implementation and monitoring of WFP assistance?

Have you observed WFP beneficiary households in Palestine experiencing improved gender equity related to household dynamics and power relations?

Does cash-based support contribute positively to family dynamics? Does restricted or unrestricted support offer greater potential for gender transformation? How does the presence of extended family members impact these dynamics?

How do existing programmes effectively consider and mitigate GBV and IPV risks?

Practical recommendations:

Do you have any practical recommendations, in the Palestinian context, for:

WFP/UN Women?
Donors?
Civil society?

1.1 Government?

Annex 5: Key informant interview discussion tool

Date:

Interviewee:

Organization:

Position:

Gender dynamics and power relations in beneficiary households

1. Can you describe prevailing gender dynamics and power relations in WFP beneficiary households in Palestine?
2. In the Palestinian context have you observed possible correlations of those dynamics/relations with:
 - a. Gender, age or ability specific vulnerabilities? or
 - b. Women's and girls' access to/control over resources?
3. In the Palestinian context how do existing household dynamics/power relations affect:
 - a. Expenditure patterns (particularly related to women, men, girls and boys)?
 - b. Participation in decision making for women, men, girls and boys?
 - c. Household tension/incidence of gender-based violence?
 - d. Coping strategies for women, men, girls and boys?
4. What types of decisions do women typically make within the household? What kind of decisions do men typically make in the household? Which kinds of decisions are made jointly?
5. How do community norms/expectations enforce gender norms and punish those who do not conform to prevailing gender norms? How do these dynamics affect women, men, girls, and boys?

Achieving gender equity

How have WFP activities in Palestine ensured that the different needs, priorities, voices and vulnerabilities of women, men, girls and boys have been considered in the design, selection/targeting, implementation and monitoring of WFP's assistance?

Have you observed WFP beneficiary households in Palestine experiencing improved gender equity related to household dynamics and power relations?

In the case assistance targeted women directly, what impediments might women face in receiving information and enrolling?

Do women face any structural obstacles in receiving such assistance?

If mothers and other women were direct beneficiaries, how would this impact household spending patterns?

What are the pros and cons of targeting women as beneficiaries of cash benefits?

Could engaging men and boys in sensitization efforts for the programme help to limit men's alienation (for not being selected) and increase chances for women's participation?

Contextual dynamics

1. In Palestine, when WFP assistance is provided to beneficiaries living with extended family members, what additional considerations should be factored in?
2. Do additional considerations need to be factored in when providing beneficiaries in polygamous families?
3. What impact has the occupation/protracted humanitarian crisis had on household gender dynamics/power relations in Palestine? What are men's and women's different experiences with violence (as victims, survivors, or perpetrators)?
4. What impact has the COVID-19 pandemic had on household gender dynamics/power relations in Palestine?

Annex 6: WFP Beneficiary Survey

ديناميكيات الأسرة ودراسة اتخاذ القرار

فبراير - مارس 2022

معلومات عامة

اسم الباحث: _____
المحافظة: _____
المنطقة: _____
الموقع: _____
تاريخ الزيارة: (يوم / شهر / سنة) _____

المقدمة والسرية والموافقة

- الغرض من المسح: تحديد كيفية اتخاذ الأسرة المستفيدة قرارات بشأن استخدام مساعدة برنامج الأغذية العالمي و ذلك من أجل تحسين المساعدة المقدمة للمستفيدين. في هذا المسح، سنتم مقابلة شخصين من جميع الأسر المشاركة ؛ عادة ستكون المقابلة مع زوجة وزوج الأسرة المستفيدة. في الأسر التي لا يوجد فيها زوج و زوجة، سنتم مقابلة اثنين من صانعي القرار الرئيسيين في الأسرة.
- السرية و الاسم المجهول: هذا الاستطلاع هو مجهول الهوية تمامًا. سيتم التعرف عليك من خلال رمز معرف تم إنشاؤه بشكل مجهول. هذا المسح هو أيضا سري، سيحافظ محققو الاستطلاع على سرية إجاباتك وسيتم دمجها مع المعلومات المستقبلية من جميع المستجيبين لتحليل إجابات جميع المستجيبين. لن يتم مشاركة بياناتك / معلوماتك الفردية خارجيًا.
- لن تتأثر مساعدتك بإجاباتك: يرجى مشاركة آرائك بكل صدق، نظرًا لأن الاستبيان مجهول الهوية وسري، فلن تغير إجاباتك المساعدة التي تتلقاها، ومع ذلك ، سيحلل الاستطلاع المعلومات المجمعة من جميع المستجيبين من أجل تحسين المساعدة التي تتلقاها.
- هل تعطي موافقتك الشفهية على المشاركة؟
أ. نعم
ب. لا

ملاحظات الباحث

1. هل كان المستفيد متاحًا للمقابلة؟

أ. نعم

ب. لا

2. إذا كانت الإجابة "لا" ، فلماذا لم يكونوا متواجدين للمقابلة؟

أ. مشغول

ب. رفض المشاركة

ج. آخر: _____

د. لا أعرف

3. إذا كان المستفيد متاحًا ، فيرجى تأكيد إجراء المقابلة شخصيًا معه :

أ. نعم

ب. [إذا كانت هذه حالة استثنائية وتم إجراء المقابلة عبر الهاتف: يرجى وضع علامة هنا: _____]

4. يرجى وضع علامة هنا في حالة إصرار المستفيدين في الأسرة على إجراء مسح في نفس الوقت معًا (في هذه الحالات ، يرجى التأكد من إكمال مسحين منفصلين): _____

معلومات عن الشخص الذي يتم مقابلته

1. جنس الشخص الذي تمت مقابلته:

أ. أنثى

ب. ذكر

2. عمر الشخص الذي تمت مقابلته _____ :

3 - الحالة الاجتماعية للشخص الذي أجريت معه المقابلة:

أ. أعزب/أباء

ب. متزوجة

ج. أرمل/ة

د. مطلق/ة

هـ. آخر _____ :

4. اسم الشخص (اختياري) _____ :

5. المستوى التعليمي للشخص:

أ. أمية

ب. يستطيع القراءة والكتابة

ت. مدرسة ابتدائية

ث. مدرسة اعدادية

ج. الدبلوم المهني

ح. مدرسة ثانوية

خ. دبلوم متوسط

د. بكالوريوس

ذ. ماجستير

ر. دكتوراه

6. نوع عمل الشخص الذي تمت مقابلته:

أ. عاطل عن العمل

ب. مزارع

ت. عامل بأجر (عامل غير ماهر)

ث. عامل بأجر (عامل ماهر)

ج. موظف

ح. موظف متقاعد

خ. صياد

د. تاجر

ذ. بائع متجول

ر. غير ذلك ، يرجى تحديد _____

معلومات عامة

7. هل تعيش مع : (اختر كل الإجابات التي تنطبق عليك)

عائلتك الأساسية (الزوج والزوجة و الأطفال)
عائلتك الممتدة (الحماية الحماة ، الأبناء المتزوجون ، الإخوة الخ)
آخرون ؟
لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

8. هل أنت مسؤول عن إعالة (اختر كل الإجابات التي تنطبق عليك)

أ. عائلتك الأساسية (الزوج والزوجة و الأطفال)
ب. عائلتك الممتدة (الحماية الحماة ، الأبناء المتزوجون ، الإخوة الخ)
ت. آخرون ؟
ث. لا تنطبق أي إجابة

نماذج الانفاق

9. من الذي يقرر أي نوع من السلع الغذائية يتم اختياره من المتجر وكيفية استهلاكها؟

دائما أنا
أحيانا أنا
أنا وزوجي اتي، بشكل متساوي
أحيانا زوجي اتي
دائما زوجي اتي
دائما أو أحيانا شخص آخر من العائلة
دائما أو أحيانا شخص لا يعيش معنا بالعائلة
لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

10. بشكل عام ، من هو المسؤول الرئيسي عن اتخاذ قرارات متعلقة بالتخطيط المالي على المدى المتوسط و المدى الطويل بالنيابة عن العائلة (علي سبيل المثال ، قرارات متعلقة باستثمارات بأشياء مستقبلية مثل المنزل أو السكن ، و التعليم) ؟

أ. دائما أنا
ب. أحيانا أنا
ت. أنا وزوجي اتي ، بشكل متساوي
ث. أحيانا زوجي اتي
ج. دائما زوجي اتي
ح. دائما أو أحيانا شخص آخر من العائلة
خ. دائما أو أحيانا شخص لا يعيش معنا بالعائلة
د. لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

11. هل لديك أي الهاتف المحمول الخاص بك ؟

نعم
لا
هاتف محمول مشترك مع آخرون
أفضل عدم الإجابة على هذا السؤال

12. اذا كانت اجابتك على السؤال السابق، بنعم أو هاتف مشترك ، هل هذا الهاتف المحمول من الهواتف الحديثة الذكية؟

نعم
لا

13. هل زوجك اتيك لديهها هاتف محمول خاص به اياها ؟

أ. نعم
ب. لا
ت. هاتف محمول مشترك مع آخرون

ث. أفضل عدم الإجابة على هذا السؤال

14. إذا كانت اجابتك على السؤال السابق ، بنعم أو هاتف مشترك ، هل هذا الهاتف المحمول من الهواتف الحديثة الذكية؟
أ. نعم
ب. لا

15. هل لديك حساب بنكي؟

نعم
لا
حساب بنكي مشترك مع آخرين
لا أعلم

16. إذا كانت الإجابة نعم على السؤال رقم 15 ، باسم من تم فتح الحساب البنكي؟

باسمك
باسم الزوجة
باسم أشخاص آخرون
لا أعلم

17. هل لديك بطاقة صراف آلي بنكي خاص بك لاستقبال المساعدة ؟

أ. نعم
ب. لا

18. هل زوجك/اتك لها بطاقة صراف آلي بنكي لاستقبال المساعدة ؟

أ. نعم
ب. لا
ت. كرت صراف مشترك مع آخرين
ث. لا أعلم

المشاركة في صنع القرار

19. هل توافق على مقولة : يجب أن يُسمح للنساء بالتحكم بالدخل المادي للأسرة مثل الرجال

أوافق
محايد ، (لا يوجد أي فرق)
غير موافق

20. هل توافق على مقولة : أنا بشكل عام راضي عن تقسيم العمل في العائلة بيني وبين زوجي اتي(على سبيل المثال: المهام المنزلية، الطبخ، رعاية

الأطفال، الخ)
أوافق
محايد ، (لا يوجد أي فرق)
غير موافق

الأبوة والأمومة و تربية الأطفال

21. من فيكم كزوجين الذي في معظم الوقت يعطي الإذن للأطفال للخروج من البيت ؟

أ. أنا وحدي
ب. معظم الوقت أنا
ت. أنا وزوجي اتي معا
ث. معظم الوقت زوجي اتي
ج. فقط زوجي اتي

- ح. دائما أو أحيانا أشخاص آخرون في العائلة
خ. دائما أو أحيانا شخص ما لا يعيش معنا بالعائلة
د. لا تنطبق اي إجابة علي

22. أي منكما كزوجين في العائلة من يعطي الإذن لبناتكم للخروج من البيت؟

- أ. أنا وحدي
ب. معظم الوقت أنا
ت. أنا وزوجي/زوجتي معا
ث. معظم الوقت زوجي/زوجتي
ج. فقط زوجي/زوجتي
ح. دائما أو أحيانا أشخاص آخرون في العائلة
خ. دائما أو أحيانا شخص ما لا يعيش معنا بالعائلة
د. لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

23. حسب رأيك ، ما هو العمر المثالي و المناسب لزواج ابنك\ابناتك ؟

- أ. _____ أكتب رقم
ب. لا ينطبق علي

24. هل يمكن أن يتزوج ابنك\أبناتك قبل السن المناسب للزواج بسبب الوضع الاقتصادي؟

- أ. نعم
ب. لا
ت. ربما
ث. لا أعلم
ج. لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

25. من ممكن أن يتخذ القرار بهذا الشأن المتعلق بزواج الابن؟

- ابني\أبنائي
أنا وحدي
معظم الوقت أنا
أنا وزوجي/اتي معا
معظم الوقت زوجي/اتي
دائما أو أحيانا أشخاص آخرون في العائلة
دائما أو أحيانا شخص ما لا يعيش بالعائلة
لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

26. حسب رأيك ، ما هو العمر المثالي و المناسب لزواج ابنتك\بناتك ؟

- أ. _____ أكتب رقم
ب. لا ينطبق علي

27. هل ممكن أن تتزوج بنتك\بناتك قبل السن المناسب للزواج بسبب الوضع الاقتصادي؟

- أ. نعم
ب. لا
ت. ربما
ث. لا أعلم
ج. لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

28. من ممكن أن يتخذ القرار بهذا الشأن المتعلق بزواج ابنتك؟

- أ. بنتي ابنتي
- ب. أنا وحدي
- ت. معظم الوقت أنا
- ث. أنا وزوجي أزوجتي معا
- ج. معظم الوقت زوجي أزوجتي
- ح. دائما أو أحيانا أشخاص آخرون في العائلة
- خ. دائما أو أحيانا شخص ما لا يعيش بالعائلة
- د. لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

29. هل شارك والدك اي بأعمال المنزل (مهام منزلية ، الطبخ ، رعاية الأطفال ، الخ) ؟

- أ. نعم شارك
- ب. لآلم يشارك
- ت. لا أعلم
- ث. لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

30. من بعائلتك من يتخذ القرار حول طلب استشارة طبية أو الحصول على خدمة رعاية صحية (تشمل رعاية صحة المرأة الحامل) ؟

- أنا
- أنا وزوجي اتي بشكل متساوي
- زوجي اتي
- دائما أو أحيانا شخص آخر من العائلة
- دائما أو أحيانا شخص ما لا يعيش بالعائلة
- لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

الحركة و تقرير المصير

31. في عائلتك ، من يقرر ذهابك الي السوق أو الدكان بنفسك ، اذا أردت ذلك؟

- أ. أنا وحدي
- ب. معظم الوقت أنا
- ت. أنا وزوجي أزوجتي معا
- ث. معظم الوقت زوجي أزوجتي
- ج. فقط زوجي أزوجتي
- ح. دائما أو أحيانا أشخاص آخرون في العائلة
- خ. دائما أو أحيانا شخص ما لا يعيش بالعائلة
- د. لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

32. في عائلتك ، من يقرر أن تعمل بوظيفة خارج البيت إذا أردت أن تعمل؟

- أنا وحدي
- معظم الوقت أنا
- أنا وزوجي أزوجتي معا
- معظم الوقت زوجي أزوجتي
- فقط زوجي أزوجتي
- دائما أو أحيانا أشخاص آخرون في العائلة
- دائما أو أحيانا شخص ما لا يعيش بالعائلة
- لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

33. إذا أردت أن تذهب لحضور مناسبة مجتمعية بنفسك مثل (عرس ، حفلة تخرج أو حضور ورشة عمل لمؤسسة ما) ، من يقرر ذلك؟

- أ. أنا وحدي
- ب. معظم الوقت أنا
- ت. أنا وزوجي/زوجتي معا
- ث. معظم الوقت زوجي/زوجتي
- ج. فقط زوجي/زوجتي
- ح. دائما أو أحيانا أشخاص آخرون في العائلة
- خ. دائما أو أحيانا شخص ما لا يعيش بالعائلة
- د. لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

34. إذا حصلت على مساعدة تتطلب منك الخروج من البيت للمشاركة في (نشاط معين أو اجتماع الخ) هل تهتم بحضور هذه الأنشطة؟

- نعم
- لا
- لا أعلم
- أفضل عدم الاجابة

35. إذا حصلت على مساعدة تتطلب منك الخروج من البيت للمشاركة في (نشاط معين أو اجتماع الخ) من يقرر أن تذهب الي هذا النشاط أم لا؟

- أ. أنا وحدي
- ب. معظم الوقت أنا
- ت. أنا وزوجي/اتي معا
- ث. معظم الوقت زوجي/اتي
- ج. فقط زوجي/اتي
- ح. دائما أو أحيانا أشخاص آخرون من العائلة
- خ. دائما أو أحيانا شخص ما لا يعيش بالعائلة
- د. لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

36. أ إذا تتطلب منك نشاط المشروع أن تخرج من البيت (للمشاركة في نشاط معين أو اجتماع) و لكن بدون الحصول على مساعدة انسانية ، هل تهتم بالمشاركة بأنشطة البرنامج ؟

- أ. نعم
- ب. لا
- ت. أفضل عدم الاجابة

36. ب. إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم ، فما نوع النشاط الذي ترغب في حضوره؟

36. ج. إذا كانت الإجابة لا ، فلماذا؟

37. هل تتفق مع مقولة : إنها مهمة الرجل لرعاية زوجته ؟

- أوافق
- محايد (لا يوجد فرق)
- لا أوافق

علاقات القوة و الضغوطات العائلية

38. من هو الشخص في عائلتك الذي سيسود رأيه بالنهاية في حال كان هناك خلاف ؟

- أ. دائما أنا
- ب. أحيانا أنا

- ت. أنا وزوجي اتي بشكل متساوي
- ث. أحيانا زوجي اتي
- ج. دائما زوجي اتي
- ح. دائما أو أحيانا أشخاص آخرون في العائلة
- خ. دائما أو أحيانا شخص ما لا يعيش بالعائلة
- د. لا تنطبق الإجابة علي

39. هل تتفق مع مقولة : يجب ان تكون الكلمة الأخيرة و القرار النهائي لرجل البيت
 أ. أوافق
 ب. محايد (لا يوجد فرق)
 ت. غير موافق

40. هل تتفق مع المقولة : المرأة يجب أن تتقبل العنف حتى تحافظ على عائلتها
 أوافق
 محايد (لا يوجد فرق)
 غير موافق
 أثر المساعدة المستلمة

41. كيف أثرت المساعدة الانسانية التي تلقيتها خلال العام الماضي على العلاقات بينك و بين زوجك\اتك ؟
 أ. أثر إيجابي
 ب. لا يوجد أي أثر
 ت. أثر سلبي
 ث. لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

42. في حال تم منح هذه المساعدة الانسانية لك بالأخص في المستقبل ، كيف سيؤثر ذلك على العلاقات بينك و بين زوجك\اتك ؟
 أ. أثر إيجابي
 ب. لا يوجد أي أثر
 ت. أثر سلبي
 ث. لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

43. في حال تم اعطاء المساعدة الانسانية بالأخص لزوجك\اتك ، كيف سيؤثر ذلك على العلاقات بينك و بين زوجك\اتك؟
 أ. أثر إيجابي
 ب. لا يوجد أي أثر
 ت. أثر سلبي
 ث. لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

44. في حال تم اعطاء المساعدة الانسانية لكما أنتما الاثنتين زوجة بشكل متساوي ، كيف سيؤثر ذلك على العلاقة بينك و بين زوجك\اتك؟
 أثر إيجابي
 لا يوجد أي أثر
 أثر سلبي
 لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

45. في حال رغبت بالإجابة ، هل يمكن أن تجيب بجملة أو جملتين كيف ولماذا أثرت هذه المساعدة الإنسانية على عملية اتخاذ القرار في العائلة بينك و بين زوجك\اتك ؟ (في حال لم يكن هناك زوجة ، بينك و بين شخص مهم لك علاقه به و يستطيع اتخاذ قرار)

46. في العام الماضي ، ما نوع المساعدة التي حصلت عليها من برنامج الغذاء العالمي ، (الرجاء اختار كل الاجابات التي تنطبق عليك)

- أ. قسيمة شرائية غذائية
- ب. مساعدة نقدية متعددة الأغراض
- ت. مساعدة عينية (غذائية)

47. في العام الماضي ، هل شاركات زوجك\اتك في برامج الغذاء العالمي التالية (اختار كل الاجابات التي تنطبق عليك)

- أنشطة دعم وصمود
- التواصل المتعلق بالتغيير الاجتماعي والسلوك
- لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

48. في العام الماضي ، أي مؤسسة حصلت منها على المساعدة الانسانية (اختار كل الإجابات التي تنطبق عليك)

- أ. الحكومة الفلسطينية\البرنامج الوطني للمساعدة المالية
- ب. وكالة الاونروا
- ت. مؤسسات أمم متحدة أخرى ، الرجاء تحديد اسم المؤسسة
- ث. مؤسسات دولية ، الرجاء تحديد الاسم
- ج. أخرى ، الرجاء تحديد الاسم
- ح. لا تنطبق أي إجابة علي

49. في حال رغبت بالإجابة على هذا السؤال ، هل يمكن بجملة أو جملتين أن تلخص أي توصيات أو اقتراحات لتحسين المساعدة الانسانية ؟

القدرة

يجب على الباحثاة الذي يجري المقابلة قراءة التالي : (الأسئلة التالية تتناول الصعوبات التي ممكن أن تواجهها أثناء ممارسة أنشطة معينة بسبب مشكلة صحية)

50. النظر ، هل تواجهي صعوبة في النظر حتى و أنت ترتدي النظارات الطبية ؟

- لا يوجد صعوبة
- بعض من الصعوبة
- صعوبة كبيرة
- لا أستطيع بالمرّة
- أرفض الإجابة
- لا أعلم

51. السمع ، هل تواجهي صعوبة في السمع حتى مع استخدام معينات سمعية ؟

- 1. لا يوجد صعوبة
- 2. بعض من الصعوبة
- 3. صعوبة كبيرة
- 4. لا أستطيع بالمرّة
- 5. أرفض الإجابة

6. لا أعلم

52. الحركة ، هل تواجه اي صعوبة في المشي أو صعود الدرج ؟

1. لا يوجد صعوبة
2. بعض من الصعوبة
3. صعوبة كبيرة
4. لا أستطيع بالمرّة
5. أرفض الإجابة
6. لا أعلم

53. التذكّر ، هل تواجه اي صعوبة في التذكّر أو التركيز ؟

- لا يوجد صعوبة
- بعض من الصعوبة
- صعوبة كبيرة
- لا أستطيع بالمرّة
- أرفض الإجابة
- لا أعلم

54. العناية الشخصية ، هل تواجه اي صعوبة في الاعتناء بنفسك مثل الاستحمام أو ارتداء الملابس ؟

- لا يوجد صعوبة
- بعض من الصعوبة
- صعوبة كبيرة
- لا أستطيع بالمرّة
- أرفض الإجابة
- لا أعلم

55. التواصل ، هل تواجه اي صعوبة في التواصل مع الآخرين باستخدام لغتك المعتادة ، أي في التفاهم مع الآخرين؟

- لا يوجد صعوبة
- بعض من الصعوبة
- صعوبة كبيرة
- لا أستطيع بالمرّة
- أرفض الإجابة
- لا أعلم

End