



# Gender Equality Checklist for Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs)

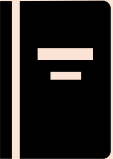





*Seventy-two year-old Bishnu Maya Dangal stands next to the pile of rubble that remains after her family home was destroyed by the April 2015 earthquake. Photo: UN Women/N. Shrestha*



## Gender issues for each Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) sector

PDNA SECTORS	BASELINE DATA IN THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS	IMPACTS; DAMAGE AND LOSS	RECOVERY NEEDS
<b>General Context</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population by sex</li> <li>• Gender equality index</li> <li>• Life expectancy by sex</li> <li>• Fertility rates</li> <li>• Poverty levels by sex</li> <li>• Literacy levels</li> <li>• Governance and decision-making processes and leadership by women</li> <li>• Employment rates by sex</li> <li>• SGBV rates</li> <li>• Female and male malnutrition</li> <li>• Ratio of female headed households (HHH) and Child HHHs</li> </ul>		
<b>SOCIAL SECTOR</b>			
<p><b>1. Housing and shelter</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• House ownership by sex</li> <li>• No. of female headed households</li> <li>• Types and quality of houses for male and female (HHH)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to houses, including structures used by women (e.g. kitchens)</li> <li>• Loss of home property that enables livelihood engagement (pots, etc)</li> <li>• Current living conditions for male and HHHs as a result of the disaster</li> <li>• No. of people in temporary shelters and camps by sex and age</li> <li>• No. of people, by sex and age, living with host families</li> <li>• Challenges faced by persons living with disabilities (PLWD) and minority groups</li> <li>• Provisions of sex segregated wash and bath facilities in evacuation shelters and camps</li> <li>• SGBV and protection issues reported in shelters and host families</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recovery and reconstruction strategies targeted at female HHHs, PLWD and minority groups</li> <li>• Joint ownership of reconstructed homes</li> <li>• Access to resources to women and men for home rehabilitation and reconstruction</li> <li>• Training of men and women in building back better (BBB) building skills</li> <li>• Participation of women and men in housing rehabilitation and reconstruction activities</li> </ul>




PDNA SECTORS	BASELINE DATA IN THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS	IMPACTS; DAMAGE AND LOSS	RECOVERY NEEDS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to building materials and support by FHHHs</li> <li>• Cost of damage and loss sustained by FHHH</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2. Health</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of women with obstetrician complications per month</li> <li>• No. of in and out patients per month by sex</li> <li>• No. of health clinics</li> <li>• Average distances to health facilities</li> <li>• Access to healthcare including reproductive health, infant and elderly care</li> <li>• Access to health care by disadvantaged groups (PLWD, HIV, minorities)</li> <li>• Responsibilities for family health care</li> <li>• Traditional practices for accessing health care, including Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (RHR)</li> <li>• No. of registered nurses and doctors by sex</li> <li>• Average distances to hospitals</li> <li>• Systems for accessing SGBV services and referrals</li> <li>• Gender-based violence (GBV) preventions efforts</li> <li>• Systems and access to psycho-social support services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of deaths by sex and age</li> <li>• No. of injuries by sex and age</li> <li>• No. of nurses, doctors killed, injured</li> <li>• Obstetrician complications expected in the coming 6 -12 months</li> <li>• Diseases affecting men and women differently as a result of the disaster</li> <li>• Impact on housing for medical staff and displacement of medical staff by sex</li> <li>• Have male and female medical staff returned to work or not</li> <li>• Loss of main bread winner by sex</li> <li>• No. of clinics destroyed</li> <li>• No. of new (mobile) hospitals set up</li> <li>• Average distances to surviving and new clinics</li> <li>• Additional cost of accessing health services because of the disaster (e.g. transport)</li> <li>• Adequacy of surviving health services</li> <li>• Access to clinics and health services-urban and rural impacted areas</li> <li>• New health problems/disease outbreaks as a result of the disaster</li> <li>• Potential health problems in light of approaching monsoon</li> <li>• Health barriers identified by men and women</li> <li>• Are there reported SGBV increases?</li> <li>• Are SGBV victims seeking help and where</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategies to restore access to health services</li> <li>• Critical health services needed</li> <li>• Additional medical personnel needed</li> <li>• Strategies to promote the return of medical personnel to duty</li> <li>• Increase access to information on available health services</li> <li>• Opportunities to reinforce and expand SGBV and SRHR services and campaigns</li> <li>• Strategies to strengthen services addressing psycho-social needs</li> <li>• Strategies for disease prevention in light of displacement and coming monsoons</li> <li>• Implications on gendered injuries and death on disaster risk reduction/management</li> </ul>




PDNA SECTORS	BASELINE DATA IN THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS	IMPACTS; DAMAGE AND LOSS	RECOVERY NEEDS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of SGBV services</li> <li>• Increased work burden for injured family members and cost of loss</li> <li>• Loss of income and employment in the sector if relevant (e.g. staff laid off from private clinics)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>3. Education</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literacy levels by age and sex</li> <li>• No. of high/secondary, primary and pre-schools</li> <li>• No. of boys and girls enrolled in school</li> <li>• Number of male and female teachers</li> <li>• Challenges facing boys and girls in accessing education</li> <li>• Access to education based on caste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of schools destroyed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High/secondary school</li> <li>○ Primary schools</li> <li>○ Pre-schools</li> </ul> </li> <li>• School attendance rates by girls and boys after the disaster and if drops, why?</li> <li>• Schools set up under humanitarian support</li> <li>• Closure of private schools and impact on teachers</li> <li>• Impact on toilet facilities in schools and on girls</li> <li>• New challenges in accessing education as a result of the disaster</li> <li>• Education priorities identified by men, women, girls and boys</li> <li>• Impact on housing for teachers</li> <li>• Displacement and return of teachers to duty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategies to promote the return of teachers to duty</li> <li>• Childcare services to take care of pre-school children from damaged kindergarten schools to allow women to participate in economic activities</li> <li>• Participation of women in restoration and reconstruction of school buildings and teachers houses</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Food security Nutrition</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malnutrition/calorie intake deficit levels by sex and age</li> <li>• Underlying factors and reasons for malnutrition in men and women, boys and girls</li> <li>• Nutrition programmes in the affected areas</li> <li>• Cultural practices around food for women and men and children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to food and food sources</li> <li>• Period of time it will take for women and men to achieve the same levels of food security before the disaster happened</li> <li>• Changes in quality and quantity of food taken by women, men, girls and boys</li> <li>• Impact of dietary requirement and nutrition on women, men, boys and girls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting short, medium and long-term food security and nutrition requirement for women, men, girls and boys</li> <li>• Strategies for improving access to food for marginalised groups</li> </ul>

PDNA SECTORS	BASELINE DATA IN THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS	IMPACTS; DAMAGE AND LOSS	RECOVERY NEEDS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coping mechanisms being used by women, men, boys and girls around food</li> <li>• Current access to food distributions by women and men and challenges</li> <li>• Access to food by FHHs, PLWDs, minority groups etc</li> <li>• Priorities identified by women and men around food</li> </ul>	
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
<b>1. Community Infrastructure</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community structures used by men and women</li> <li>• Participation of women in community activities</li> <li>• Leadership of women in community decision making processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage of community infrastructures used by women and men</li> <li>• Impact of the damage to women and men's social activities and livelihoods</li> <li>• Identification of community infrastructure to be prioritised for reconstruction by women and men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of women in rehabilitation and reconstruction work</li> <li>• Child-care services to allow women to participate</li> <li>• Prioritisation of community structures that ease burden of women and promote women's livelihoods</li> </ul>
<b>2. Energy and Electricity</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of male and female HHH with access to electricity</li> <li>• Types of energy sources used for lighting</li> <li>• Types of energy sources used for cooking</li> <li>• Responsibilities for accessing energy by women, men and children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage and cost to energy sources to women and men</li> <li>• Impact of loss of energy on income generation for men and women</li> <li>• Impact on women and men's work burden</li> <li>• Energy needs and priorities by sex</li> <li>• Current sources of energy used due to disaster and displacement</li> <li>• Other challenges in accessing energy as a result for the disaster</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification renewable and disaster proof energy sources</li> <li>• Energy sources that can spur rural economic development for women and men</li> </ul>
<b>3. Telecommunication</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preferred modes of communication by sex and age</li> <li>• Communication challenges faced by women and men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss and cost of communication assets such as mobile phones, radios</li> <li>• Impact of communication due to the disaster by sex</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanisms for improving access to information in relation to health, recovery and rehabilitation activities, distribution of relief items etc for men, women and children</li> </ul>


PDNA SECTORS	BASELINE DATA IN THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS	IMPACTS; DAMAGE AND LOSS	RECOVERY NEEDS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current modes of communication used by women and men after the disaster</li> <li>• Access to information for food and non-food relief items</li> <li>• Access to information for referral services</li> <li>• Types of communication mediums used by sex and age</li> <li>• Information needs and priorities for women and men</li> </ul>	
<p><b>4. Water and Sanitation</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to toilets</li> <li>• No. of toilets per household/average number of HHHs sharing a toilet??</li> <li>• Types of toilets used</li> <li>• Access to clean and running water</li> <li>• Type of water supply/sources</li> <li>• Roles and responsibilities for water collection (who collects water) by sex and age</li> <li>• Cultural issues around menstruation</li> <li>• Distance to water points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of toilets destroyed</li> <li>• No. of households/toilet</li> <li>• Segregated use of toilets and bath facilities by sex and age</li> <li>• What are people using as alternatives?</li> <li>• Challenges facing women and girls during menstruation as a result of the disaster</li> <li>• Impact on women and girls because of damage to toilets</li> <li>• Impact on bath facilities on women and men</li> <li>• Damage and cost of water sources</li> <li>• New/alternate sources of water being used</li> <li>• Potential increase in burden of work</li> <li>• Potential impact in light of approaching monsoon</li> <li>• Water and sanitation needs and priorities for women and men</li> <li>• Cost of impact on water and sanitation to women, men and children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify measure to restore and improve access to clean water for disease prevention and reducing burden of work</li> <li>• Restoration of disaster proof water and sanitation structures based on priorities identified by women and men</li> <li>• Disease prevention programming targeting women and men</li> <li>• Participation of women in decision making processes regarding water</li> <li>• Address safety and protection issues for women and children in relation to sanitation</li> <li>• Sanitation needs around schools for girls</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Transport</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modes of transport used by women and men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage and loss of assets (bicycles, motor cycles etc) used and own by women and men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of women and men in road debris clearance</li> </ul>





PDNA SECTORS	BASELINE DATA IN THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS	IMPACTS; DAMAGE AND LOSS	RECOVERY NEEDS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linkage between access to road and men and women's lives and livelihoods</li> <li>• Cultural issues around mobility for women and men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of transport on men's and women's lives and livelihoods</li> <li>• Loss incurred (e.g. loss of sales) by women and men due to road damage</li> <li>• Coping strategies being used</li> </ul>	
<b>PRODUCTIVE SECTORS</b>			
<p><b>1. Tourism</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of women and men engaged in the sector and by age</li> <li>• Type of jobs held by women and men in the industry</li> <li>• Remuneration rates by sex</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of hotels, operators etc closed</li> <li>• No. of months the operators will be closed</li> <li>• Types of jobs lost as a result of closure</li> <li>• No. of women and men laid off</li> <li>• Income lost by women and men including future income loss</li> <li>• Coping strategies being employed by affected female and male labour force</li> <li>• Impact of other men and women's livelihoods dependent on tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary livelihood strategies for laid-off men and women to augment their income until the sector bounces back</li> <li>• Skills development strategies for women and men</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Agriculture</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural land tenure/ ownership practices by sex</li> <li>• Landholding size by sex</li> <li>• Number of landless by sex</li> <li>• % of households (including FHHs and CHHs) engaged in agriculture</li> <li>• % of HHs on subsistence farming</li> <li>• Agriculture livelihoods engaged by different sexes</li> <li>• Agricultural work responsibilities for different types of agriculture (livestock, cropping etc)</li> <li>• Daily time-use patterns for agriculture by sex</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to farm infrastructure by sex</li> <li>• Types and value of agricultural products (grains, seeds, animals etc) damaged/lost</li> <li>• Type and value of farm tools/assets lost by men and women</li> <li>• Impact on time use by sex and age</li> <li>• Length of time it will take women and men to recover from the loss</li> <li>• Current coping mechanisms by sex</li> <li>• Indirect impacts; e.g. loss of market access due to road blockage or displacements</li> <li>• Cost of damage and loss of income by sex</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority needs for women and men to restore agriculture livelihoods</li> <li>• Technologies needed by women and men to reduce time poverty</li> <li>• Temporary employment related to/ or to augment the period before agriculture full recovery</li> <li>• Opportunity for capacity development and skills adaptation programmes of women and men in the sector</li> <li>• Opportunity for joint ownership of replaced of farm and off-farm assets</li> </ul>

PDNA SECTORS	BASELINE DATA IN THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS	IMPACTS; DAMAGE AND LOSS	RECOVERY NEEDS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural marketing by sex</li> <li>• Extension services to men and women</li> <li>• Seasonal employment in agriculture by sex</li> <li>• Child labour issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future agricultural production loses and implication on income, food security, work burden and poverty</li> </ul>	
<b>3. Irrigation</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of irrigation systems by sex</li> <li>• Responsibilities of women and men in irrigation use</li> <li>• Responsibilities of men and women in irrigation maintenance</li> <li>• Participation of women in decisions regarding water use and management</li> <li>• Benefits derived by men and women from irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts on women and men on the damage and loss of irrigation systems</li> <li>• Current and potential income loss incurred by women and men as a result of the disaster</li> <li>• Current water usage for women and men for irrigation</li> <li>• Irrigation priorities identified by women and men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of women and men in irrigation decision-making processes</li> <li>• Participation of women in employment opportunities generated around restoration of irrigation systems</li> </ul>
<b>4. Commerce and Industry</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment rates by sex and age</li> <li>• Sectors employing larger proportions of women</li> <li>• Employment rates by sex in private and public sector</li> <li>• No. of women and men laid off in private sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts on industries predominantly employing women</li> <li>• Time it will take for the relevant industries to recover</li> <li>• Total and future income lost by women and men as a result of the disaster</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategies that allow quick restoration of affected companies and allow a q quick return of women to employment</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-Cutting Sector</b>			
<b>1. Environment</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural resources used by men and women and how are they used</li> <li>• Access and control over Natural Resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact on different resources used by women and men</li> <li>• Total and future Income loss as a result of the impact</li> <li>• Types of natural resources used for coping mechanisms used by women and men</li> <li>• Coping strategies employed by women and men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural resources that should be strengthened and better managed to support women and men during stress periods</li> <li>• Participation of women in community-based natural resource management</li> </ul>



PDNA SECTORS	BASELINE DATA IN THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS	IMPACTS; DAMAGE AND LOSS	RECOVERY NEEDS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New challenges in accessing the natural resources by men and women</li> <li>• Negative impacts (e.g. over use and depletion of resources) on natural resources used by women and men as a result of the disaster</li> <li>• Priority resources identified by women and men, which should be strengthened and safeguarded for coping with future disasters</li> </ul>	
<p data-bbox="107 587 398 651"><b>2. Gender Equality and social inclusion</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="423 587 499 611"><b>SGBV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SGBV rates</li> <li>• Cost of SGBV</li> <li>• Access and systems for SGBV referrals</li> <li>• Access and systems for psycho-social support for women, men and children</li> <li>• Human trafficking levels and cost of trafficking</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="423 994 629 1018"><b>Decision-making</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decision-making and participation practices at district, community and HH level</li> <li>• No. of women in leadership positions at district and community level</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="423 1283 589 1307"><b>Unpaid work</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unpaid work by sex</li> <li>• Disaggregation of household work responsibilities by sex and age</li> <li>• Systems for child-care</li> </ul>	<p data-bbox="931 587 1008 611"><b>SGBV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase/decrease in SGBV- or use of proxies from past experience/ neighbouring countries</li> <li>• Current systems and services for addressing SGBV</li> <li>• Impact on organisations providing SGBV services</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="931 916 1137 940"><b>Decision-making</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women’s current participation around humanitarian and recovery decisions</li> <li>• Women’s participation in early recovery decisions and activities</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="931 1134 1095 1158"><b>Unpaid work</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in time use by sex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Queuing for relief items</li> <li>○ household,</li> <li>○ childcare,</li> <li>○ elderly and sick</li> <li>○ water and sanitation</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p data-bbox="931 1426 1216 1450"><b>Control over Resources</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short, medium and long-term strategies to address SGBV issues, improve women’s participation and leadership in community decisions and work</li> <li>• Strategies to reduce extra burden of women to women and identify activities that promote income generation</li> <li>• Strategies to return working children to school</li> <li>• Strategies to reduce the vulnerability of PLWD, minority groups etc</li> <li>• Psycho-social services</li> </ul>

PDNA SECTORS	BASELINE DATA IN THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS	IMPACTS; DAMAGE AND LOSS	RECOVERY NEEDS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type of unpaid work</li> <li>• Time use and time poverty by sex</li> <li>• Coping mechanisms used men and women</li> </ul> <p><b>Ownership and access to Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ownership traditions and practice</li> <li>• Ownership by sex and ethnicity</li> </ul> <p><b>Disability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of people living with disability</li> </ul> <p><b>Child Labour</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of children by sex and age working by sector</li> <li>• Girl and boy household work responsibilities</li> </ul> <p><b>Caste system issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of population under different caste systems by sex and age</li> <li>• Challenges faced by different caste groups</li> </ul> <p><b>Issues around LGBT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access and control over resources by men and women</li> </ul> <p><b>Disability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of people with disability (including temporal) as a result of earthquake</li> </ul> <p><b>Child Labour</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of children by sex and age no longer attending schools</li> <li>• Household work responsibilities for children by sex and age</li> <li>• No. of children working outside home and garden</li> <li>• Increase/decrease in number of hours used for household work</li> </ul> <p><b>Caste Issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the population affected by sex and age</li> <li>• Access to humanitarian resources and basic needs</li> <li>• Specific challenges facing different caste groups</li> </ul> <p><b>Issues around LGBT</b></p>	
<p><b>3. Employment and Livelihoods</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment rates by sex and age</li> <li>• Migrations rates between sexes</li> <li>• Remittances levels and by sex</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal employment sectors most affected by the earthquake</li> <li>• Impact and consequences for women and men workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood restoration priorities for women and men</li> <li>• Medium and long-term Strategies for to promote women and men’s participation in recovery and rehabilitation programmes</li> </ul>

PDNA SECTORS	BASELINE DATA IN THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS	IMPACTS; DAMAGE AND LOSS	RECOVERY NEEDS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male and female HHH under the poverty line</li> <li>• Formal employment (public and private sector) by sex and age</li> <li>• Predominance of female and males in different employment sectors (e.g. tourism, health, etc)</li> <li>• Income trends between men and women in the formal sector</li> <li>• Informal economic (petty trading, handcrafts, vending, sewing, agriculture etc) activities by sex</li> <li>• Assets owned by women and men</li> <li>• Asset ownership customs for women and men</li> <li>• Income trends by sex</li> <li>• Power relations on the control of income and resources</li> <li>• Types of economic activities engaged by men and women</li> <li>• Access to micro-finance by sex</li> <li>• Remittances by value and sex</li> <li>• Existence and systems for childcare</li> <li>• Unpaid work trends by sex</li> <li>• Types of unpaid work by sex and age</li> <li>• Time allocated to unpaid work by sex and age</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal employment sectors most affected and impact and consequences for women and men</li> <li>• No. of women and men laid off</li> <li>• Damage and loss of assets owned by men and women in the formal and informal sector</li> <li>• Disaster direct and indirect (access to markets etc) impact on informal sector</li> <li>• Reaction (e.g. loan repayment breaks) of the micro-finance entities after the disaster</li> <li>• Coping mechanisms</li> <li>• Role of remittances</li> <li>• Time period it will take to recover</li> <li>• Cost of damage and asset for women and men</li> <li>• Current and projected future Income loss from formal and informal employment by sex</li> <li>• Most affected in the formal and informal employment sector by sex</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills development and training for women and men</li> <li>• Access to finance for livelihood restoration</li> <li>• Joint ownership of replaced assets</li> <li>• Mitigation of potential negative consequence for women participating in livelihood activities</li> <li>• Improving equal access to recovery resources</li> <li>• Recommendation for revision of discriminatory laws if relevant</li> </ul>
<b>DRM</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of early info received by sex and age</li> <li>• Access to early warning information for PLWD</li> <li>• Participation of women in community-based DRM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation of women and men's sleeping, bathing arrangement in shelter designs</li> <li>• Access to humanitarian action and relief distribution information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement of women in community-based DRM</li> </ul>

