

<p>Is there a policy that plans for green and open spaces within the cities for natural cooling and shading of streets including the establishment of protected areas and biotope networks? (Central part would be also avoiding land sealing and targeting at the renaturation of land sealing)</p>	<p><i>Green spaces improve quality of life, if accessible for all and effect body and health positively. They are particularly important for people with constrained mobility, and therefore for many women. Gender differentiated needs and impacts should be assessed beforehand (e.g. security issues in open space). Green space also have a mitigation effect as plants sequester and store carbon (however, rather small).</i></p>			+		+				
<p>Is there a policy/law that discourages/prohibits investments in environmentally sensitive and risk-prone areas (such as coastal protection zones, coastal setbacks and defining flood areas) and prevent unauthorized construction?</p>	<p><i>If unauthorised construction is effectivly prevented, it would be important to ensure that alternative housing options for the poor and for migrants are provided. Beneficial for health, body and savety for people much of their time at home</i></p>					+	+			

Sector: (Urban) agriculture / fishery / food security										
<p>Is there any food security planning taking into account the variability of crops or does any supporting scheme for agricultural activities exist e.g. supporting flood prone agriculture or drought resistant species? In addition, is there a policy measure for the implementation of education and awareness raising campaigns for farmers and stakeholder organisations to adapt agriculture management for water use, spoil, crops, livestock, farming systems?</p>	<p><i>By taking into account gendered responsibilities and involving women in planning and integrating their (traditional) knowledge, new income-possibilities and gender responsive livelihood strategies can be achieved. Special trainings for women and girls can ensure the appreciation and integration of traditional knowledge and needs (e.g. ensure nutrition of family); It should be ensured that information is shared with a range of groups. Knowledge may also be shared more widely in family.</i></p>		+		+	+		+	+	
<p>Is there a policy measure for establishing a decentralised community-run early warning system about climate change effects on agriculture/fisheries?</p>	<p><i>It should be ensured that different social groups (including women) are involved to be able to address different needs for information;</i></p>		+		+		+			
<p>Is there a policy targeting the reduction of overfishing and excess capacity, including adjusting fleet composition, by supporting small scale fisheries and discouraging industrial fisheries? This should also include long-term management and replenishment plans e.g. establishing protection zones, maintaining natural fish fauna/ecosystems.</p>	<p><i>Preserves the basis for fishing communities and ensures their livelihood; Positive impact for income generating activities like fishing (often done by men), selling and processing (often done by women); It should taken into consideration that while this could help to preserve the basis of the fishing communities' livelihoods, it could also have negative impacts (e.g. some fishers may get pushed out of the market, income decreases with further negative impacts on individuals and households etc.).</i></p>		+	+				+		+

<p>Is there a policy to reduce food insecurity e.g. by establishing organic food gardens especially in disadvantaged areas? This can also reduce GHG especially compared to industrial agriculture.</p>	<p><i>By taking into account gendered responsibilities and involving women in planning and integrating their (traditional) knowledge, new income-possibilities and gender responsive livelihood strategies can be achieved; however, there is a certain risk of increasing (care) workload for women.</i></p>		+			+		+		-
<p>Is there a policy measure that enables access to (informal) markets for urban gardening products, especially for women in order to improve food sovereignty?</p>	<p><i>If new income generating activities are created, emphasis should be given to the fact that a) new responsibilities do not add new burdens on women b) women have the ability to make decisions regarding their income.</i></p>		+					+	+	-
<p>Is there a policy for strengthening the combination/interaction between fishing/agricultural activities and additional or alternative sources of income such as processing of fishery products or gaining access to the tourism sector?</p>	<p><i>If new income generating activities are created, it is important that a) new responsibilities do not add new burdens for women b) women have the ability to make decisions about their income c) in case of job creation, jobs are distributed evenly among groups (including women) without reproducing stereotypes. There could also be a positive impact for income generating activity of processing that is often done by women.</i></p>		+					+	+	-
<p>Is there a supporting schemes to improve catchment methods e.g. daily information on good fishing grounds or flexibility in gear used or species fished?</p>	<p><i>See above, allows for integration of traditional knowledge; it should be ensured that information is shared with different social groups (including women).</i></p>		+		+					

Sector: Biological Diversity										
Are there community-based reforestation programmes?	<i>This can improve acceptance, increase responsibility towards people's natural environment and create new jobs. It is important to ensure gender balance among employees without reproducing stereotypes.</i>		+			+			+	-
Is there any provision of funding or learning opportunities for green initiatives in the city?	<i>Including women's groups and organisations, integrating gender trainings/approaches into learning opportunities, including gender indicators for funding.</i>			+						

Sector: Energy supply and demand										
Is there a support scheme for low-income households to prevent energy poverty? E.g. promoting clean cooking solutions that are less dependent on traditional biomass vulnerable to climate variations	<i>Technology implementation should take into account gender differentiated needs. This can allow for women's time burden to be decreased, as well as promoting economic activities sustainable livelihoods.</i>		+		+					
Do measures exist to protect energy infrastructure from climate change effects? E.g. in case of extreme rainfalls and floods, establishment of a crisis task force to permit timely response in case of damage	<i>This may be a typical measure with co-benefits for local populations to secure safe and functioning infrastructures but does not have a direct link to gender equality.</i>			+						
Sector: Human health										
Do prevention measures for climate change induced health risks especially for vulnerable population groups exist? E.g. for children and elderly people, patients suffering from multiple diseases simultaneously or taking into account external factors such as living, housing and the supply of basic needs (e.g. water)	<i>Information should be gender-sensitive and consider particular needs and vulnerabilities of different groups (including women, particularly pregnant and breastfeeding women).</i>		+			+	+			
Is there a policy for the provision of information on prevention measures and risk factors to raise awareness and activate individual measures?				+	+		+			
Is there a policy for adapting health and social systems to changing requirements caused by climate change? e.g. regarding emergency shelters				+			+			

Sector: Tourism industry										
Is there a policy to promote income generating activities for women, marginalised groups etc. within the tourism sector?				+					+	
Sector: Transport and transport infrastructure										
Is there a policy for building alternative transport infrastructure to replace/complement existing transport infrastructure at risk of climate hazards?	<i>This may be a typical measure with co-benefits for local population to secure safe and functioning infrastructures. Public infrastructure such as public transport may be in particular relevant and used by women/other vulnerable groups.</i>				+					
Do risk analysis, forecasting and monitoring like maps indicating risks for infrastructure and regular maintenance work exist?	<i>This is mainly relevant from a gender perspective if they are also available for the public.</i>				+					

Sector: Water (water regime, water management)											
Are drinking water facilities and individual toilets to provide safe sanitation in informal settlements established (are there any plans in this regard)? E.g. like a water kiosk in informal settlements (aiming at providing safe and affordable water)	<i>Potential to ease burden of providing/fetching water and preventing sickness (see above). In case of job creation, jobs should be evenly distributed between groups (including women) without reproducing stereotypes. Also improves accessibility to basic infrastructure and reduces safety risks for women and girls</i>		+		+	+	+	+		+	
Is there a support scheme for post-construction support (PCS) for community-managed water systems?	<i>Can have the potential to ease burdens of providing/fetching water, often the responsibility of women, and prevent sickness (and this care for sick family members).</i>		+		+		+		+	+	
Is there a policy to diversify water supply? E.g. targeting at rainwater collection from ground surfaces-small reservoirs and micro-catchments and rainwater harvesting from roofs, desalination, water reclamation and reuse	<i>Can have ease women's burdens of providing/fetching water</i>		+		+		+			+	
Is there a policy scheme to support Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS)?	<i>Preventing sickness from contaminated water and potential to ease care activities for the sick.</i>		+			+	+				
Does the management of drainage capacity, pump-systems to protect tunnels, bridges and other infrastructure and water supply incl. leakage management, detection and repair in piped systems and use of water-efficient fixtures and appliances exist?				+		+	+				
In context of measures targeting industry: Is there a policy to support switching to less water consuming production technologies that reduces vulnerability against water shortage for industries but also city dwellers?				+							

Sector: Coastal Erosion and Flooding										
Preventive measures: Is there a policy targeting at wetland restoration and conservation of mangroves and coral reefs to protect coastal zones from weather-related catastrophes (storms, typhoons)? This also benefits biodiversity and fisheries as spawning grounds for fish are preserved.				+						
Do preventive measures as flood hazard mapping and flood proofing exist?	<i>This is in particular relevant if the information is also provided to the public (accessible for women, illiterates etc.)</i>			+						