## Gender screening of urban actions for adaptation

Portfolio of adaptation policies and me	Portfolio of adaptation policies and measures											
	Comments and explanations on gender		limate- hood s	ts on lience, acities, abilities	Potential to build adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities and people and addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability in following dimensions:							
Urban Policies and measures	relevance (e.g. ensuring benefits for men and women, potential for contributions to gender equality if approaches are gender- responsive)	Please answer with yes or no (drop-down list)	Promotion of climate- resilient livelihood strategies	strategies Indirect effects on enhancing resilience, adaptation capacities, reducing vulnerabilities	improvng access to resources/ infrastructure	beneficial for health, body, safety	easing care activities	creation of new income-generating activities	enhancing decision making power	potentials for cost/time savings		
Sector: Buildings, settlements and urban pl	lanning											
Is there a policy for enhancing infrastructure in informal settlements to ensure access to water, sanitation and electricity and for emergency vehicles?	Women may have more limited access to mobility, water and sanitation or electricity – an upgrade of these infrastructures can give new possibilities to contribute to income generation, reduce health and safety risks, and decrease time burdens e.g. fetching drinking water.		+		+	+				+		
Is there a policy targeting at upgrading of houses (climate proofing)? E.g. by greening roofs combining ecosystem-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction and improvement of food security	Needs of different vulnerable groups should be assessed before implementing such measures.  Considerable potential benefits for those who spend a higher share of their time at home (e.g. women, children, elderly). By taking into account gendered responsibilities, 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) work for women.		+				+	+	+	-		
Is there a policy that introduces/improves standards, monitoring measures and guidelines for building maintenance?	Reduces risks especially for persons spending much of their time at home e.g. elderly, children and women.			+		+						

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)	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).		+	+			
Is there a policy/law that discourages/prohibits investments in environmentally sensitive and risk-prone areas (such as coastal protection zones,	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			+	+		

Sector: (Urban) agriculture / fishery / food s	security								
Is there any food security planning taking into account the variability of crops or does any supporting scheme for agricultural acitivities 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, livestocks, farming systems?	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.	+		+	+		+	+	
Is there a policy measure for establishing a decentralised community-run early warning system about climate change effects on agriculture/fisheries?	It should be ensured that different social groups (including women) are involved to be able to address different needs for information;	+		+		+			
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.	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.).	+	+				+		+

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.	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.	+		+	+		
Is there a policy measure that enables access to (informal) markets for urban gardening products, especially for women in order to improve food sovereignty?	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.	+			+	+	-
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?	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.	+			+	+	-
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?	See above, allows for integration of traditional knowledge; it should be ensured that information is shared with different social groups (including women).	+	+				

Sector: Biological Diversity							
Are there community-based reforestation programmes?	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.	+		+		+	-
Is there any provision of funding or learning opportunities for green initiatives in the city?	Including women's groups and organisations, integrating gender trainings/approaches into learning opportunities, including gender indicators for funding.		+				

Sector: Disaster Risk Reduction									
Is there any policy porgramme that establishes counselling in communities to reduce the impacts of disasters? E.g. providing support for communities and being trained in areas such as health, safety, disaster planning.	Potentially empowering for counsellors, if gender balance is ensured. Should include gender differentiated needs.	+			+	+			
Do Water Safety Plans (WSPs) exist (or are they planned)? Can also include drought intervention for domestic supply, improving resilience of wells to flooding or others.	Potential to ease work burden for women since provision/fetching of water is often part of women's responsibilities (and can be difficult and also risky in post-disaster situations).  Measures should include understanding of gender differentiated needs.				+	+			+
Do early disaster warning systems exist (or are in planning) that effectively reach vulnerable groups?	Information must reach households and precautionary measures should be taken for people not present in public space.			+	+				
Are there strategies to prevent sexual violence in post disasters situations? E.g. in post disaster accommodation facilities.	Displacement and stress increases the risk of violence against women; separated spaces and better access e.g. to water and sanitation reduces gender related risks.		+		+				
Sector: Economic and business activities									
Is there a policy programmes to increase labour force in formal economic activity and to support converting informal to formal jobs?	While this is not necessarily a common measure, a transfer of informal economic action into regular employment can be beneficial, particularly for women. It is also possible to support and encourage women to work in typically male dominated fields.	+					+		
Is there a policy programme to ensure the availability of working women in case of extreme weather events?  E.g. by ensuring child care services.							+	+	

Sector: Energy supply and demand									
Is there a support scheme for low-income	Technology implementation should take into								
households to prevent energy poverty?	account gender differentiated needs. This								
E.g. promoting clean cooking solutions	can allow for women's time burden to be								
that are less dependent on traditional	decreased, as well as promoting economic	+		+					
biomass vulnerable to climate variations	activities sustainable livelihoods.								
Do measures exist to protect energy	This may be a typical measure with co-								
_	benefits for local populations to secure safe								
E.g. in case of extreme rainfalls and floods,	and functioning infrastructures but does not								
establishment of a crisis task force to	have a direct link to gender equality.		+						
permit timely response in case of damage									
Sector: Human health							1	<u> </u>	
	Information should be gender-sensitive and								
De constitue de co	consider particular needs and vulnerabilities								
Do prevention measures for climate change									
induced health risks especially for	particularly pregnant and breastfeeding								
vulnerable population groups exist? E.g. for children and elderly people,	women).	+			+	+			
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)									
Is there a policy for the provision of									
information on prevention measures and			4	+		+			
risk factors to raise awareness and activate			т	T		T			
individual measures?									
Is there a policy for adapting health and									
social systems to changing requirements			4			+			
caused by climate change?									
e.g. regarding emergency shelters									
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Sector: Tourism industry						
Is there a policy to promote income						
generating activities for women,						
marginalised groups etc. within the tourism		+			+	
sector?						
ector: Transport and transport infrastructure						
Is there a policy for building alternative	This may be a typical measure with co-					
transport infrastructure to	benefits for local population to secure safe					
replace/complement existing transport	and functioning infrastructures.Public					
infrastructure at risk of climate hazards?	infrastructure such as public transport may		+			
	be in particular relevant and used by					
	women/other vulnerable groups.					
	This is mainly relevant from a gender					
Do risk analysis, forecasting and monitoring	perspective if they are also available for the		_			
like maps indicating risks for infrastructure	public.		T			
and regular maintenance work exist?						

Sector: Water (water regime, water manag	nmont)								
Are drinking water facilities and individual toilets to provide safe sanitation in informal settlements established (are there any plans in this regard)?  E.g. ike a water kiosk in informal settlements (aiming at providing safe and affordable water)	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	+		+	+	+	+		+
Is there a support scheme for post- construction support (PCS) for community- managed water systems?	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).	+		+		+		+	+
Is there a policy to diversify water supply? E.g. targeting at rainwater collection from ground surfaces-small reservoirs and microcatchments and rainwater harvesting from roofs, desalination, water reclamation and reuse	Can have ease women's burdens of providing/fetching water	+		+		+			+
Is there a policy scheme to support Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS)?	Preventing sickness from contaminated water and potential to ease care activities for the sick.	+			+	+			
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?	This is in particular relevant if the information is also provided to the public (accessable for women, illiterates etc.)			+							