



Gender Equality Enhancer

Gender and Development

Gender and Resilience

Gender and the City Resilience Profiling Tool

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The Resilience Enhancers developed under the City Resilience Profiling Tool (CRPT) isolate the cross-cutting themes that underpin UN-Habitat's resilience building methodology into an advocacy and training tool.

The Enhancers provide both an understanding of the relationship between the topic in focus (i.e. Gender, Climate Action, Humanitarian Action among others) and development, global agendas, resilience and the CRPT. In the case of the latter, the indicators related to the topic have been extracted from the global CRPT and are included in the Enhancers. They can provide a first approach to the resilience related matter, taking into consideration the systemic, holistic and comprehensive understanding of urban resilience that moves away from assessment in silos.

The objective of the Enhancer is to help governmental actors or other partners to assess the resilience of their urban settlements but while putting a special focus on certain topics that need to be addressed such as gender or climate Action. They can be used as a starting point to assess resilience and the matter related to urban settings, and to discuss how to take it further.

The Gender Equality Enhancer (GEE) firstly explores the links between the issue in focus, urban development and resilience before detailing the specific indicators from the CRPT that can be applied to obtain a snapshot of the city from a gender perspective.

Like the CRPT, the GEE indicators are mapped in parallel with the targets of global agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda.

Using the Enhancers

The Enhancers can be used as training or advocacy tools within a city by local governments actors or partners. The Enhancers also serve to existing tools, approaches and methodologies that are being implemented in the city. The objective can therefore be 1. initiate discussion and thinking around the issue in focus and/or resilience building, 2. generate a snapshot of the city on the issue in focus and/or resilience, 3. counter-check that existing tools are fully capturing the issue in focus.

1. Initiate Discussion

The indicators extracted from the CRPT (Indicators in the CRPT) can be used to start the discussion around resilience and the issue in focus within the city. An initiating body, such as a specific department within the municipality, can initiate the collection of data for the indicators and call for a half-day workshop to validate or complete the responses. Other departments within the municipality should be invited as well as NGOs working in the city, utilities, civil society groups, among others. The Enhancer can as such become a shared project to initiate discussion on resilience. Once the exercise has been completed, contact us to find out how to take it further.

2. Snapshot

The outcome of the workshop is a partial snapshot of the city focused on the issue in question. This can be shared among all stakeholders and used to inform initial decision-making and priority setting. Knowing which are the strengths and the weaknesses in relation to a certain topic within the city is going to allow local governments to think about the appropriate measures to make the city more resilient. All of the cities that have completed this exercise are invited to share their findings on the City Map on UN-Habitat's Urban Resilience Hub. Sharing these findings will be useful to locate other cities facing similar challenges and to start a discussion on how to tackle them.

3. Counter-check

Many cities are already implementing tools and methodologies to build resilience. The Questionnaire within the Enhancers serves as an approach to evaluate how well the tool is capturing the issue in question. Applying the Questionnaire to existing tools will provide a similar snapshot on the city. Therefore, it will allow cities to assess if their tools need some adjustments or if they are already capturing well the issues in questions. Having a preliminary idea on the resilience of the city is going to be helpful to take the appropriate measures and to counter-check the efficiency of the ones that have been taken.

Disclaimer

The Enhancers are under continual development and should not be taken as complete or comprehensive resilience tools. They serve to increase engagement, validate approaches and lead to further engagement of resilience building through the CRPT.



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Gender mainstreaming has been embraced internationally as a strategy towards realising gender equality. It involves the integration of a gender perspective into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and spending programmes, with a view to promoting equality between women and men, and combating discrimination.¹

Disclaimer

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1. Introduction

Gender as opposed to sex, is a social identity. The term gender is not interchangeable with the term women. Rather, it is concerned with the relationship between men and women and draws attention to the distribution of power and equality associated with gender identity. To put it simply, how individuals identify on the gender spectrum typically holds consequences for their position and power in society.

UN-Habitat is committed² to achieving gender equality in human settlements development. Women and men, girls and boys, experience urbanization and cities differently and benefit differently from the opportunities available therein. At present, rapid urbanization is challenging both national and local governments in their role to develop compact, inclusive, connected and integrated cities. In this process of fast urbanization, the failure to fully mainstream gender equality into urban planning, legislation and economic development is hindering the inclusiveness of cities and preventing the full integration of women and girls in the economic, social, political and cultural life of cities.

Whereas UN-Habitat's support to build urban resilience globally works along three complimentary streams, (i.e. tools and guidance, knowledge, and advocacy and partnerships), for the current paper is important to emphasize that UN-Habitat works directly with local governments and their partners to provide training, tools and guidance. The fruit of our work with local governments is a set of Actions for Resilience tailored to their urban context. The City Resilience Profiling Tool (CRPT) is UN-Habitat's most extensive tool³ and follows a people-centred and holistic approach to analyse the entire city from a resilience perspective and to inform evidence-based recommendation for actions for Resilience.

In line with the institutional commitment, the CRPT was continuously improved during the last year in order to better capture gender aspects and sex-disaggregated data and to comply with international standards in the area, including relevant human rights instruments. Moreover, to apply an integrated approach to gender mainstreaming in the tool, relevant information regarding the relationship between gender, human development and resilience was gathered. This became the foundation of the gender equality enhancer both throughout the tool and under the Urban Resilience Programme. This paper presents, the overview of the adopted approach, and a full list of indicators and supporting indicators that ensure the sound gender informedness of the tool.

2. Gender and development

2.1. Sustainable Development Goals and Gender

Gender inequality persists worldwide, depriving women and girls of their basic rights and opportunities. Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (SDG 5)⁴ requires more vigorous efforts, including the implementation of legal frameworks, to counter deeply rooted gender-based discrimination that often results from patriarchal attitudes and related social norms. Human development could not be conceived without gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment. Moreover, SDG 10, on reducing inequalities within and among countries, and SDG 11, on Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, together with the New Urban Agenda, are also additional frameworks that strengthen the gender focus within the global human development agenda.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.

2.2. Socially constructed dimensions of gender

Gender constructs are socially learned, and can change and evolve over time and across cultures. An example of this is the traditional roles of men and women in the home; these perceptions are in a persistent state of flux and evolution. In every country of the world today, the distribution of power and rights favours men. As women continue to suffer from inequality and exclusion, the focus of gender equality work typically concerns itself with the achievement of women's equality. It is also important to remember that just as women and men can experience their physical and social environments differently, so to do girls and boys. The needs and experiences of women and girls are in many ways distinct, but share the attribute of being often overlooked or undervalued in decision and policy making.

The Gender and Development (GAD) approach focuses on the socially constructed⁵ differences between men and women and on the need to challenge existing gender roles and relations. This approach was majorly influenced by the writings of academic scholars such as Oakley (1972) and Rubin (1975), who emphasize the social relationship between men and women. According to their writings, these relationships have systematically subordinated women. GAD has its origins in Women in Development (WID), which discussed women's subordination and lack of inclusion in discussions of international development without examining broader systems of gender relations. Influenced by this work, by the late 1970s, some practitioners working in the development field questioned focusing on women in isolation.

GAD challenged the WID focus on women as an important 'target group' and 'untapped resources' for development. GAD marked a shift in thinking about the need to understand how women and men are socially constructed and how 'those constructions are powerfully reinforced by the social activities that both define and are defined by them. GAD focuses primarily on the gendered division of labour and gender as a relation of power embedded in institutions. Consequently, there are two major frameworks that are used in this approach: "gender roles" and "social relations analysis". 'Gender roles' focuses on the social construction of identities within the household, and it reveals the expectations from 'maleness and femaleness' in their relative access to resources. The latter exposes the social dimensions of hierarchical power relations embedded in social institutions, as well as its determining influence on the relative position of men and women in society. This relative positioning tends to discriminate against women.





3. Gender and resilience

Urban resilience is reliant on human capital.⁶ Enabling the capacities and abilities of all citizens to work together in the prevention and response to disaster at local levels is crucial to making cities more resilient. Cities are unable to capitalise on the diverse skill sets and knowledge of its population when groups are disempowered to achieve their full potential and/or limited in opportunities of participation.

Achieving gender equality matters greatly to achieving resilient cities. In guiding partner cities to assess and analyse city resilience, it is important that an underlying understanding of the construct of gender equality is shared by the involved actors. Although the experiences and opportunities for women and girls in rural environments differ to those in urban areas, the fundamental institutional and social barriers for women's equality can apply equally to both contexts. Similarly, the challenges and discriminations experienced by women are applicable to developed and developing city contexts.

The scale and nuances of the issues may differ regionally but underlying attitudes and discriminatory bias affect women everywhere. In order to address them, the following conceptual dichotomy⁷ was adopted by UN-Habitat in the Urban Resilience Programme:

- Resilience for women, as a mean to ensure that all components of the urban system support women's access to equal capabilities, resources, and opportunities.
- Women in resilience, as a mean to promote women's agency to employ rights, capabilities, resources and opportunities to make strategic choices and decisions within the urban system, equally with those of men.

4. Gender and City Resilience Profiling Tool (CRPT)

Gender mainstreaming can be understood as the reorganisation, improvement, development and evaluation of processes, to ensure that a gender equality perspective is incorporated at all stages by actors relevant to decision making. Adherence to gender mainstreaming ideally should assess the implications of particular actions and decisions for men and women and capture women's concerns and experiences as equally as men's into design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Such mainstreaming is undertaken with an ultimate goal of enhancing gender equality.

Projects are never neutral⁸ in the way they are designed or in their social impact, as they reflect, among others things, the implementing organisation's values and priorities. Projects assumed to follow neutral approaches usually fail to address the specific needs of gender groups and the constraints they face. The result is that concerns may be overlooked and inequalities can be increased. Gender responsiveness in projects is therefore essential.

For many, cities and urban settlements can be considered places of opportunities, prosperity and participation. However, when they are not managed correctly, cities become more unequal and more vulnerable to disasters. When disasters occur, it is broadly recognised that women and girls are disproportionately impacted. For example social hazards, including armed or violent conflict, can often see the use of gender based violence (GBV) as a weapon, with the targeting of women and girls for violent acts and assaults. Fear of GBV impacts greatly on accessibility for women and girls to basic services, protection and justice. Similarly, economic hazards such as inflation can disproportionately impact women and girls who are more likely to be burdened with poverty, unpaid work and duties of care-giving.

4.1. Gender equality challenges in the cities

In this current process of the urbanization of poverty, failure to mainstream gender equality into urban planning, legislation, finance and economic development hinders the inclusiveness of cities. In order to empower women and girls and improve the well-being of all persons in the city, it is paramount to work toward promoting inclusive cities with spaces⁹ that welcome and engage women and girls.

4.1.1. Safety in the cities

In many cities around the world, women and girls still have a lot to worry about when it comes to their personal safety. On average, violence makes up at least 25 to 30 per cent of urban crimes and women, especially in developing countries, are twice as likely to be victims of violent aggression (including domestic violence) as men. Local authorities can improve the city's physical environment - for example, through better street lighting, building better alternative to dark and secluded walkways, or even positioning bus stops in safer areas. Effective interventions often promote consultation and participation from women themselves.

4.1.2. Informal settlements

Many girls living in these areas fail to attend school, particularly after the onset of menstruation, when separate toilet facilities for boys and girls are not available and stigma or a lack of privacy can keep girls out of the classroom. The concentration of poverty in informal settlements aggravates gender inequalities in issues of safety, lack of access to security of tenure, water, sanitation, transport and health services.

4.1.3. Mobility

Poor urban design choices, such as poor street lighting and secluded underground walkways can put women more at risk of violence in public spaces. Women's safety involves strategies, practices and policies which aim to reduce gender-based violence, including women's vulnerability to crime. Making communities safer for all requires a change in community norms, patterns of social interaction, values, customs and institutions. Thus gender sensitive policies, planning and approaches to the prevention of crime and violence against women need to be inclusive of development and safety strategies.



4.1.4. Young women

Young women face dual discrimination because of their age and gender, and are often among those living with the highest levels of poverty and marginalization in urban settings. In addition, young women continue to face challenges relating to security and mobility, rights and access to land, freedom of expression, sufficient basic services, educational and economic resources. Female-headed households, which can reflect and lead to a change in traditional gender roles where young women take a lead role in their communities are not uncommon, particularly in informal settlements. In addition, young women continue to face challenges relating to security and mobility, rights and access to land, freedom of expression, sufficient basic services, educational and economic resources.

4.1.5. Economic empowerment

Women have more opportunities for gainful employment in cities; however they continue to earn less than men, due to the gendered division of labour, which segregates them to lower-paid jobs. For women living in poverty there are immense challenges in accessing credit and financing for themselves and their organizations. Ensuring the integration of women to public life and jobs through the specific location of economic activities for market and accessible commercial uses, public venues and other services, in which social and economic dimensions are developed, is shown to lower poverty levels.

4.1.6. Governance

Improving women and girls' active and meaningful participation in decision-making and policy development will change women's political and socio-economic status. In sum, unless women and communities are involved in decision-making and policy development at every level of governance, changes to women's political and socio-economic status will likely be minimal, and the improvement of human settlements will be greatly constrained.

4.1.7. Land ownership

At present, women own less of the world's private land than men, and in some contexts this can be as little as 2 percent. Lack of secure tenure over housing and land affects millions of people across the world, but women face harsher deprivations with some traditions and customs denying them direct entitlements to property. This translates into policies and laws that prevent women from buying land directly, having a house in their own name, or having control over decision-making regarding land and housing issues.

4.1.8. Legislation

Legislation is essential to gender mainstreaming and improving the lives of women and girls. Often it is the first point of evolution in women's rights, although these changes experience challenges when translating into the lives of women and girls on the ground. Moreover, rapidly growing urban areas are burdened by laws that do not match the prevailing urban reality and evolving gender-roles of both women and men.

4.2. Main manifestations of gender inequality

4.2.1. Institutionalised discrimination

Institutionalised discrimination against women persists globally in all countries and contexts. Laws and legal traditions can continue to institutionalised a second class status to women and girls and systematically restrict their basic Human Rights in areas of health, education, marital rights, employment rights, parental rights, inheritance and property rights. One example would be the lack of appropriate seats for pregnant women in public transportation, and with this a long list is just opened. Moreover, discrimination can be more acute for women based on additional factors of ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability or employment status which can further compound exclusion, violence and risk of economic hardship.

4.2.2. Economic poverty

The majority of the world's poorest people are women. Women work two thirds of the world's working hours and produce half of the world's food – yet earn just 10% of the world's income (OHCHR). Women are not equal to men in paid labour markets. In 2013, the male employment-to-population ratio stood at 72.2%, while the ratio for females was 47.1%. On average women earn just 60 -75% of men's wages and dedicate 2 to 10 times the amount of time to caring for relatives (children, elderly etc.). More women than men work in vulnerable or low-paid employment especially in developing



countries –South Asia (80.9% versus 74.%), North Africa (54.7% versus 30.%), the Middle East (33.2% versus 23.7%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (nearly 85.5% versus 70.5%). All figures from UN Women (2015).

4.2.3. Education

Exclusion and discrimination mean that girls continue to suffer a disadvantage in accessing education systems throughout the whole of their lives. Poor gender parity in schools is a particular problem in Sub-Saharan Africa and South and West Asia. Achieving gender parity is challenged with constraints such as social norms favouring boy's education, school fees, inadequate sanitation facilities and violence in school environments amongst others. Other pressures for girls of school going age can include social demands that disrupt their education such as household responsibilities and labour, child marriage, pregnancy and harmful practises such as female genital mutilation (FGM). Traditional values in countries such as Pakistan and Afghanistan can add an element of risk to girls' education where gender motivated threats and attacks on schools can occur (UNICEF, 2015).

4.2.4. Violence against women and girls

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) persists throughout the world and in all cultures. More than one third (WHO) of all women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual violence. VAWG can occur domestically, with intimate partners, when engaging with the urban realm, on-board public transport, in schools and college campuses, and in conflict situations, where harmful practices as FGM are specially common. Fewer than 40% of women VAWG survivors seek help of any sort and access to justice for women can be impaired by discriminatory legal and cultural obstacles.

4.2.5. Conflict and VAWG

It has been recognised that the general breakdown in law and order which occurs during conflict and in its aftermath, leads to an increase in all forms of VAWG. Armed conflict and the chaos of displacement can bring mutated forms of violence against women in tow such as random acts of sexual assault by armed forces, the use of rape as weapon of war and mass rape as a deliberate strategy of assault. Underlying acceptances of VAWG which can exist in normal circumstances can become more outwardly acceptable in situations of conflict.

5. Annex: list of CRPT indicators and supporting indicators

In line with the principles and the methodology of the Gender Equality Enhancer (GEE), the CRPT was informed throughout all the components from a double perspective:

1. Gender targeting, or the extent to which the component is gender relevant, based of a list of criteria available in the narrative part of the report.
2. Key gender related topics (focused on main gender inequity issues) and their relevance, including systematic sex-disaggregated data.

Indicators in SET 4 are references with their alignment to global frameworks, tools and indexes. See full list at the end of the indicator tables.

6.1. Methodology and process for GEE

In order to make the GEE effective and easily applicable, a semi-structured questionnaire (see next chapter) format was applied to the CRPT.

The process of gender mainstreaming should remain an iterative one, and it is expected that CRPT piloting in the cities to bring new elements and to enrich the current approach. At a later stage, the GEE is expected to contribute to broader policy-making and strategy development process in the cities, thus fulfilling a new role, and shifting from tool strengthening (in terms of gender mainstreaming) to cities' strengthened capacity in addressing the complex gender inequality issues they are confronted with.

	CITY ID	SET 4
Gender specific questions	4	16
Sex disaggregated data	28	71
Total	32	81
119		

City ID

32 questions - 4 gender-specific, 28 sex-disaggregated data

2.3.5	Housing tenure types <i>Please select all applicable types of household accommodation types present in the city and their respective population share, disaggregate by sex, if possible.</i>
3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	
3.1.3.	Other relevant entities <i>Please specify other relevant entities involved in public administration, such as women advocacy groups</i>
3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	
3.2.1	Political representatives <i>Please select all applicable types and specify the number of representatives of the local government with how they are selected, disaggregated by sex.</i>
3 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS	
4.1.1	Population size <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>
4.1.3	Population age <i>Please disaggregate the age groups by sex, if possible</i>
4.1.4	Life expectancy <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>
4.1.5	Ethnic and/or national groups <i>Please specify the respective proportion of the population and disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>
4.1.6	Religions <i>Please specify the respective proportion of the population and disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>
4.1.8	Literacy rate <i>Please specify literacy rate of adults and elderly and disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>
4.2.1	Population growth rate <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>
4.2.2	Birth rate <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>
4.2.3	Adolescent birth rate <i>Please specify number of adolescent women giving birth per 1,000 women</i>
4.2.4	Mortality rate <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>
4.2.5	Infant mortality rate (<yo) <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>
4.2.6	Under-five mortality rate

City ID

32 questions - 4 gender-specific, 28 sex-disaggregated data

4.2.7	Maternal mortality rate
4.2.8	Migration rate <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>
4.2.9	Migration streams <i>Please disaggregate the age groups by sex, if possible</i>
4.2.10	Daytime population (weekday) <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>
4.2.11	Daytime population (weekend) <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>
4.2.12	Nighttime population <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>
4.2.13	Tourism rate <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible.</i>
4.3.1	Population living arrangement <i>Please specify percentage of population per type of arrangement, and disaggregate by sex, if possible.</i>
4.3.3	Household types <i>Family household and non-family households headed by women</i>
5 ECONOMY AND LIVELIHOODS	
5.3.1	Median income <i>Please specify per household, and disaggregate by sex of the head of the household, if possible.</i>
5.3.2	Average income per quintile <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible.</i>
5.3.3	National poverty line <i>Please specify percentage of urban population below the poverty line, and disaggregate by sex, if possible.</i>
5.3.4	Unemployment rate <i>Please disaggregate by sex and age groups, if possible.</i>
6 HAZARDS AND CHALLENGES	
6.2.4	Main causes of death <i>Please identify top five to ten causes of death in the city, and disaggregate by sex, if possible.</i>
6.2.6	Challenges attributed to climate change <i>Please describe the main climate change challenges the city is currently or has high potentiality of facing, and note if these have significant impacts on women and/or people in vulnerable situations.</i>
6.2.7	Humanitarian challenges <i>Please describe any humanitarian challenge the city is currently, or has high potentiality of, facing, and note if these have significant impacts on women and/or people in vulnerable situations.</i>

4.1 Built Environment

7 questions - 2 gender-specific, 5 sex-disaggregated data

		Alignment
1.1 URBAN FORM		
1.1.2 Open Areas and Street Layout		
1.1.2.5	Percentage of population living within 400 meters to public open space <i>Please disaggregate by sex, age and groups in vulnerable situations, if possible</i>	CPI-QOL 4.1 ^C
1.1.2.5.2	Please identify barriers to access public open space <i>With particular attention to gender and groups in vulnerable situations</i>	
1.2 LAND TENURE		
1.2.2 Access to Secure Land		
1.2.2.1	Percentage of adult population with statutory land rights <i>Please disaggregate by sex and groups in vulnerable situations, if possible</i>	SDG 1.4.2 ^C , 5.a.2 ^A ISO-37120 15.2 ^A GLII 1 ^P , 2 ^P , 4 ^A
1.2.2.1.3	Do women have equal rights for land ownership and/or control?	
1.2.2.2	Percentage of population considered landless/displaced <i>Please disaggregate by sex and groups in vulnerable situations, if possible</i>	SDG 1.4 ^A ISO-37120 15.2 ^A
1.2.2.3.2	Percentage of reported land conflict or dispute in the past 5 years that have had the conflict or dispute resolved <i>Please disaggregate reports by sex of householder and by groups in vulnerable situations, if possible</i>	GLII 8 ^C
1.2.3 Land Administration		
1.2.2.1	Is the city conducting awareness-raising campaigns and projects regarding the use and ownership of land? <i>Targeted to women and groups in vulnerable situations</i>	

4.3 Basic Infrastructure

8 questions - 0 gender-specific, 8 sex-disaggregated data

		Alignment
3.1.1 ENERGY - ENERGY SUPPLY FOR BUILDINGS		
3.1.1.1 Access to Energy Supply		
3.1.1.1.1	Population with access to any means of electricity supply <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 7.1.1 ^C ISO_37120 7.2 ^C CPI_ID 1.4 ^A
3.1.1.1.2	Proportion of population with alternative sources of electricity than the public <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 7.1.2 ^C
3.2.1 WATER - ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER		
3.2.1.1 Access to Drinking Water		
3.2.1.1.1	Percentage of population with access to drinking water <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 6.1.1 ^C SDG 1.4.1 ^P ISO 37120 21.2 ^A
3.2.2.1 Access to Sanitation		
3.2.2.1.1	Percentage of population with access to sanitation facilities <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 1.4.1 ^P ISO 37120 21.2 ^A
3.2.2.1.2	Percentage of population with access to handwashing facilities <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
3.3 SOLID WASTE		
3.3.2 Access to Collection Service		
3.3.2.1	Percentage of population with regular municipal solid waste collection service (at least once a week) <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	CityStrength 15 ^A ESCI 10 ^C ISO_37120 16.1 ^C
3.4.1 TELECOMMUNICATIONS - PHONE AND INTERNET		
3.4.1.1 Access to Phone and Internet		
3.4.1.1.1	Percentage of population with access to at least one telecommunication <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 5.b ^A & 17.8.1 ^A
3.4.2 TELECOMMUNICATIONS - TELEVISION AND RADIO		
3.4.2.1 Access to Television and Radio		
3.4.2.1.1	Diversity of access mode	SDG 5b ^A & 17.8 ^A

4.4 Mobility

10 questions - 2 gender-specific, 8 sex-disaggregated data

		Alignment
4.1 URBAN MOBILITY		
4.1.1 Diversity of Transport Modes and Modal Share		
4.1.1.1	Percentage of commuting trips using each one of the following modes <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 9.1.2 ^P ESCI 56 ^P CPI-ID 4.1 ^P ISO-37120 18.3 ^A , 18.5 ^A
4.1.1.2	Percentage of population using paratransit modes of transportation <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SUTP ^A
4.1.1.4	Percentage of passengers that transfer between modes more than once per <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
4.1.3 Access to Urban Mobility Systems		
		SDG 11.2.1 ^P UN-Habitat ^P
4.1.3.2.2	Are these subsidies/financial support programmes accessible for female-headed households?	
4.1.3.3	Percentage of households with at least one car <i>Please disaggregate by sex of the head of the households, if possible</i>	OECD ^A ISO 37120 18.4 ^C
4.1.3.3.1	<i>Please select barriers to car ownership if there is any</i>	
4.1.3.6	Identify barriers to access per public transport mode <i>With particular attention to gender and people in vulnerable situations</i>	
4.1.4 Continuity of Urban Mobility Operations		
4.1.4.7	Transportation fatalities per 1000 population <i>Please disaggregate by sex of the head of the households, if possible</i>	SDG 3.6.1 ^C ESCI 58 ^C CPI-ID 4.4 ^C ISO-37120 18.8 ^C
4.2 INTER-REGIONAL MOBILITY		
4.2.3 Access to Inter-Regional Mobility Systems		
4.2.3.5	Identify barriers to access inter-regional/ international transport modes <i>With particular attention to gender and people in vulnerable situations</i>	ESCI 57 ^A
4.2.4 Continuity of Inter-Regional Mobility Operations		
4.2.4.5	Transportation fatalities per 1000 population. <i>Please disaggregate by sex and groups in vulnerable situations, if possible</i>	SDG 3.6.1 ^A ESCI 58 ^A CPI-ID 4.4 ^A ISO-37120 18.8 ^A

4.5 Municipal Public Services

12 questions - 2 gender-specific, 10 sex-disaggregated data

		Alignment
5.2 CIVIL REGISTRATION		
5.2.2 Coverage of Civil Registration		
5.2.2.2	Coverage of the population <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
5.2.3 Population's Access to Civil Registration (focus on vulnerable groups)		
5.2.3.1	Percentage of population without birth certificate <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 16.9.1 ^C
5.2.3.3	Gender policies regarding birth registration	SDG 5.1.1 ^A
5.2.4.5	Coverage of population living outside of city's boundaries <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
5.3.1 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT - VIOLENCE AND INSECURITY		
5.3.1.1 Property Crimes		
5.3.1.1.1	Crimes against property <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	ISO_37120 14.3 ^C ESCI 85 ^C CPI-QOL 3.2 ^A
5.3.1.2 Violent Crimes		
5.3.1.2.1	Violent crime rates <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 5.2.2 ^P , 16.1.3 ^P & 16.2.3 ^A ISO_37120 14.5 ^C ESCI 84 ^C CPI-QOL 3.2 ^A SDG 16.1.1 ^C ISO_37120 14.2 ^C ESCI 81 ^C
5.3.1.2.2	Homicide (intentional and non-intentional) <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
5.3.1.2.3	Conflict-related deaths <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 16.1.2 ^C
5.3.1.3 Domestic violence		
5.3.1.3.1	Prevalence of domestic violence <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 5.2.1 ^C , 5.2.2 ^P , 16.1.3 ^P , 16.2.1 ^A & 16.2.3 ^A ESCI 82 ^C & 83 ^C
5.3.2 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT - LAW ENFORCEMENT		
5.3.2.1 Diversity and typology of law enforcement institutions		
5.3.2.1.1	Categories and capacity of security forces <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	ISO_37120 14.1 ^P
5.3.3 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT - CORRECTION FACILITIES		
5.3.3.1 Typology of Correction Facilities		
5.3.3.1.1	Categories of correction facilities in the city <i>Please, specify gender specific ones</i>	
5.3.3.1.2	Capacity and occupation rate <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	

4.6 SIP Element

40 questions - 4 gender-specific, 36 sex-disaggregated data

		Alignment
6.1 SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY		
6.1.1 Consultation of Citizens in Development Intervention		
6.1.1.1	Does the local government consult citizens regarding its development <i>Yes, specify if the local government considers the balanced consultation of male and female citizens as well as of citizens in vulnerable situations.</i>	SDG 16.7 ^A ESCI 94 ^A , 96 ^A
6.1.3 Collaboration of CSOs with LG in Decision-making		
6.1.3.1	Does the local government involve CSOs in decision making processes? <i>Yes, if possible, specify if the local government considers the involvement of organisations representing the interests of women and groups in vulnerable situations.</i>	SDG 16.7 ^A
6.1.4 Collection of Citizen and/or Beneficiary Feedback		
6.1.4.1	Does the local government collect citizens feedback? <i>Yes. (Whenever possible, provide disaggregated data by sex and info related to groups in vulnerable situations)</i>	SDG 16.7 ^A
6.2 ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS FOR ALL (ASPPFA)		
6.2.1 Status of Poverty and Economic Deprivation		
6.2.1.1	Estimated number and proportion of children living in poverty, sex disaggregated. <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 1.3.1 ^P & 1.4.1 ^P ESCI 49 ^A
6.2.1.2	Estimated number and proportion of in work poor people <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 1.2.2 ^P
6.2.1.3	Estimated number and proportion of youths not in education, employment or training (NEETs) <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 8.6.1 ^C
6.2.1.4	Estimated number and proportion of people aged 50 to 64 years out of work and excluded from benefits schemes <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 8.5.2 ^P
6.2.1.5	Estimated number and proportion of unemployed people not benefiting from unemployment benefit <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 8.5.2 ^P ESCI 67 ^A
6.2.1.6	Estimated number and proportion of poor elderly, especially those living with dependent household members or alone <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 1.2.2 ^P
6.2.1.7	Estimated number and proportion of poor people (adults), other categories <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 1.2.2 ^P
6.2.2 Access to Health Care (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Healthcare) Through Appropriate Insurance		
6.2.2.1	Coverage of basic universal healthcare insurance, total population <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 1.3.1 ^P , 1.4.1 ^P & 3.8.1 ^P
6.2.2.1.4	Coverage with maternity/paternity leave <i>separate information maternity / aternity (6.2.2.4.1 and 6.2.2.4.2)</i>	SDG 3.8.2 ^C
6.2.2.2	Access to essential health care for groups requiring particular care <i>Disaggregation by sex and age</i>	SDG 3.8.2 ^C
6.2.2.1.1	Access to family planning	SDG 3.8.2 ^C
6.2.2.1.2	Access to vaccination and immunisation programmes	
6.2.2.1.3	Access to antiretroviral treatments	
6.2.3 Income Security for Children, Including the One Guaranteeing Access to Food		
6.2.3.1	Coverage of universal child allowance (UCA), total child population <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 1.3.1 ^P & 1.4.1 ^P
6.2.3.2	Coverage with social benefits specific for disabled children <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
6.2.3.3	Coverage with social benefits for poor children <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
6.2.3.4	Coverage with social benefits for poor children in schools <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
6.2.3.5	Coverage with social coupons for food for poor children <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
6.2.3.6	Coverage with universal nutrition programmes in schools <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	

		Alignment
6.2.4 Assistance for unemployed, underemployed and poor people		
6.2.4.1	Coverage with means tested benefits for those not benefiting of <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 1.3.1 ^P & 1.4.1 ^P
6.2.4.2	Coverage with means tested benefits for poor people <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
6.2.4.3	Coverage with sguaranteed minimum income <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
6.2.5 Income security for elderly and disabled persons		
6.2.5.1	Coverage with public pension schemes <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 1.3.1 ^P & 1.4.1 ^P
6.2.5.2	Coverage with means tested benefits for elderly not benefiting of pension <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
6.2.5.3	Coverage with means tested benefits for disabled adults <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
6.2.5.4	Coverage with in-kind benefits, including personal assistance <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
6.3.1 ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES - EDUCATION		
6.3.1.2 Access to Public Education for Children in Vulnerable Situations		
6.3.1.2.1	Indicate the enrollment rate per education level (%) <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 1.4.1 ^P , 4.1.1 ^P , 4.2.2 ^P , 4.5.1 ^P & 5.3 ^A
6.3.1.2.1.2	What is the drop-out rate per education level (%)? <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	ISO-37120 6.1 ^P , 6.5 ^P & 6.6 ^P ESCI 75 ^P , 76 ^P , 77 ^P & 78 ^P
6.3.1.2.3	Is child marriage a hindering factor in continuing the education?	
6.3.2 ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES - HEALTH		
6.3.2.2 Access to Basic Health Services		
6.3.2.2.1	Access to basic health services per categories of persons requiring specific healthcare, <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 3.7.1 ^A & 3.8.2 ^A
6.3.3 ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES - SOCIAL CARE AND PROTECTION		
6.3.3.1 Coverage of Social Care Services		
6.3.3.1.1	Existence of preventive measures per each category and subcategory of people in vulnerable situations <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 1.3.1 ^A ESCI 50 ^A
6.3.3.2 Access to Social Care Services		
6.3.3.2.1	Access to preventive measures per each category and subcategory of people in vulnerable situations <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 1.3.1 ^A
6.3.3.2.2	Access to protective measures per each category and subcategory of people in vulnerable situations. <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	
6.3.4 ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES - FOOD		
6.3.4.1 Coverage of Social Care Services		
6.3.4.1.1	Existence of malnutrition in the city? <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 2.1.1 ^A
6.3.4.1.1.2	For children suffering from undernourishment, indicate proportion exhibiting characteristics of wasting and stunting.	
6.3.4.1.1.3	What proportion of each group suffers from overnourishment (obesity), disaggregated by sex.	
6.3.4.1.2.1	If yes, which category of people is explicitly targeted in nutrition programmes? <i>Please disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	

4.7 Economy

17 questions - 4 gender-specific, 13 sex-disaggregated data

		Alignment
7.1 LOCAL ECONOMIC STRUCTURE		
7.1.3 Employment Composition		
7.1.3.1	Employment Diversity <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	CPI P.EA.2.2 ^A ; ARUP 6.3 ^A
7.1.3.1.1	Manufacturing job share <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 9.2.2 ^C ; 8.2 ^A ; NUA 60 ^A
7.1.3.1.1	Self-employment jobs share <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	CPI ESI.3.3 ^A
7.1.3.1.3	Local public sector jobs share <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	CPI ESI.3.2 ^C
7.1.3.2	Employment composition <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 8.5.2 ^F ; ESCI 67 ^A ; CPI P.3.1 ^A ; P.3.2 ^A
7.1.3.3	Informal employment rate <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 8.3.1C; CPI P.3.3P; ESCI 68C; NUA 59A; KILM 8A
7.1.3.4	Youth unemployment rate <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 8.5.2P; CPI ESI.2.2C; NUA 61A
7.1.3.5	NEET Rate (Inactive) <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 8.6.1 ^C
7.1.3.6	Worker training programs <i>Please, specify groups targeted (e.g. women, youth, refugees, etc.)</i>	ARUP 2.2 ^A
7.1.4 Income and Inequality		
7.1.4.1	Income distribution <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 10.1.1 ^P ; CPI P.1.3 ^A
7.1.4.2	Population below poverty line <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 10.1.2 ^P ; ESCI 49 ^C ; CPI ESI.1.2 ^C
7.1.4.4	Gender Pay Gap	SDG 8.5.1 ^C ; SDG 5.4.1 ^P ; AAAA 1 ^A
7.1.4.4.1	Pension Gap	SDG 5.4 ^A ; AAAA 1 ^A
7.1.4.4.2	Proportion of female leadership in public companies and organizations	SDG 5.5.2 ^F ; CPI ESI.3.3 ^A
7.2 FISCAL STABILITY AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE		
7.2.3 Expenditure composition		
7.2.3.4	Percentage of the budget executed by local WBEs	SDG 5A ^A ; AAAA II.C ^A
7.3 MARKET CONNECTIVITY		
7.3.1 Access to financial products		
7.3.1.1	What proportion of the population has a bank account <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 8.10.2 ^C
7.3.1.4	Proportion of population utilises mobile vending applications <i>Please, disaggregate by sex, if possible</i>	SDG 8.3 ^A

4.8 Ecology

3 questions - 2 gender-specific, 1 sex-disaggregated data

		Alignment
8.1 ECOSYSTEM SERVICES		
8.1.2 Ecosystem Services Maintenance		
8.1.2.2.1	Does the local government involve advocacy groups representing women and groups in vulnerable situations in the development of measures to preserve ecosystem services?	SDG 12.8.1 ^P
8.1.2.2.2	Please identify if educational and awareness measures (e.g. global citizenship education, education for sustainable development) exist to encourage a lifestyle in harmony with nature, for all sexes, ages and groups in	
8.3.1 Native Biodiversity in the City		
8.3.1.5	Specify the urban green space per capita and disaggregate, if possible, by sex, age, group in vulnerable situation and geographic location. <i>Please disaggregate by sex of the head of the households, if possible</i>	

ARUP – ARUP City Resilience Index
 CPI - City Prosperity Index
 CSD / WBCSD - City Strength Diagnostic
 ESCI - Emerging Sustainable Cities Initiative
 GLII - Global Land Indicators Initiative
 ISO - International Standards Organization
 SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals
 SUTP - Sustainable Urban Transport Programme
 OECD - Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

6. Gender Equality Enhancer questionnaire

In order to make the gender equality enhancer (GEE) effective and easily applicable, a semi-structured questionnaire format was adopted. Moreover, it is expected this questionnaire will support the CRPT to contributing to UN-Habitat Gender Equality Marker (GEM)²⁰ implementation. According to GEM, it is required a rating to be given to all projects, and it will indicate how much of UN-Habitat's work and financial resources are spent on projects and programmes that increase gender equality and women's empowerment. The questionnaire includes the following five sections:

1. Basic information for contextualisation
2. Gender targeting, or the extent to which the component is gender relevant
3. Key gender related topics and their relevance and sex-disaggregated data
4. Gender informed actions for resilience (A4Rs)
5. M&E aspects for further applicability of recommendations

Whereas the team in charge with the elaboration of the CRPT benefited from the support of various gender specialists, including benefited of sensitisation-trainings to be able to design better gender informed indicators and supporting indicators, the GEE questionnaire was design as a complementary tool to support each team member in applying critical thinking in gender mainstreaming through the CRPT.

The process of gender mainstreaming should remain an iterative one, and it is expected that CRPT piloting in the cities to bring new elements and to enrich the current approach. At a later stage, the GEE is expected to contribute to broader policy-making and strategy development process in the cities, thus fulfilling a new role, and shifting from tool strengthening (in terms of gender mainstreaming) to cities' strengthened capacity in addressing the complex gender inequality issues they are confronted with.

1. Basic Information about CRPT	
Analytical set	Select: SET 1 to 4, or A4Rs
Urban Element	Select: Element 1 to 8
(Supra) Component	Full name
Expert in charge with the component	Name and role in the project
Gender expert (countercheck)	Name and role in the project
Date of assessment	

2. Gender Targeting (component level)	
Questions	Answers
2.1 Is the component relevant for gender mainstreaming?	Yes [] No [] Not determined yet []
2.2 Select the gender equality challenges for which the component, or a part of its indicators, may be relevant	1. Informal settlement [] 2. Mobility [] 3. Young women [] 4. Economic empowerment [] 5. Governance [] 6. Land ownership [] 7. Legislation [] 8. Other []
2.3 Select the main manifestations of gender inequality for which the components, or a part of the indicators might bring information about	1. Institutionalised discrimination [] 2. Economic poverty [] 3. Education [] 4. Violence against women and girls [] 5. Conflict and VAWG []

3. Analysis (name the indicator or the supporting indicator)	
Questions	Answers
3.1 Does the indicator refer to population?	Yes [] No [] > go to section 4
3.2 If yes, does the indicator collect sex disaggregated data?	Yes [] No [] If not, explain why:
3.3 If yes, does the indicator collect age disaggregated data?	Yes [] No [] If not, explain why:
3.4 Select the main manifestations of gender inequality for which the indicator brings information about	1. Institutionalised discrimination [] 2. Economic poverty [] 3. Education [] 4. Violence against women and girls [] 5. Conflict and VAWG []
3.5 Is the gender targeting component based on a gender stakeholder analysis that identifies the right-holders, duty-bears, resources held/lacked, and the capability gaps?	Yes [] No [] If not, explain why:

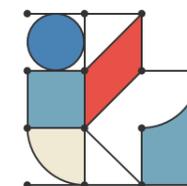
4. Actions for resilience (name the A4R relevant or the analysed component)	
Level of analysis The articulation with the New Urban Agenda implies the work at the following five levels. Specify whether the recommendation for action for resilience is gender informed at each of these levels.	UN-Habitat thematic area of interest Gender mainstreaming areas, according to UN-Habitat Policy and Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Urban and Human Settlements (2014-2019). Select every relevant one.
4.1 Local implementable actions Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If not, explain why:	1. Urban legislation, land, governance <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Urban planning and design branch <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Urban economy <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Urban basic services <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Housing and slum upgrading <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Research & capacity development <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Risk reduction and rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/>
4.2 Financing the urbanisation Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If not, explain why:	1. Urban legislation, land, governance <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Urban planning and design branch <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Urban economy <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Urban basic services <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Housing and slum upgrading <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Research & capacity development <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Risk reduction and rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/>
4.3 Strategies, planning, design Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If not, explain why:	1. Urban legislation, land, governance <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Urban planning and design branch <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Urban economy <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Urban basic services <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Housing and slum upgrading <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Research & capacity development <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Risk reduction and rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/>
4.4 Existing rules and regulations Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If not, explain why:	1. Urban legislation, land, governance <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Urban planning and design branch <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Urban economy <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Urban basic services <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Housing and slum upgrading <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Research & capacity development <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Risk reduction and rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/>
4.5 Harmonisation with national urban planning Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If not, explain why:	1. Urban legislation, land, governance <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Urban planning and design branch <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Urban economy <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Urban basic services <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Housing and slum upgrading <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Research & capacity development <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Risk reduction and rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/>

5. M&E	
Questions	Answers
5.1 Are any gender related baselines used in the analysis?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If not, explain why:
5.2 Are any gender related aspects monitored when implementing the recommendations for actions for resilience?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If not, explain why:
5.3 Is any evaluation carried-out in order to assess whether the recommendations were implemented?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If not, explain why:

7. References

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9. UN-Habitat's Gender Equality Marker. UN-Habitat. www.unhabitat.org/un-habitats-gender-equality-marker-users-guide
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If your organization would like to support or find out more about UN-Habitat's Urban Resilience work, please contact us at

info@cityresilience.org
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