

# The Africa Region

## Gender Responsive Resilience and Intersectionality in Policy and Practice (GRRIPP) Project

The [Gender Responsive Resilience and Intersectionality in Policy and Practice - Networking Plus Partnering for Resilience](#) (GRRIPP) Project, is a global collaboration and knowledge-exchange project. It aims to bring together theory, policy and practice to promote a gender-responsive approach to disaster management and development. This project is funded by UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) through the [Global Challenges Research Fund \(GCRF\) Collective Programme](#). The African Programme is managed at Durban University of Technology (DUT) by the GenderJustice, Health and Human Development Research Directorate.

## Gender, Resilience and Intersectionality in Africa: GRRIPP Call for Small Research and/or Action Projects 2021

GRRIPP aims to support networks of scholars, policy makers and practitioners in integrating gender equality and intersectionality in resilience thinking and planning. This call for proposals will be issued to fund small-scale projects in Africa to support research, communicate knowledge and experiences, build partnerships and support initiatives that integrate gender and intersectionality in development and humanitarian projects.

### Aimed at:

Applications are invited from practitioners, researchers, professionals, civil society organisations, and networks based in Africa with experience in gender, resilience and/or intersectionality related work or research, that participate in African networks.

### Amount:

Projects can apply up to a maximum of GBP 25,000.

### Project Duration:

From September 21, 2021 to February 21, 2022 (5 months).

### Objective:

The prioritised projects for the Africa region are those oriented to embed gender and intersectionality in resilience thinking, policy making and practice through better understanding the drivers of gender inequality of risk and resilience. For this, the call promotes those projects that focus on gender and intersectionality while encouraging the engagement of feminist analysis (though not to the exclusion of other discourses) as central elements necessary for understanding and building gender responsive resilience.

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## Background

Africa is constructed differently in various narratives and the continuum stretches from one that positions it as a continent that possibly has the potential to be a huge economic power to one that positions it as a continent that is a threat to world stability due to a range of factors. However, a recent report indicates that African countries show mixed progress towards poverty reduction and half of them have an extreme poverty rate above 35%. The same report indicates that extreme poverty will, in the next ten years become primarily a sub-Saharan African issue and Africa and by 2030 the majority of the global poor will be citizens of Africa. The feminisation of poverty is well documented and thus women will be the most affected. These lived realities for African communities will be played out against a backdrop of climate change. Research reflects that the effects climate change, natural hazards and environmental shocks are gendered and that women are not a homogenous group.

This disparity draws an inherent connection between the socially ascribed roles of men and women and how they shape, through access to resources or allocation of power, an individual's ability to withstand adversity. As a result, meaningful efforts to address disaster and climate risk on the continent must recognise the value of promoting gender equality and intersectionality as critical perspectives for analysis in order to understand the gendered roots of vulnerability and capacities for supporting "gender responsive resilience".

As African nations continue to strive towards reaching Sustainable Development Goals, we cannot underplay the role of gender equality and particularly challenging the feminisation of poverty in the pursuit of economic and social advancement. This project recognises that for Africa to achieve the 2030 SDGs policy, research and interventions that ensure Gender Equality in order to promote knowledge creation, through work on policy, research and praxis in order to achieve "**Gender Responsive Resilience**".

## Thematic Priorities for Projects in The Africa Region

Projects can be research or action projects and should consider at least one of the following thematic axes: **Sustainable Livelihoods and Development**; **Recognising Equal Rights**; and **Promoting Conflict Resolution**.

### 1. Sustainable Livelihoods and Development

It is acknowledged that poor development practices can increase disaster risk and subsequently disaster impact can undermine hard earned development gains. Sustainable development practices are regarded as a foundation for reducing disaster risk and serve as a stepping stone for developing long term resilience of vulnerable populations on the African continent. The achievement of Sustainable Development is dependent of the equitable distribution of resources in the current context as well as for the future. It is against this background that access to resources including education, knowledge, skills, and assets of production, is presented as a key element contributes to greater security and resilience. Factors which inhibit the access to resources may include barriers to education, the unequal burden of care, and systemic discriminatory practices which occur along gender lines. These factors prevent persons from equally and actively earning a livelihood and contributing to individual and household resilience. The region has witnessed a surge in urban migration, the growth of women participation in the informal sector or as entrepreneurs, and a new

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reliance on adaptive practices for survival. How can we challenge the feminisation of poverty and deconstruct gendered barriers to economic and social advancement to promote greater resilience?

*Key Focal Areas:*

- Access to Education and Knowledge
- Employment/Entrepreneurship
- Poverty Reduction
- Gender and Urban Risk
- Food Security and Adaptive Rural Areas

## 2. Recognising Equal Rights

The African continent reflects a complex paradox regarding the recognition of equal rights of persons. Human rights based legislation supports equality in policy however there are great deviations in practice which leave people highly vulnerable. Some nations the determination of human rights laws are reflective of historical power systems supporting colonialization and patriarchy, which continue to entrench heteronormative, male dominant and pro-abled beliefs and practices. An intersectional examination of the interaction between gender and other social identities and within systems of power that create conditions of advantage and oppression (household, community or at broader scale) may highlight opportunities for greater understanding of vulnerability and resilience in the region.

*Key Focal Areas:*

- Decolonisation
- Land Rights
- Indigenous Rights
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender/Transsexual, Queer/Questioning, Intersex, Asexual/Allies, plus (LGBTQIA+) Rights
- Disability

## 3. Conflict Resolution

Conflict is a central element of human interaction and it reflects the different perspectives and goals. Whether conflict is drive by violence or nonviolence, it can contribute to disasters or be aggravated by the impacts of climate change when resources become limited. Conflict contributes to increases in disaster risk through the displacement of people into hazardous areas and by creating negative impacts on physical and mental wellbeing, and undermining livelihoods. These impact of conflict is often considered within the context of regional, national and intra-national settings.

Disasters foster conditions that magnify pre-existing Gender Based Violence risk factors. Strain, trauma and fear combined with frustration over lost resources can provoke conflict and violent responses at interpersonal level which increase the risk of GBV. Despite the challenges associated with violent and non-violent action, can conflict be engaged as a catalyst for promoting positive social change?

*Key Focal Areas:*

- Gender and Conflict
- Gender Based Violence

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## What Can Be Funded by GRRIPP?

GRRIPP is not only about innovative research and development initiatives but also proposes to develop innovative methods to promote gender equality and intersectionality, in the field of disaster risk reduction and development. Applicants are invited to submit proposals to undertake research or activities including, but not limited to, any of the following types:

### Theory

- Original research; collection of primary research; analysis of secondary data.
- Annotated bibliographies; Co-edited volumes and Special Issues on GRRIPP's themes;
- Joint articles to advance theoretical debate published in internationally refereed journals, with a focus on papers led by early career researcher and those from non-Western countries, including cost for publishing in open-access in scientific journals;
- Experimenting with alternative forms of production e.g. co-producing movies/ documentaries/ exhibitions/ theatrical events/ games to challenge mainstream perspectives and support minority/under-represented groups;
- Translations of key books and papers on GRRIPP's themes (privileging South-South languages).

### Policy

- Policy briefing papers;
- Non-academic publications, non-technical summaries addressing needs and interests in regional and local contexts and in relevant languages;
- Legal, policy or implementation gap assessments of particular conventions or frameworks;
- Engagement activities with policy maker/implementer e.g. incorporating gender and intersectionality into the policy sphere and in different sectors.

### Practice

- Decolonising curriculum initiatives, revision of development and humanitarian studies approaches;
- Co-creating supportive materials to share methods, ways of working or dictionary with terminology and key concepts tailored to specific audiences (sectors, countries, regions, cities, etc.);
- Grassroots workshops addressing requests from local community groups to support gender responsive resilience;
- Early Career Researcher or Practitioner Academies e.g. to build capacity in writing academically or writing grant proposals.

## Expected results:

Proposals must offer input in any of the following areas:

1. Generation of new knowledge.
2. Dissemination of experiences.
3. Preparation of policy proposals based on work with social groups and/or local governments.
4. Concrete contributions to improving the living conditions or strengthening the capacities of one or more human groups.

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The above outputs will be considered for sharing on the GRRIPP website and with the wider networks. Translation, editing and publication costs must be included in the budget. Non-academic projects should additionally produce a short output: a 5-10-page briefing paper based on learning from, and impacts, of the funded work.

## Application Process

### Eligibility Criteria:

Eligible organisations:

- Non-profit organisations and non-governmental organisations registered and based in Africa whose mission / work aligns with GRRIPP themes;
- Academics (including early-career researchers) in Higher Education institutions or Research Institutions based in countries in Africa.

Failure to meet any of the criteria above will result in applications not being considered.

### Presentation of the Proposal:

The proposal must comply with contents of the **attached Application Form**. This form can be accompanied by complementary supporting elements if they contribute to clarifying the purpose or content of the proposed project.

### Evaluation Criteria:

The evaluation will be carried out in a first phase by the GRRIPP organizing team and in a final phase it will be endorsed by its advisory committee and will consider the following criteria:

1. Ability to integrate a gender and intersectionality perspective into understanding and building gender responsive resilience.
2. Clarity of the objectives, supported by the summary of the proposal.
3. Clarity in the definition of the target population and impact of the project.
4. Clear description of the activities with which it is expected to meet the planned objectives and support of how they intend to monitor the spending of requested funds.
5. Work schedule where it should be specified that the deadline for the completion of the project is February 21, 2022.
6. Experience of the applicant institution in the execution of projects.
7. Ability to involve public or academic institutions in the project as well as the networks of which it is a part.

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## Call Schedule:

- Opening: **August 16, 2021.**
- Final date for receipt of proposals: **September 6, 2021.**
- Results communication: **September 21, 2021.**

## Conditions for Successful Projects:

- Every project will sign be signatory to a legal contractual obligation that guarantees the start of the project in the month of September, even in the event that the funds transfer may take approximately four weeks.
- No project may be extended beyond February 21, 2021 as the final deadline, for which a commitment must be signed.
- We expect to notify applicants of the preliminary outcome of their full proposal submission in September 21 2021. Any funding offers will be made subject to any clarifications and requested modifications.

## Questions and Concerns:

If you have any questions about the Terms of the call and the Proposal Form, you can write an email with the subject “GRRIPP | Questions about the call” addressed to [GRRIPPAfrica@dut.ac.za](mailto:GRRIPPAfrica@dut.ac.za) and cc [KylahF@dut.ac.za](mailto:KylahF@dut.ac.za).

## Proposal Submission:

Send your completed forms to the emails [GRRIPPAfrica@dut.ac.za](mailto:GRRIPPAfrica@dut.ac.za) and cc [KylahF@dut.ac.za](mailto:KylahF@dut.ac.za). The deadline for submitting applications is Monday **6<sup>th</sup> September 2021 at 22:00 Central African Time** (23:00 East African Time/21:00 West African Time/ 20:00 Greenwich Mean Time).

Any applications received after this time will be discounted and will not be eligible for consideration.

## Conveners of the Call:

**Prof. Cheryl Potgieter**, GRRIPP Regional Lead (Africa), Durban University of Technology

**Dr. Kylah Forbes-Biggs**, GRRIPP Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator (Africa), Durban University of Technology