

Consultancy Title	Researcher: Gender and Social Inclusion in Urban Resilience
RFP number	US6895.06.09
Location	Tamale, Ghana; and Cockle Bay and Kolleh Town, Sierra Leone
Contract Duration and LOE	8-10 weeks (LOE- approximately 40 days)
Due date for clarifying questions	June 15, 2023 11:59 pm EST
Due date for full proposal	June 22, 2023 11:59 pm EST

I. Background

CRS has been operational in Ghana and Sierra Leone since 1958 and 1963, respectively, and currently implements projects in the target urban areas and recognize urban resilience as an emerging area, specifically in how gender, people with disabilities, and other populations are inequitably affected by urbanization and crises.

In Tamale, Ghana, the urban WASH project creates an enabling environment for public and private sector participation in safely managed urban sanitation services delivery by engaging constructively with government and non-government actors to establish a city/sector-wide learning alliance to improve sanitation in Tamale.

In Sierra Leone, the Freetown Urban Resilience Program aligns with the Government Transform Freetown Strategy. This was initiated by a project as a direct response to the August 2017 dual disasters (floods and mudslide).

II. Purpose

The consultant will work in conjunction with the CRS Country Programs of Ghana and Sierra Leone, and Regional Technical Advisors to design and implement an exploratory study on gender and social inclusion in urban resilience. The research activity will include a literature review, primary research in Ghana and Sierra Leone, a research report including recommendations for future programming, and a learning brief.

III. Specific Tasks and Deliverables

The consultant is expected to undertake the following tasks:

Tasks before field visit (approx. 10 days):

1. Carry out a desk-review of relevant studies, tools, project documents pertinent to the area of research (see **Annex 1: Gender and Social Inclusion and Urban Resilience Research Concept Note**)
2. Refine the research questions, as needed.
3. Develop the methodology and research tools (i.e., key informant, focus group discussion guides)

Field visit tasks (approx. 10 days in each country, 20 days total)

4. Orient CRS staff on tools and methodology for primary data collection
5. Conduct field level data collection with CRS staff in targeted geographic regions

Tasks after field visit (approx. 10 days):

6. Analyze primary data
7. Prepare final report and learning brief

Deliverables and Anticipated Deliverable Level of Effort

Deliverable Number	Deliverables	Anticipated Deliverable LOE
1	Conduct inception meeting to agree on scope and to inform workplan.	85%
2	Complete and present detailed workplan.	
3	Complete in-depth literature review	
4	Develop research methodology and research tools and submit to a research ethics committee (either IRB or national ethics committee)	
5	Prepare for and conduct enumerator training (in coordination with CRS and partner teams)	
6	Conduct field research with teams in Ghana and Sierra Leone.	
7	Draft report of the findings with recommendations and best practices for CRS and partners for review from CRS.	
8	Incorporate feedback and prepare final report with recommendations and learning brief.	15%
9	Present to CRS WARO stakeholders.	

IV. Period of Performance

July 10, 2023 through September 18, 2023 (all work must be finalized by September 30, 2023)

V. Role of CRS

CRS will perform the following roles in the conduct of the study:

1. Provide project documents as needed;
2. Reimburse travel costs in line with CRS policies;
3. Review for approval methodology and tools;
4. Facilitate the ethics review process;
5. Nominate 3-5 staff from each country program to assist with data collection;
6. Provide means of transport for study team to and from the field;
7. Facilitate ground preparation such as community entry processes, arrangements for interviewees to be interviewed;

VI. Qualifications:

The consultant is expected to hold the following qualifications in order to be eligible for this consultancy:

1. A recognized university degree in gender studies, international development, demography or related social science (at a minimum of masters' level).
2. Demonstrated experience in gender and inclusion; experience in urban resilience a strong preference.
3. Knowledge of the West African region, preferably field experience in northern Ghana and periurban Sierra Leone.
4. At least 8 years experience leading qualitative research studies.
5. A demonstrated high level of professionalism and an ability to work independently and in high-pressure situations under tight deadlines.
6. Strong interpersonal and communication skills
7. High proficiency in written and spoken English.

VII. Application Components:

1. Cover letter, which describes a brief summary of approach that demonstrates qualifications in undertaking the Scope of Work. This summary should highlight how the applicant will complete the deliverables. (Maximum 4 pages)
2. Compensation based on a fixed fee for the entirety of the assignment.
3. Resume/ CV.
4. Contact information for three professional references, with the following details about the references: (a) name, (b) position, (c) company, (d) phone number, (e) email address, and (f) city, state, country

VIII. Proposal Deadline

All proposals must be sent to lauren.hamdy@crs.org no later than 11:59 PM EST on June 22, 2023. The solicitation name "US6895.06.09 Researcher" must be included in the subject line.

IX. Clarifying Questions and Responses

Prospective bidders may submit any clarification questions to lauren.hamdy@crs.org, by 11:59 PM EST on June 15, 2023. Responses will be provided to any known prospective bidders by June 19, 2023. The solicitation name "US6895.06.09 Researcher" must be included in the subject line.

Annex 1: Gender and Social Inclusion and Urban Resilience Research Concept Note

Country programs:	Ghana and Sierra Leone
Proposed project title:	Gender and Inclusion and Urban Resilience Exploratory Research in Cockle Bay and Kolleh Town, Sierra Leone and Tamale, Ghana
Date submitted:	May 16, 2023
Project timeframe (start and end date):	May 2023 – September 2023

Context

Urbanization in West Africa - Challenges

West Africa faces an unprecedented demographic upsurge resulting in unplanned expansion of cities and peri-urban areas. Projections indicate a tripling of the urban population of sub-Saharan Africa in the period 2015-50 passing from approximately 400 million to 1.2 billion people¹. Without adequate planning this demographic expansion will result in rapid expansion of informal settlements, often located in high disaster risk areas such as deep hillsides, flood plains, coastal zones, or near hazardous waste. Historically, migration in West Africa was mainly done by men, but female migration from rural to urban settings has grown fast recently and is reported to contribute to women's financial and social empowerment². The capacity gaps in urban governance are particularly high in secondary towns³, exacerbating disaster risks and gaps in living conditions between average urban areas and informal

¹ UNDESA (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs), 2019. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision*. Available at: <https://population.un.org/wup/Publications/Files/WUP2018-Report.pdf>

² Bello-Bravo, J. Rural-urban migration: A path for empowering women through entrepreneurial activities in West Africa. *J Glob Entrepr Res* 5, 9 (2015). Available from: <https://journal-jger.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40497-015-0027-6>

³ Secondary city is a term most commonly used to describe the second tier, or level, in the hierarchy of cities below the primary level. Some countries have several orders, or levels, of cities. A primary city is defined as "the leading city in its country or region, disproportionately larger than any others in the urban hierarchy"

settlements/slums. Recurrent hazards in West Africa include floods, food crisis, disease outbreak, sea erosion, fire, windstorms and building collapse.

Vulnerabilities to disasters are aggravated by the effects of climate and environmental changes and underlying stresses, mainly manmade. They include⁴ environmental degradation, weaknesses in governance/institutional coordination, poor basic services, proliferation of informal settlements, unemployment, insecure land tenure, etc. The impact of less visible recurrent hazards (e.g., infectious and parasitic diseases caused by unsanitary conditions) and small disasters (e.g., localized floods and fire) can even be worse⁵.

Below are some disaster events that have occurred since 2000 in West Africa:

- Floods in Accra: 2001, 2006, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015.⁶ The unprecedented flash floods in June 2015 in Accra coupled with the explosion of a gas station resulted in the death of over 152 individuals. Effects are also on livelihoods. According to The International Disaster Database (EM-DAT), the economic loss caused by the 2015 floods in Ghana is roughly US\$ 108,200,000.
- Floods in Ouagadougou, 2007, 2009, 2015, 2018. In 2009, the capital was affected by devastated flash floods causing damage to 50% of the capital and more than 90,000 people displaced.⁷ The same year flash flood events also hit Mali, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone.
- Floods in Bamako 2009, 2013, 2018, 2019.
- Floods in Freetown 2009, 2015, 2017, 2019. The mudslide of 2017 killed nearly 500 people, with even more reported missing.
- Floods in Tillaberi, Niger in 2017.
- Fires in Cockle Bay, Sierr Leone in 2018.
- Fuel tanker explosion in Sierra Leone in 2021.
- Cholera outbreaks are recurrent in West Africa. The regional cholera platform⁸ reports that Burkina Faso, Mali, Guinea and Guinea Bissau have made recent progress towards elimination. On the other hand, institutional commitment to eliminate cholera remains weak in Sierra Leone and Liberia. Ghana remains at a high-risk level with outbreaks almost every year. Niger is identified as a country where cholera is on the increase.
- According to CDC, the Ebola outbreak that affected West Africa in 2014-15 caused 28,616 cases and 11,310 deaths in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, affecting for the first time major urban centers with the three capital cities affected by outbreaks.
- Food insecurity is a major problem across West Africa. In the past two decades chronic food crisis have continued to hit West Africa, particularly the Sahel, with major crisis in 2005, 2012 and 2018. These crises are usually caused by a combination of systemic, economic and climatic factors, often exacerbated by conflicts.
- Both the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine crisis have greatly affected the global supply chain, including in West Africa, and have specifically affected food security. Food security in West Africa has been deteriorating since 2015: The proportion of the population affected by

⁴ World Bank, 2017. *Enhancing urban resilience in the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area*. Available at:

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/949241495793834492/pdf/115296-REPLACEMENT-PUBLIC-Accra-v5-highres-nocutmarks.pdf>

⁵ Fraser, Arabella & Leck, Hayley & Parnell, Sue & Pelling, Mark, 2017. Africa's Urban Risk and Resilience. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. 26. 10.1016/j.ijdr.2017.09.050. Available at:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326977914_Africa's_Urban_Risk_and_Resilience

⁶ Asumadu-Sarkodie, Samuel & Owusu, Phebe & Rufangura, Patrick, 2015. Impact analysis of flood in Accra, Ghana. *Advances in Applied Science Research*. 6. 53-78. 10.6084/M9.FIGSHARE.3381460. Available at:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282662976_Impact_analysis_of_flood_in_Accra_Ghana

⁷ See at: <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/fl-2009-000172-bfa>

⁸ See at: <http://plateformecholera.info/index.php/wac-platform>

undernutrition rose from 11.5% in 2015 to 18.7% in 2020, a total of 75.2 million people. Now, like the rest of the world, the region faces rapidly growing impacts from Russia's war in Ukraine, including spiking food prices and disruptions in markets for cereals and other commodities, including fertilizers and fuels.⁹

What is Urban Resilience?

As defined by UN-Habitat¹⁰, *resilience refers to the ability of any urban system to maintain continuity through all shocks and stresses while positively adapting and transforming towards sustainability. Therefore, a resilient city (or town) is one that assesses, plans and acts to prepare for and respond to all hazards, either sudden or slow onset, expected or unexpected. By doing so, cities are better able to protect and enhance people's lives, secure development gains, foster and investible environment and drive positive change.*

USAID's definition of resilience¹¹ refers to *the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth. The resilience capacities are:*

1. *Absorptive Capacities: The ability to minimize exposure to shocks and stresses through preventative measures and appropriate coping strategies to avoid permanent, negative impacts (Stability)*
2. *Adaptative Capacities: Making proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies based on an understanding of changing conditions (Flexibility)*
3. *Transformative Capacities: The governance mechanisms, policies/regulations, infrastructure, community networks, and formal and informal social protection mechanisms that constitute the enabling environment for systemic change (Structural Change).*

Problem Statement:

The UN estimates that an estimated **1 billion people** – approximately one quarter of the world's urban population – **reside in slums and informal settlements. Much of urban growth will occur in “secondary cities”**¹² where typically service providers (government and private) are already stretched, lack resources and do not have plans to face growing needs.¹³

There are gender differences in many aspects of the lives of women and men in the urban context.¹⁴ For example, higher proportion of women household heads are renters and do not possess land, which places them in higher housing insecurity than men. Urban violence affects men and women differently. Men are more likely to be killed, but women and girls are twice more likely to become victims of different forms of violence. There are also huge gaps between the level of contribution of women in the prosperity of cities vs. enjoying low benefits (i.e., in employment, decent work, pay, tenure rights, access to and accumulation of assets, personal security and safety and representation in formal structures of

⁹ IFPRI, see at: <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/west-africa-faces-mixed-food-security-impacts-russia-ukraine-conflict>

¹⁰ See: <http://urbanresiliencehub.org/what-is-urban-resilience/>

¹¹ USAID, 2012. *Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis. USAID Policy and Program Guidance*. Available at: https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/Policy%20%26%20Program%20Guidance%20-%20Building%20Resilience%20to%20Recurrent%20Crisis_Dec%202012.pdf

¹² See: <https://www.citiesalliance.org/how-we-work/our-themes/secondary-cities>

¹³ By 2050, Africa will be majority urban, with nearly 56% of its population living in urban areas, according to the Economic Commission for Africa. By 2050, the UN estimates that the world's cities will add 2.5 billion people, with nearly 90% of the increase concentrated in Asia and Africa.

¹⁴ CRS, 2013. *CRS' Global Gender Strategy*. Available at: <https://www.crs.org/sites/default/files/tools-research/crs-global-gender-strategy.pdf>

urban governance) that prevent women to enjoy urban prosperity while they are key contributors to cities' wealth, according to UN-Habitat. In addition to gender, there are other factors that may render people more vulnerable in urban settings and during disasters, such as disabilities, widows, youth, ethnic and language minorities. Furthermore, vulnerability is compounded when there is intersectionality of two or more of these factors.

Gender and Social Inclusion in Urban Resilience Programming

CRS seeks to apply frameworks for gender and inclusion for urban resilience programming, including UN Habitat's Gender Equality in urban resilience and HI's framework on vulnerability of persons with disabilities in disasters, among other frameworks for gender and social inclusion.

CRS aims to promote resilience platforms that provide opportunities for women and girls to confidently take leading roles, inform planning processes, to ensure that they are gender-sensitive and respond to their needs, priorities and safety requirements. Gender sensitive diagnostic tools, as well as those with an inclusion lens, are necessary to enable data collection on the relationship between gender, inclusion and urban resilience and to be able to efficiently mainstream gender and inclusion in urban resilience programs.¹⁵ Social resilience factors must be included in the planning process such as women's and other marginalized groups' participation in community and public life.¹⁶

UN-Habitat advocates for resilience programming based on knowledge of urban sex ratios, understanding of differences in risks and effects of urbanization on women and men, girls and boys and opportunities available to them. Urban systems should also promote women's capacity to enforce their rights and opportunities, to make adequate choices and decisions within the urban environments and to ensure equitable access to rights, resources and opportunities for women and men.¹⁷

Research Justification

The WARO region, as part of its regional strategy, has identified urban resilience as an emerging area due to the increasing urbanization within the region. As it is known that women and vulnerable groups have different experiences, needs, and strengths, the WARO Urban Resilience Strategy has highlighted women's empowerment and leadership in urban resilience as an innovative area. Leveraging the existing urban resilience programming in the region, specifically in Cockle Bay and Kolleh Town, Sierra Leone and Tamale, Ghana, the proposed research would conduct a gender and social inclusion-based exploratory study in both contexts to understand the specific effects of urbanization on resilience of women, men, boys and girls, people with disabilities, and other marginalized populations (including recent migrants, young people, ethnic and language minorities) in secondary cities in Sierra Leone and Ghana.

Secondary cities Cockle Bay and Kolleh Town, Sierra Leone and Tamale, Ghana were chosen for this research as they have existing urban resilience programming and the capacity for future pilots. This research is strategic, in line with the WARO regional strategy for urban resilience and gender. The research will help the two country programs, specifically, but also the region more widely, highlight best ways forward to inform future gender-responsive/transformational urban resilience programming through further understanding of the context-specific existing gender-based barriers, strengths and

¹⁵ UN-Habitat, 2018. Gender Equality Enhancer. Available at: <https://unhabitat.org/urban-resilience-enhancer-gender-equality/>

¹⁶ See at: http://urbanresiliencehub.org/article/gender-perspective-on-urban-resilience/#_ftn1

¹⁷ See at: http://urbanresiliencehub.org/article/gender-perspective-on-urban-resilience/#_ftn1

opportunities for women, men, boys, and girls, as well as different social groups (i.e., people with disabilities, different ethnic groups, .

Additionally, based on a literature scan of available information, it is clear that the specific gender-based needs, priorities, risks and opportunities related to urban resilience programming is under researched. As urban resilience is gaining a much-needed focus in the emergency and development sector, this research will help to position the WARO region for future opportunities to effectively mainstream gender into its urban resilience programming.

Urban programming is an emerging area for CRS WARO CPs. WARO countries that have worked recently on urban resilience include Ghana, Liberia, Mali and Sierra Leone.

Ghana	The urban WASH project creates an enabling environment for public and private sector participation in safely managed urban sanitation services delivery by engaging constructively with government and non-government actors to establish a city/sector-wide learning alliance to improve sanitation in Tamale.
Liberia	CRS intervened in the most complex slum of Monrovia to upgrade three government established WASH facilities. The project intended to be a first step in providing safely managed sanitation to a community of 75,000 people highly exposed to sanitary risks, affected by Ebola outbreak of 2014-15 and recurrent cholera outbreaks.
Mali	Sandji Ko project covered 30 urban communities of Bamako and San, using community approaches to assess underlying causes of flood risks and develop contingency plans and prevention and mitigation measures, such as cleaning of stormwater drainages, livelihood activities and training of local masons on improved building techniques. The project also did some advocacy on applying DRR in development towards members of parliament.
Sierra Leone	CRS has established the Freetown Urban Resilience Program that aligns with the Government Transform Freetown Strategy. This was initiated by a project as a direct response to the August 2017 dual disasters (floods and mudslide).

Key Research Objectives

The research is proposing to conduct an exploratory study on gender and urban resilience in WARO. Using the socio-ecological model as a framework, the research will examine the needs and opportunities for women, girls, boys, and men, and other marginalized groups at the individual, relational, community and societal level.

- 1.) Understand the specific effects of urbanization and factors for resilience on women, men, boys and girls and marginalized populations (including marginalized, recent migrants, people living with disabilities, young people) in secondary cities in Sierra Leone and Ghana.
- 2.) Identify the gender-based opportunities for building urban resilience to inform future gender-integrated urban resilience programming.
- 3.) Identify critical areas of need (to inform targeted interventions) that most affect the resilience of women, men, boys and girls.
- 4.) To determine best practices and promising approaches on how to integrate gender into and empower women as main actors in urban resilience programming.
- 5.) To develop a practical guidance and/or best practices for gender-integrated (inclusive) urban resilience programming for practitioners.

Research Design and Methodology

Using purposive sampling the research will also collect focused qualitative primary data focusing on collecting information about the effects of gender on urban resilience for the most vulnerable within secondary cities (specific geographic targeting to be determined). Taking a social inclusion approach, the

most vulnerable will be defined as recent migrants, women and girls, female headed households, young people and people living with disabilities. The research will aim to include focus group discussions with these key groups. Additionally, based on knowledge of the existing project areas and the literature review, the research will include strategic key informant interviews including government officials, formal and informal leaders in the secondary cities, community group leads, staff from other NGOs, community-based organizations, CRS and partner staff and more. The specific research questions will be further refined based on the findings of the literature review.

The research will be exploratory and qualitative in nature. The research will include an in-depth literature review on gender and urban resilience globally, regionally (West Africa) and locally in the respective countries. The literature review will include, but not limited to:

- existing research,
- case studies,
- project reports and policies from other INGOs,
- pertinent government policies and laws.

Using purposive sampling the primary research will use participative methodologies (i.e., key informants, focus group discussions, etc.) focusing on collecting information about the effects of gender on urban resilience for the most vulnerable within secondary cities (specific geographic targeting to be determined). Taking a social inclusion approach, the most vulnerable will be defined as recent migrants, women and girls, female headed households, young people and people living with disabilities. The research will aim to include focus group discussions with these key groups. Additionally, based on knowledge of the existing project areas and the literature review, the research will include strategic key informant interviews including government officials, formal and informal leaders in the secondary cities, community group leads, staff from other NGOs, community-based organizations, CRS and partner staff and more. The specific research questions will be further refined based on the findings of the literature review.

The full research methodology and data collection tools will be submitted to either an Institutional Review Board (IRB) or national ethics committees in Sierra Leone and Ghana for review.

Table 1: Research Questions (*draft*)

Research objectives and specific research questions	What are the key variables or areas of inquiry that you need to collect data on to meet the specific aim?	From which populations or data sources will this information be collected?	What data collection methods will be used to meet the specific aims? How frequently will the data be collected?	What is the sampling method and sample size for each data collection method?
Objective 1: Understand the specific effects of urbanization and factors for resilience on women, men, boys and girls and marginalized populations (including marginalized, recent migrants, people living with disabilities, young people) in secondary cities in Sierra Leone and Ghana.				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do women, boys, men and girls do throughout the day? Does this differ for men and women? 2. How are decisions made pertaining to resilience within the household? 3. What government agencies or other agencies make decisions pertaining to resilience (DRR, urban planning, etc.) in the community? Who is a part of these agencies/decision making bodies? Do these agencies include women and young people? 	<p>Roles and responsibilities and Time Use.</p> <p>Power Relations and Household Decision Making</p> <p>Legal Environment</p> <p>Access to and Control Over Resources and Assets</p>	<p>Community members (specifically the most vulnerable)</p> <p>Community leaders</p> <p>CRS, partner and other INGO staff</p> <p>Literature Review</p>	<p>KIIs and FGDs</p> <p>Literature review</p>	<p>Purposive Sampling (size of sample TBD)</p> <p>TBD</p>
Objective 2: Identify the gender-based opportunities for building urban resilience to inform future gender-integrated urban resilience programming.				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What opportunities exist for women, men, boys and girls to build resilience (i.e., access/ownership of land, education, training, access to finance and credit, etc.) within the 	<p>Access to and Control over resource and assets</p>	<p>Community members (specifically the most vulnerable)</p> <p>Community leaders</p>	<p>KIIs and FGDs</p>	<p>Purposive Sampling (size of sample TBD)</p>

Research objectives and specific research questions	What are the key variables or areas of inquiry that you need to collect data on to meet the specific aim?	From which populations or data sources will this information be collected?	What data collection methods will be used to meet the specific aims? How frequently will the data be collected?	What is the sampling method and sample size for each data collection method?
<p>target areas? Who in the community can access these opportunities?</p> <p>2. What resources do men, women, boys and girls have access to and control over? How does this differ?</p> <p>3. How are women, men, boys, and girls able to participate and be leaders within the community? In what forums?</p> <p>4. What government policies and/or laws exist to work towards gender equality?</p>	<p>Social Norms, Knowledge and Perceptions</p> <p>Legal Environment</p>	<p>CRS, partner and other INGO staff</p> <p>Literature Review</p>	<p>Literature Review</p>	
Objective 3: What are the critical areas of need for these groups when it comes to resilience or with increasing urbanization?				
<p>1. What services are accessible and available in the communities? Does everyone have access to all services? If not, who does not have access? Why?</p> <p>2. What are the needs pertaining to WASH? Shelter? Livelihoods? Healthcare?</p>	<p>Access to and Control over Resources</p> <p>Practical and Strategic Needs</p>	<p>Community members (specifically the most vulnerable)</p> <p>Community leaders</p> <p>CRS, partner and INGO staff</p>	<p>KIIs and FGDs</p>	<p>Purposive Sampling (size of sample TBD)</p>
Objective 4: To determine best practices and promising approaches on how to integrate gender into urban resilience programming, and to ensure the most affected by urbanization are integral to the solutions.				
<p>1. What best practices and evidence already exist on women's empowerment and gender-responsive or transformative urban resilience programming globally and in the region?</p> <p>2. What main challenges have other implementers found during the project cycle of gender-responsive/transformative urban resilience programming?</p>	<p>Strategic Needs</p>	<p>Literature Review</p> <p>CRS, partner and INGO staff</p>	<p>In-depth Literature Review</p> <p>KIIs and/or FDGs</p>	<p>TBD</p>

Research objectives and specific research questions	What are the key variables or areas of inquiry that you need to collect data on to meet the specific aim?	From which populations or data sources will this information be collected?	What data collection methods will be used to meet the specific aims? How frequently will the data be collected?	What is the sampling method and sample size for each data collection method?
3. How can CRS build on the existing programs and past project experiences to integrate gender into its urban resilience programming? 4. What can CRS do to position ourselves to respond to the unique needs of women, men, boys and girls? 5. What policies or programs exist to overcome barriers (in other words what opportunities exist at the community/country level?)				

Preliminary Plan for Using Findings

The findings from the research will result in a literature review and practical guidance learning brief for integrating gender into urban resilience programming. Both products will help to inform future programming in the CPs and the region, more widely. The consultant will also present the findings and guidance document in a region wide webinar.¹⁸

¹⁸ Some initiatives that effectively mainstream gender into urban programs include: 1) UN-Habitat's Global Network on Safer Cities focuses on prevention of urban violence; 2) Plan International's Safer Cities for Girls seeks to increase safe access to public places for girls, increase their mobility and participation in urban development and governance; 3) SDI Supports women's organizing through savings and solidarity groups affiliated across cities, increasing their political bargaining power; 4) Habitat for Humanity's Women Build International Program supports women's cooperatives, advocates for women's property rights, and funds livelihoods projects for urban women and their families.

