

**CALL FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST  
RE-ADVERTISEMENT**

**10<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2024**

**CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR FORMULATION OF SOP[S]/GUIDELINES FOR DETECTION, PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO GBV/SEA IN ATHLETICS TRAINING CAMPS IN KENYA'S NORTH RIFT REGION.**

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**1.0 About CEDGG**

Centre for Enhancing Democracy and Good Governance (CEDGG) is a grass root Public Benefits Organization that works to empower vulnerable and marginalized citizens to claim their rights in local development and governance processes. CEDGG has been in operation since the year 2001 as a Non-Governmental Organization. Its head office is in Nakuru Town-Nakuru County, in the Republic of Kenya while its programme work covers mainly the Rift Valley region.

**2.0 Introduction**

CEDGG has received funding from the United Nations Population Fund Kenya Office (UNFPA-Kenya) to implement a project titled, "Prevention of and Response to Female Genital Mutilation in Baringo, West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties". The project is anchored on 4 strategic interventions namely: Strengthening Social networks that tackle or advocate for tackling FGM and harmful social norms; Strengthening the delivery of quality SRH and GBV information and services, revitalizing gender sector working groups in addressing GBV, FGM, and Child marriages including in emergencies; and Enhancing Male engagement to end FGM and other harmful social norms and practices. The activities under the project are expected to contribute to the UNFPA -GOK 10th Country Programme outputs on strengthening the capacity of key actors and institutions to address discriminatory gender and social norms; integration of Sexual and reproductive health and rights, prevention and response to gender-based violence into national and county level policies, plans and accountability mechanisms, including into Universal Health Coverage and humanitarian settings and improving the availability of and accessibility of timely evidence to inform population, sexual and reproductive health, humanitarian, gender-based violence and harmful practices.

This is expected to ultimately contribute towards the UNSDCF outcome 1.2 on improving inclusive and equitable social and protection services particularly for all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements.

## **Background**

Athletics training camps have been cited as having one of the highest prevalence rates for SGBV. A report of a survey conducted in October 2020 by the ministerial committee on gender welfare and equity in sports revealed that up to 57% of female athletes suffer abuse in training camps. Of these, 11% experienced some form of sexual abuse. 47% of the respondents stated they chose to suffer in silence while only about 14% reported incidences of abuse but no action was taken. While many factors were cited for this state of affairs, lack of clear guidelines for detection, prevention and response to GBV in the camps is one of the biggest factors. In 2021, UNFPA working with the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet identified this gap and initiated a conversation towards development of the policy guidelines.

In recent years, there has been an upsurge in technology facilitated gender based violence (TFGBV) that manifests in many forms such as sextortion<sup>1</sup>, doxxing<sup>2</sup>, cyberbullying, image based abuse (e.g. sharing intimate photos/videos without consent). Technology-facilitated Gender-based Violence (TF GBV) has detrimental impacts on the health, wellbeing and the lives of survivors, women and girls, their close social networks, and their broader communities. TF GBV is known to negatively affect women's participation in public and political life, including through silencing women's voices as well as through loss of employment, education and economic opportunities. Athletes are among the most vulnerable to this form of violence considering their celebrity status. As a fairly new phenomenon, TFGBV is not well understood and therefore, not much is being done to prevent and or response to it.

It is against this background that, CEDGG intends to work with stakeholders including County Government departments of Gender, Sports, Culture and Youth, National Government State Department of Gender, Athletics Kenya, Coaches, athletes and Managers of Training Camps to develop Policy Guidelines for Detection, Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) in Training Camps.

Towards this end, CEDGG seeks to hire a suitably qualified and competent consultant to lead in the development of the guidelines through a participatory and inclusive process. The consultant shall conduct a one-day residential Workshop for 30 stakeholders to reflect and share ideas on the practical issues the policy guidelines should speak to and suggest policy actions. The consultant would then consolidate the information into a draft policy document that shall be subjected to a one-day non-residential validation Workshop that will involve the same participants. Once validated and technically reviewed, the consultant shall present the final document in a launch event involving a wide range of stakeholders.

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<sup>1</sup> blackmail by threatening to publish sexual information, photos or videos,

<sup>2</sup> publishing private personal information

### **3.0 Rationale**

Many sports in Kenya including athletics are run on a voluntary basis. Sports federations, academies and training camps are in most instances set up and managed by active or retired sports men and women with the desire to support up-coming talents. The aspiration of the young and upcoming talents is to attain celebrity status. This increases their vulnerability in the hands of their coaches and managers of training camps. The situation is exacerbated by emerging technologies that enable direct interactions between upcoming athletes and coaches and or managers of training camps without going through any legal channels that may exist. Whereas there are standards set by global sports organizations that are supposed to be met, there have been no notable local initiatives to domesticate them. Given the rampant cases of SEA/GBV involving athletes, it is urgent and necessary to develop and implement policy guidelines to safeguard against power abuse.

#### **3.0 TORs for the consultant:**

1. Develop and submit a synthesis report detailing literature review on GBV/SEA in athletics camps, previous/ongoing interventions including policies and or laws enacted or being enacted to address the issue; the role of technology and a proposed road-map on how to undertake the assignment;
2. Map relevant stakeholders to be involved in the process of formulation of the SOPs/guidelines for detection, prevention and response to GBV/SEA;
3. Engage the mapped stakeholders in a two -day reflection workshop to collect data to be used in formulation of the SOPs/Guidelines;
4. Draft the SOPs/Guidelines and subject the draft document to a validation and technical review process;
5. Finalize and present the SOPs/Guidelines at a launch event. The final SOPs should clearly demonstrate how Technology Facilitated GBV has been integrated.

#### **3.0. Desired Qualifications**

1. Advanced degree in Gender and development studies, Law, Public Policy or any other relevant academic field,
2. Proven track record undertaking similar or related assignments and has understanding of the GBV/SEA context within Kenya including Technology Facilitated GBV;
3. No criminal record or being accused of committing GBV/SEA or any other violations of human rights
4. For firms, a valid registration certificate, Tax compliance Certificate and company profile will be needed as part of the assessment.

#### **4.0. Application requirements and timelines**

Interested individuals and or firms should submit their detailed bids to **The Procurement Committee, CEDGG, P.O. Box 15801-20100 or through email to: [jobs@cedgg.org](mailto:jobs@cedgg.org)** to be received latest on **28<sup>th</sup> September 2024**. The bids should include a brief response to this call detailing understanding of ToRs and methodology, detailed CV of the lead consultant, copies of PIN certificate and relevant and financial quote for the consultancy. For firms, relevant documents such as registration certificate shall also be required.