

CALL FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST -

5th November 2024

1. **CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AN ADVOCACY PACKAGE FOR INTEGRATION OF SRH-IE AND GBV-IE IN COUNTY DRR PLANS AND CONDUCTING ADVOCACY MEETINGS WITH COUNTY EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BODIES IN TURKANA, MANDERA, GARISSA AND TANA RIVER COUNTIES**

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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 program work covers mainly the rift valley region.

2.0 Introduction

CEDGG is among Implementing partners contributing 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 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.

3.0. Background

In the recent years, Kenya has experienced alternate cycles of droughts and floods that have had devastating effects on her people and their livelihoods. In the 1997-2016 period, the country experienced an average of 57.95 deaths per year and GDP losses of 0.362% per year due to extreme weather events.¹

The 2019-2023 drought was reported as the most severe and longest in 40 years, claiming the lives of people and livestock, while threatening the livelihoods of millions of Kenyans. It caused massive displacement of populations with an estimated 508,104 people displaced by drought across five counties in Kenya by February 2023, and its negative effects were worsened by the preceding COVID-19 pandemic.

¹ Eckstein D., Kunzel, V. & Schafer, L. (2017). Global Climate Risk Index 2018: Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events? Weather-related Loss Events in 2016 and from 1997 to 2016. Bonn: Germanwatch

In February 2023, it was reported that around 4.4 million people (27% of the ASAL population) were facing high levels of Acute Food Insecurity, with about 774,000 people facing emergencies characterised by very high acute malnutrition/excess mortality or having to employ emergency livelihood strategies including sale of assets. 3.6 million people were classified as facing a food security crisis characterised by above-usual malnutrition, or were marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies. Acute malnutrition was also noted across the counties with 942,000 cases of children aged 6-59 months acutely malnourished and 134,000 cases of pregnant or lactating women acutely malnourished in need of treatment.²

The recurrence of extreme rainfall events in Kenya leads to floods and inundation. Major floods periodically afflict the Winam Gulf of Lake Victoria, the Lower Tana basin, and the coastal regions. More recently inundation has been experienced in the Lakes. Nakuru, Naivasha, Baringo and, 94 in Nakuru and Baringo Counties leading to displacement of several hundred households, destruction of infrastructure in schools and health facilities. Serious land and landslides that have claimed lives of several people have also been experienced in several areas across the Country. Floods impact an average of 75,000 Kenyans annually, with increasingly significant numbers being in the informal urban settlements. The estimated costs of floods are about 5.5% of GDP every seven years.³ Between 1990 and 2015, a total of 43 flood disasters happened in Kenya. This is equivalent to an average of 1.65 flood disasters per year. On average, each flood disaster affected 68,000 people.⁴

The NCCAP 2018-2022 progress reports indicated that floods in early 2018 claimed over 183 lives, displaced more than 225,000 people including over 145,000 children, and closed over 700 schools. Forty out of 47 counties were affected. The floods also submerged an estimated 21,700 acres of farmland, destroying crops within the same counties that had been affected by drought, and killed more than 19,000 livestock. The floods were associated with cholera outbreaks in at least five counties, and people experienced upsurges in mosquito-borne diseases, such as malaria and dengue fever. The heavy rainfall of the OND 2019 rainfall season resulted in widespread flooding that led to the displacement of many families, especially near the Kenyan border with Ethiopia.

In 2020, floods adversely impacted more than 800,000 Kenyans in 29 counties; including about 300 people that died and 100,000 people that were displaced.⁵ In 2021, due to heavy seasonal rains in some areas, a total of 55,002 people were displaced by floods in seven counties in Western Kenya, the Rift Valley, and in Nairobi informal settlements by midyear. Flooding was experienced in parts of Garissa, Kitui, and Tana River counties in late November and early December 2021 due to heavy rainfall, affecting 2,500 households.⁶

The 2023 El Niño rains in the country has been characterized by flooding especially in the northern and coastal parts of the country. As of November 20, cumulative rainfall across much of the country is over 150 percent of the 40-year average, with rainfall over 300 percent of the 40-year average in Mandera, driven by prevailing El Niño conditions. Flooding has affected at least 19 of the country's 47 counties, with Mombasa, Mandera, Tana River, Garissa, Isiolo, Samburu, Wajir, and Marsabit the most affected counties. Estimates by humanitarian agencies indicate the widespread flooding has resulted in at least 50 human fatalities and displaced around 136,000 people.⁷

² <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/send/86-2022/6602-lra-national-report-2022>

³ GoK. (2018). NCCAP 2018-2022.

⁴ GoK. (2018). NCCAP 2018-2022, p.13.

⁵ NCCAP Second Progress report

⁶ UNICEF Kenya. (2021). *Year End Humanitarian Situation Report*: 31 December 2021, p.2.

⁷ <https://fewns.net/east-africa/kenya>

Government at both levels have an obligation to formulate and implement policies and plans for prevention and response to disasters. While there exists an elaborate policy and institutional framework for disaster risk reduction in Kenya, it has been observed that certain aspects of disasters are often not adequately planned for. For instance, it will be remembered that the triple threats⁸ facing adolescents in Kenya worsened during COVID 19 and the post-COVID19 period. Some counties experienced severe stock-outs of SRH commodities and essential services were literally unavailable as all attention shifted to curbing the spread of Covid 19. The same scenario plays out during droughts and floods and indeed in all emergency situations. This calls for deliberate action in the part of government to ensure adequate planning for all disaster outcomes.

It is against this background that CEDGG with the support of UNFPA is advocating for integration of sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services in disaster risk reduction plans.

Towards this end, CEDGG seeks to hire a suitably qualified and competent consultant to lead in the development of a tool-kit to guide advocacy initiatives towards the integration. The idea is to produce a booklet that presents an analysis of the nexus between emergencies and Sexual and reproductive health and rights; and gender-based violence to provide plausible justification for integration; identifies best practices and gaps in existing disaster risk reduction policies/plans, outlines key principles to inform SRH&R and GBV services in emergencies and recommends integration measures.

4.0. TORs for the consultant:

1. Develop and submit a synthesis report detailing literature review on the nexus between SRH&R and GBV and emergencies ;
2. Develop an easy to use but comprehensive booklet to guide advocacy for integration of SRH&R and GBV services in County Disaster Risk Reduction Plans;
3. Map relevant stakeholders to be engaged in the process.
4. Engage the mapped stakeholders in a one -day reflection workshop to pre-test and receive feedback to enrich the booklet
5. Incorporate feedback from the engagement workshop and produce a final copy.

5.0. Application requirements and timelines

Interested and qualified individuals and or firms should submit their detailed bids to **The Procurement Committee, CEDGG, P.O. Box 15801-20100** or through email to: bids@cedgg.org to be received latest on **11th November 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.

⁸ Teen pregnancies, HIV and Gender based Violence.