

Consultancy for replicating a Socio-economic baseline survey for Five Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and deploying an associated project grievance mechanism within the Selous-Niassa Corridor, southern Tanzania.

1. Background and Introduction

The Republic of Tanzania is rich in natural resources, including terrestrial and marine landscapes with diverse habitats and species. Despite increasing amounts of land area under protected status (approximately 38%), widespread poverty creates significant challenges in resolving the trade-offs between conservation and basic human survival. Poor natural resource governance, inadequate resources, both financial and human, insufficient information about natural resource base, and lack of conservation business entrepreneurial skills are some of the problems that negatively impact natural resources management and the rural poor that depend on these resources. Alongside this, the historical process of wildlife preservation through a fence-and-fines approach has often alienated local communities and eroded the opportunity for positive engagement in the conservation process.

Since the Forest Act of 2002 and the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009, there have been in Tanzania, Government-led legal provisions for communities to positively engage and benefit in the co-management of NRs, through the establishment of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFs) and wildlife management areas (WMAs). Like VLFs, WMAs are established on village lands through a process that entails first forming a community-based organization (CBO) and developing a land-use plan to be utilized as a tool to ensure local communities derive socioeconomic benefits through the sustainable utilization of NRs.

A priority area for WWF is the Ruvuma landscape which is comprised of one of the most important wilderness areas and among the largest transboundary ecosystems in Africa, covering approximately 154,000 km² linking the UNESCO World heritage site, Selous Game Reserve (20,000km²), Nyerere National Park (30,800km²) in Tanzania and Niassa Game Reserve (42,000km²) in Mozambique. The Selous Game Reserve is buffered by WMAs that provide an important wildlife movement corridor between the two major reserves through the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor. For the landscape to continue providing ecosystem services such as fertile soil, perennial rivers, and wildlife habitat and corridors, the landscape must be managed to ensure its ecological function continues whilst communities receive tangible benefits, resulting in improved well-being and livelihoods.

Through funding from the German development bank (KfW) and SIDA leading the change, WWF Tanzania is implementing a three-year project to promote the sustainable management of NRs across this landscape with a focus on improving southern WMAs: Mbarang'andu, Nalika, Kimbanda, Kisungule, Chingoli, Magingo, and Mungata.

Due to the slow development of creating these WMAs, and limited benefits accruing to the local communities, member villages have started to question the value of their participation in the WMA process. WWF believes the equitable solution must be grounded in the local context and owned and

driven by local communities. The identification of alternative income-generating sources, the promotion of conservation-friendly agricultural practices, and developing wildlife-based enterprises that benefit the community are all practices that will be promoted over the course of the project. Establishing the socioeconomic baseline and monitoring the trend over the project lifetime is crucial to establish the impact of our actions to reduce poverty and improve livelihoods and well-being.

2. Scope and Objectives of the Assignment

The geographic scope of the survey will be two Districts of Tunduru and Namtumbo under Ruvuma Landscape. Two district comprises of five WMAs, Mbarang'andu, Kisungule, and Kimbanda at Namtumbo while Nalika and Chingoli are at Tunduru district. All five WMAs cover 9,500 km² in the Ruvuma Landscape with 31,537 households. The natural resource within the WMAs include wildlife, rivers, forest and cultural heritage sites.

WWF defines poverty as encompassing not only physiological deprivation (non-fulfilment of basic needs, lack of income, ill-health, etc.) but also social deprivation and vulnerability (lack of access and rights to natural resources, discrimination, lack of power, gender inequities, etc). In the context of this consultancy, livelihood is hereby defined as the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. Livelihoods are characterized by dynamic and complex processes and influenced by a wide range of external forces such as social cultural, diseases, economic, political, legal and institutional factors among others

2.1. Overall Objective of the consultancy.

Replicate the socio-economic and wellbeing survey carried out in 2019 in order to capture the baseline socio-economic situation of member villages from each of the five WMAs. Work with WWF ESSF advisor and team to develop and deploy a grievance mechanism within the SNWC project area.

The scope of the survey will fall within the following areas of interest:

1. Collect and examine social indicators (gender, age, education, relationship to the resource, relationship to the project, main household activities, main NR dependent resources and physical ability/disability)
2. The data collected will allow WWF to measure the trends and thus the impact of the SECAD project in target villages:
 - Level of livelihood and well-being in the population of WMA village members
 - Level of nature-based employment, and opportunities.
 - Attitudes to WMA
 - Attitudes towards Selous Game Reserve / Nyerere NP.
- .3. The associated grievance mechanism will allow community members to confidentially and quickly lodge grievances in a accountable manner for the project area.

3. Terms of Reference

WWF Tanzania Country Office now wishes to engage the services of a Consultant with the specific objective to replicate the rapid S/E monitoring protocol as carried out in 2019 to report on the Socio-economic status of WMA member's villages in our target area.

The goal of this consultancy will allow WWF to assess level of progress from previous 2019 similar baseline survey, and track trends and changes over time. It is expected the consultant will lead the team in submitting atleast 1 publication of the results in a peer-reviewed journal.

The assessment will focus on developing a measure of the current socioeconomic level of the community and, within this, the extent and value to which community members benefit from WMAs, based upon income, employment, use, assets, and reliance. Levels of current household income, assets, ongoing livelihood activities, diversity of the population, community strength should be captured. It will also capture the social profile of how empowered communities feel about managing the WMA by considering their knowledge, power, gender, and perception of access and rights to benefit from the WMA.

- Attitudes to WMA NR management and perception of the economic support TAWA / SGR will also be captured.
- Also will capture the current/present microeconomic enterprises among local communities and their perceptions if supported
- Challenge summaries will highlight the difficulties faced by the communities to sustainably manage NRs in terms of poverty levels, skills, employment opportunities, and institutional support associated with each WMA.
- Overall, the study will shape a profile of what the community members belonging to each WMA currently benefit and perceive of it and allow WWF to track changes over the project life.
- Training provided to Districts, WWF, CWMAC and WMA leaders in the S/E and wellbeing toolkit.

3.1. Methodologies

The work will be conducted as a rapid assessment in a sample of the member villages (approx 22 villages; 3 control villages) within 5 WMAs and selected control villages as required per method.

The Consultant will be required to execute the assignment through some /all of these methods:

1. Desktop review of secondary data including but not limited to: WMA reports, related scientific and technical reports, situational analysis, data available from partners;

2. Replciate the 2019 study with the standardized survey of village members involved in each WMA; this may include but not be limited to household surveys, qualitative focus group meetings, and individual semi-structured interviews. Random stratified sampling may be carried out of individuals across gender, age, and different social groups in all WMA member villages in the target area. The methods will be simple and replicable.
3. Data analysis and comparison made with 2019 data, and data analysis will be stratified and analyzed by age/ gender/ WMA / income brackets etc.
4. Quantitative (and qualitative) scientific analyses are carried out following standard scientific practice.
5. Training and implementation of the toolkit using local staekholders (Districts, CWMAC, WWF staff)
6. Data will be stored, analyzed, and delivered in both tabulate and graphical means.
7. 1 x training to be carried out in the data collection protocol for annual monitoring to be carried out by WMA/ WWF.

3.2. Deliverables/Expected Outputs And Reporting.

- I. Following the signing of the contract, an Inception Report to be produced explaining the Consultant's understanding of the TOR, the general approach to the assignment, the methodology to be used (approach, sampling, tools, software, means, coordination) as well as a tentative work plan and financial details.
- II. The Project Executant must approve the Inception Report following presentation before the next steps of the survey can take place (within ten working days).
- III. Refinement of the existing methodology and electronic data capture forms (ODK) as this is the second monitoring mission, to allow monitoring of socioeconomic changes due to improved NR management.
- IV. A narrative report for 2021 data and chapter comparing to 2019 data, with tables, analyzed data, and translated figures will be submitted as the first draft. (15 working days for WWF to provide inputs).
- V. Publishable paper on the socio-economic findings from the project area.
- VI. A succinct final narrative report, with the following sections:
 - table of contents
 - list of tables
 - list of acronyms and abbreviations
 - acknowledgment
 - executive Summary
 - introduction
 - purpose and scope of the survey
 - approach and methodology
 - findings and discussion (Split into the 7 WMAs)

- Key S/E indicators as charts.
- conclusion (drawing on similarities and differences across the WMAs)
- User-friendly visual factsheet for sharing key findings to each WMA (7 factsheets)
- recommendation for next surveys
- references and citations
- appendices

- VII.** 1 x Hard drive containing: i. electronic data-capture software, ii. clearly named cleaned, raw survey data in electronic copy iii. the database iv. Analysis results.
- VIII.** 1 x training for Districts, TAWA, TANAPA, WMAs and WWF staff for using the Toolkit (and participants will help collect the data).
- IX.**
- X.** **Five x Swahili infographic posters of key results for sharing information with WMA communities.**
- XI.** **Grievance mechanism in place across the 40 target villages, using posters, boxes and information signs in government offices.**
- XII.** A 20 min debriefing presentation and 20 min Q/A session were conducted with the project team, relevant WWF staff from Tanzania country offices, partners, stakeholders where survey findings, conclusions, and recommendations are presented and discussed.

3.3. Time Frame

The assignment must be completed within 30 man-days within 10 weeks after commencement

3.4. Team Composition

It is expected to involve both external experts and locally-hired support staff (e.g., Village game scouts) and internal WWF staff/interns in the survey to benefiting from both external eyes and experiences and internal WWF knowledge experience and institutional memory.

The external consultant team should preferably consist of One (1) team leader responsible for conducting and coordinating the survey for ensuring procedures and standards for executing the assignment and producing the synthesis quality report.

3.5. WWF Tanzania accountability

The key responsibilities of WWF in this consultancy are to support its smooth implementation by facilitating processes and logistics and providing information, documentation, and contacts to the Consultant.

3.6. Candidates' Applications

We welcome applications from qualified individuals/institutions/parties who fulfill the following conditions:

- I. Higher University degree MSc and/or Ph.D. in social science, natural resource management, anthropology, socioeconomics or rural development, Monitoring and Evaluation.
- II. Technical expertise, demonstrable evidence of handling large data sets, socioeconomic study design, electronic data capture kits, monitoring and evaluation through samples of similar previous work; experience in developing and using electronic data capture kits (e.g. ODK) for socioeconomic purposes.
- III. At least five years experience in socioeconomic assessments in the context of rural development.

3.7. Application Procedure:

- I. Please send a 1-page application letter outlining your expertise and relevant experience in reference to this consultancy.
- II. A concise 5 - 6 page technical proposal is highlighting the proposed approach, methodologies, brief work schedule, team composition, and timings of the process.
- III. A brief financial proposal clearly specified a time, professional fees, and proposed implementation costs.
- IV. A 2 - 3 page CV of the lead should also be attached, including the team experience and responsibilities.

Interested applicants are requested to submit their electronic copies to procurement department through the email address below. The sealed hardcopy application documents (technical proposal and financial proposal with title of the assignment) should be submitted at:

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