



for a living planet®

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TERMS OF REFERENCE -ToR

CONSULTANCY TO IDENTIFY STAKEHOLDERS CAPACITY ON NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS (NBS) AND REVIEW RELEVANT NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT POLICIES TO ASSESS NBS INCLUSIVITY AND DOCUMENT NBS BEST PRACTICES

1. Introduction and background

Countries are facing a pressing, complex and interlinked set of environmental crises including climate change and biodiversity loss. Around a million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction more than ever before in human history. Recent major reports (e.g., IPCC (2018, 2019), IPBES (2019), WWF Planet Report (2020)) have highlighted the extent and severity of the climate impacts the world faces even if stringent mitigation action is implemented, the possibility of far worse outcomes under higher emissions trajectories. At the same time, global biodiversity is rapidly declining and ecosystem health deteriorating due to human activities. Biodiversity loss is one of the major environmental problems negatively impacting natural resource-adjacent community livelihoods.

The international community is increasingly exploring the use of Nature-based Solutions to maximize the synergies between ecosystem health and human wellbeing, while also offering attractive economic benefits. Both researchers and cases of early adoption have presented evidence of the value and multiple benefits of NbS. NbS are designed to address major societal challenges, such as food security, climate change, water security, human health, disaster risk, social and economic development. The concept is grounded in the knowledge that healthy natural and managed ecosystems produce a diverse range of services on which human well-being depends.

Tanzania is very rich in biodiversity and traditional knowledge which, if harnessed sustainably, could drive and enhance innovation to contribute to sustainable development and the reversal of the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss using nature-based solutions (NbS). Due to their strong dependency on nature and its contributions for subsistence, livelihoods and health, communities are at risk of being disproportionately affected. The protection of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources needs to gain momentum and take a more central position in the development agenda, policies from local to global level.

Despite the growing international interest, recent investigations into the use of NbS have found that their uptake remains limited. While many examples of individual NbS projects exist across countries, they usually disconnected and applied at a relatively small scale. Also the use of NbS has not been mainstreamed into the set of solutions and options that are currently considered by the government, local authorities or the private sector in different policy areas. Therefore, a study to assess stakeholder's capacity including Local Communities (LCs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), CBOs and International NGOs to understand how NbS can be fostered, replicated and scaled up is importance. CSOs and CBOs are capable of offering useful and timely advice and support on biodiversity conservation to both governments, local communities and private sector decision-makers. They can bring global experience and good practices to local contexts,



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transferring skills and knowledge to government agencies and the private sector, leading to better policy and business practices. They can also catalyze innovation, testing new approaches and responding to emerging challenges and opportunities and ensuring that NbS initiatives are beneficial to local people. Despite the potential and capability of CSOs, CBOs, INGOs to play an effective role in addressing climate change mitigations and biodiversity conservation through facilitating local communities' adoption of NbS still their capacity to understand, natured, replicate and scale-up NbS is disputed.

Recent studies have identified potential barriers in the enabling environment that can prevent NbS from being considered on equal footing with grey options and allow NbS to be more systematically considered in decision making by the government, local authorities or the private sector. Noting this, the assessment of NbS inclusivity in Natural Resources Management policies in Tanzania is of interest.

The World-Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Tanzania Office is implementing the Voices for Diversity (VfD) project aiming at safeguarding ecosystems for Nature and People. The Voices for Diversity project intends to raise voices for biodiversity in the wake of changing climatic conditions including vast economic and social development throughout the world. It is based on this background that WWF is seeking to recruit a consultant or a team of consultants to identify and assess stakeholder's capacity on NbS issues in the WWF Ruvuma Landscape (RL) and review relevant natural resources management policies to assess NbS inclusivity and document NbS best practices in Tanzania.

2. The problem

The major problem the programme will address is the acute loss and degradation of biodiversity and the effects on local communities. Nature Based Solutions provide opportunity to conserve and restore biodiversity by applying innovations using functioning ecological systems. There is a need for NRM policies mainstream NbS for climate resilient people and nature. Despite their importance, there is scanty information on NbS inclusion and promotion in NRM policies in Tanzania. On the other hand, despite the importance of the NbS in the conservation of biodiversity, communities, CSOs and INGOs are less informed of NbS potentials, inclusion and best practices in NRM policies. The program will create awareness on NbS issues, increase community adoption of NbS to tackle the acute loss and degradation of biodiversity and climate change effects. This study therefore aims to collate and synthesize information on NbS and best practices in Tanzania and propose how best NbS can inform NRM decisions and benefit local communities.

3. Justification

The VfD is a policy and advocacy programme which puts, participation, voices and inclusion at the centre of its implementation. The VfD will conduct policy advocacy initiatives at national, regional, and global levels to include Inclusive Conservation (ICs) and rights-based principles in NbS design and implementation which is number 8 in the IUCN's criteria for NbS. Furthermore, while there are efforts to promote the agenda of NbS in the post-2020 CBD framework, which WWF welcomes and will support through policy and advocacy, there is a need to ensure that NbS is not perceived as, or packaged as a silver



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bullet which precludes other necessary climate and development interventions. Its success depends on the realization of IPLCs rights both in the design and implementation of the CBD framework, according to the criteria of IUCN. The VfD will particularly advocate that NbS approaches are defined, designed, and implemented with full engagement and consent of IPLCs (FPIC)

4. The objective of the assignment

The main objective of the assignment is to identify stakeholder's capacity on NbS issues and review relevant natural resources management policies to assess NbS inclusivity and document NbS best practices. Specific objectives include:

- To identify the capacity of Local Communities (LC), CSOs, CBOs and INGOs in the Ruvuma Landscape on understanding and using NbS to offset biodiversity loss and mitigate climate change.
- Review key policies and strategies in Tanzania that are closely linked to conservation activities such as Forest Policy (1998) and Forest Act of 2002, Wildlife Policy 1998, National Fisheries policy 2015, Village and National Land use Policy (1997) and Land use Act (1999), the National Environmental Policy (1997), Energy Policy (2003), Agriculture Policy, Water Policy, Livestock Policy, Bioenergy Policy and Guideline (2009), and National Water Policy (2002) and strategies such as NAPA, Climate Change Strategy for Tanzania, and REDD+ Readiness, to mention a few, to assess NbS inclusivity and analyze its potentials for promoting NbS in Tanzania.
- Document NbS best practices in the management of natural resources with a focus on key sectors ministries and develop a market-driven model to harness NbS uptake in Tanzania especially in the WWF Ruvuma landscape.
- Organise and facilitate one day workshop to share findings of the results with VfD stakeholders



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5. Methodology

The consultant is expected to employ acceptable qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis tools. Data should lead to the understanding of communities, CSOs, and CBOs, INGOs operating in the Ruvuma Landscape on NbS issues, and relevant NRM policies supporting the NbS approach. The methodology should be able to capture NbS best practices in the management of natural resources with the focus on key sectors ministries operating in the RL. The methodology is expected to include but not limited to:

- Document/ Literature reviews
- Fieldwork: The consultant is expected to undertake a suitable field trip in the Ruvuma Landscape to collect information and discussion with Local communities, CSOs, CBOs and INGOs to identify their capacity on NbS issues.
- Collect and document NbS best practices in the management of natural resources with a focus on key NRM sectors and develop a market-driven model to harness NbS uptake in Tanzania.

6. SCOPE OF CAPACITY LEVEL ASSESSMENT

The assessment will be conducted to a total of 30 identified stakeholders (LCs, CSOs, CBOs NGOs and key sector Ministries (Forest, Wildlife, Fisheries, Agriculture, Water, Livestock and Energy) working in the Ruvuma Landscape, identify their capacity on NbS issues. The outcome of this assignment will inform the VfD capacity building team on the capacity of the VfD stakeholders on NbS by identifying their gaps and train them to strengthen their capacity on NbS issues and encourage more uptake and scaling up of the NbS initiatives.

7. DELIVERABLES OR KEY OUTPUTS

Upon signing the contract, the consultant is expected to deliver the following: -

- **Inception Report:** It should be produced explaining the Consultant's understanding of the TOR, the general approach to the assignment, the methodology to be used (approach, teams, personnel, coordination and adaptation to COVID-19 pandemic) as well as a tentative work plan and financial details. The Inception Report must be approved by the WWF-TCO following a presentation by the consultant before the next steps of contract and agreement signing.
- **Draft assessment report document:** detailing the main findings and recommendations for the stakeholder's engagement in the project.
- **Final report Document and Submission:** The report will be reviewed electronically by WWF-TCO before final submission.
- **A policy brief** showing relevant policies on NbS inclusivity to be used during the implementation of the VfD project to advocate NbS approaches for the conservation of natural resources.
- **A market-driven model** to harness NbS uptake in Tanzania. Report on a one-day workshop to share findings on NbS.

8. Expected Work plan, Working days and Time frame



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The assignment must be completed within 45 days after signing the contract and commencement.

9. **Payment terms/schedule**

The rate per day will be subject to the consultant's qualifications and experience. The costs for travelling, accommodation and per Diem will be covered by WWF when the consultant delivers the work. The payment will be paid in two instalments as follows: 1st Installment 40% paid after presentation and approval of the Inception/Work plan; 2nd Installment 60% paid upon submission of the final report.

10. **Qualifications and application procedure:**

- Higher University degree MSc and/or PhD in social science, natural resource management, anthropology, socioeconomics or rural development, Monitoring and Evaluation.
 - Please send a 1-page application letter outlining your expertise and relevant experience about this consultancy and a 2 - 3 pages CV of the Lead Consultant should also be attached.
 - A concise –maximum of 5-10 pages technical proposal, highlighting the proposed approach, methodologies, brief work schedule, team composition and timings of the process.
 - A brief financial proposal, clearly specifying the time, professional fees and proposed implementation costs & evidence of similar related assignment performed for the past 5 years
- WWF will provide the document for the literature review; these will include but not limited to;

1. Project document
2. The initial list of stakeholders and location

The consultant must collect relevant literature and reference materials for this assignment.

11.0 Evaluation of the tenders will be done based on WWF procurement guidelines

12.0 WWF Tanzania is not bound to accept any lowest or highest proposal submitted

13.0 All applications should reach us by or before **10:00 am Friday, 30th April 2021** Tanzania local time

14.0 Only successful applicant shall be contacted.