

Call for Consultant Proposals

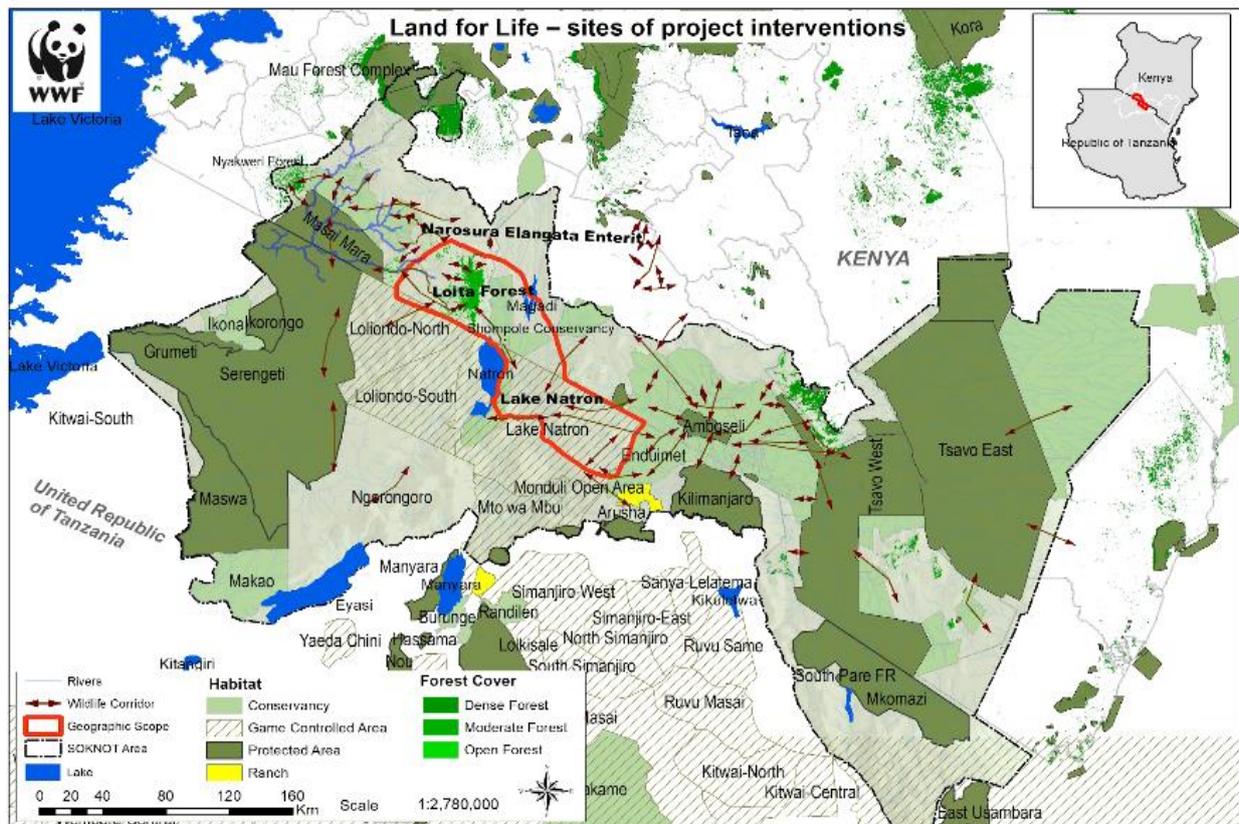
Community Consultation Exercise: Southern Kenya, Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) Transboundary Conservation Programme

December 2019

O. Context

WWF-Kenya and WWF-Tanzania Country Offices are in the early stages of co-creating an ambitious transboundary conservation programme along the Southern Kenya-Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) landscape which spans 134,000 km². The programme which will be undertaken in an integrated landscape approach; seeks to contribute to the two Government's efforts to implement their respective wildlife corridor and dispersal area strategies while ensuring that the livelihoods and well-being of people living within those wildlife areas are enhanced. The SOKNOT transboundary conservation area broadly covers the following three ecosystems: Mara-Serengeti; Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro and Tsavo-Mkomazi and the areas that connect them. The vision is currently defined as “By 2030, the SOKNOT transboundary landscape forms a connected network of protected areas, including core wildlife dispersal areas and functional corridors; with the resultant ecosystem services underpinning community livelihoods and sustainable development in Kenya and Tanzania”.

The development of the SOKNOT programme is taking a phased geographic approach, with the specific geographic focus of this consultancy highlighted in red on the map below:



This area includes Narosura-Elangata Enterit group ranches and Shompole Conservancy (4,551 km²) in Kenya, and Lake Natron Wildlife Management Area (WMA) (3,872 km²) in Tanzania. The programme aims to secure ecosystem services provided by natural resources & diversify the livelihoods of local communities, increasing

long-term environmental & community resilience. Participatory design & collaborative community-based implementation with local communities will help ensure ownership, equity, effectiveness & long-term benefits.

This consultancy opportunity is to design and lead a stakeholder consultation (and consent) process with local communities who live in, and around, the area marked in red and/or who use the resources in this area.

1. Introduction

Although a rich governance & land-use study has been completed and several consultation workshops held in the area towards the development of an early concept note, local communities have not yet been sufficiently consulted. Engagement has begun with a focus on government authorities and relevant NGOs operating in the region to ensure their support and to prepare for partnerships. WWF as an organisation, recognises the need for in-depth and ongoing engagement with local communities, especially those that may be most affected by programmes, such as holders of legal or customary rights over the land and the resources in priority areas of the programme. This includes the participatory planning, implementation and monitoring of activities and impacts, processes based on free, prior and informed consent on goals, strategies and interventions, the establishment of feedback and complaints mechanisms and a comprehensive documentation of these steps. WWF has recently strengthened its social safeguards practices by introducing its Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework.

2. Purpose and Outputs

The overall purpose of the consultancy is to design and lead a stakeholder and rights-holder consultation process in and around the designated SOKNOT priority area outlined, in both Kenya and Tanzania, and that will maximise the opportunities for diverse members of local communities (e.g. indigenous groups, traditional leaders, livestock and crop farmers, small and medium entrepreneurs, women, youth, residents and immigrants of different ethnic groups) to participate in programme development and future implementation with the aim of identifying potential environmental and social safeguard risks, respecting rights to consultation and consent and securing ownership and support of local people and to follow a rights-based approach with them and their trusted and accepted representatives.

It is expected that in working to this purpose: (i) potential negative environmental and social impacts and appropriate mitigation measures can be identified and (ii) that staff or partners of WWF Kenya and Tanzania will be equipped to lead similar corresponding consultation processes themselves in the future.

The objectives and expected outputs are as follows, and divided into two phases:

PHASE 1: Stakeholder mapping and development of a stakeholder engagement plan

To plan for a sequence of community consultation exercises in the designated area in close coordination with the WWF SOKNOT Coordinator Rolf-Dieter Sprung, WWF teams and their partners in each country and with the main WWF partner offices (WWF-UK and WWF-Germany) - including participation of and learning from community groups in this process:

- Undertake socio-economic context analysis (culture, history, governance structures, sub groups, gender dynamics, power relations)
- Identification of other NGOs operating in the area and how they are engaging with/ or plan to engage with communities in this landscape
- Broad identification of potentially affected communities and those who hold legal or customary rights to the lands and/or resources

- Participatory mapping and selection of priority community areas and community groups within those areas:
 - Identification of all community stakeholders with an interest in these lands and resources, incl. potential proponents and opponents of the programme, including vulnerable groups
 - Description of (traditional) processes in decision-making on land and resource issues, key decision makers, traditional leaders and other representative structures, already existing or to be developed, that can serve as communication links between programme staff and local communities to facilitate continuous feedback during all stages of programme implementation. This should include identification of appropriate ways to support the inclusion of vulnerable groups
 - Identification of different uses and values attached to the land and resources by different groups of people
 - Identification and description of known conflicts already existing or negative impacts from other projects or government programmes in the past
- Development of an engagement plan (who to engage in this consultation process, their attitudes, their ability to engage (time, capacity, power etc) and thus how to engage)
- Agreement with WWF and the communities on protocols and tools to be used in future consultations

PHASE 2: Training of WWF staff and undertake community consultations on programme development

A. To lead the community consultation exercises:

- Plan a facilitation process for each type of meeting according to the stakeholder engagement plan: train teams in tools, techniques, approaches to be used; establish a timetable (who, how, where, when). Select and train WWF, community and other partner colleagues as support teams: training in, for example, principles of community consultation, customary rights and tools that will be used
- Undertake a broad range of community consultations, views, concerns, responses and agreements documented, alternatives discussed; with the aim to come to a place of agreement, especially with natural resource users, over the programme plans; such as identification and agreement:
 - on whether a programme should go ahead, and if so:
 - on the programmatic “targets” (conservation, environment, social, economic)
 - of what ‘success’ will look like (the ultimate vision) and underlying results/conditions
 - of what approaches/interventions will be most appropriate, what impacts the intervention might have and what mitigating actions might be necessary
 - benefit-sharing arrangements
 - feedback and grievance mechanisms
 - of the role and responsibilities of the community, civil society, WWF, the State and other organisations
- Adapted plans proposed and discussed with communities
- Agreement with communities on how they will participate and be involved in further stages of programme development (such as development of monitoring and evaluation plans)
- Such that WWF teams are increasingly enabled to lead the consultations themselves

B. Establish documentation protocols through testing and refining, resulting in:

- Auditable information about consultations (who, why, where, views, final conclusions, adapted planning goals, objectives and strategies for the SOKNOT programme)
- An outline of plans for this part of the SOKNOT programme that have demonstrably been co-developed with and have the approval of the affected communities
- Protocols, tools and methods are clearly documented so that WWF and colleagues can repeat this process in the future

3. Deliverables

PHASE 1:

1. An inception report detailing the consultant's approach, detailed plan and timetable for stakeholder mapping; to be submitted and agreed with by the WWF SOKNOT Coordinator
2. Documented socio-economic context analysis
3. Comprehensive report on community consultations carried out, contents according to and as listed under Purpose and Outputs /Phase 1 above
4. Stakeholder /natural resource user analysis and stakeholder engagement plan
5. Description of protocols and tools to be applied in future consultations
6. Model templates/formats to ensure standardized documentation

PHASE 2:

1. Development of a training programme on community consultations and participatory methods for WWF staff and partners (with timetable)
2. Training programme run, selection of teams for the community consultation processes
3. Community consultation process led and overseen, with continual improvement and learning document
4. Comprehensive report on the results of community consultations, highlighting risks, issues and opportunities, in accordance with WWF's environmental and social safeguards framework and making clear recommendations on mitigating these
5. Co-developed and co-owned programme plan for the defined geographic area
6. Documented recommendations on future community consultations

4. Approach and Timeframe

The work is coordinated and guided by the SOKNOT Coordinator Rolf-Dieter Sprung on behalf of the wider programme team, and who will establish a small steering group to provide a sounding board for the consultant(s) and to review the deliverables produced.

Phase 1 is to be contracted initially, with a view to extend the contract to Phase 2 subject to the successful completion of Phase 1 deliverables.

The Consultancy is expected to start as early as possible in 2020, with Phase 1 complete within one month and Phase 2 aiming to be completed by end April 2020.

5. Skills Required

- Experience of undertaking similar work (community consultation processes, programme development and training/capacity building)
- Good understanding of regional socio-economic and environmental issues
- Previous experience of landscape (ideally transboundary) planning approaches
- Good written English, fluency in Swahili highly desirable
- Understanding of, and agreement with, WWF's conservation mission
- Understanding of project and programme management cycle is desirable, e.g. WWF's PPMS or Open Standards programme management approaches and terminology

6. Responding to this Call

Interested consultants are asked to submit the following to Katherine Elliott - Regional Manager Africa at WWF-UK - via email KSElliott@wwf.org.uk by 9am GMT on 16th December 2019:

- An outline (in less than 2 pages) of your approach to this consultancy and methodology including the timeline; being clear about how many days may be needed for each Phase and main activities
- Evidence of previous experience (e.g. a report that can be shared, your testimonial with a reference)
- 1 page (maximum) explaining how you/your team match the skills required
- Summarised and relevant CVs for the lead consultant and team (2 page each maximum)
- Budget, including daily rate and other expenses broken down by Phase, in USD, and your expectations of WWF's part in the logistical aspects of this work. It is understood that the Phase 2 budget will be indicative at this stage