



Issue Date: March 13, 2023
Due Date for Questions: March 17, 2023, 9 AM (Harare time)
Due Date for Proposals: April 14, 2023, 5 PM (Harare time)

Reference: USAID Zimbabwe Resilience ANCHORS Task Order No. 72061320F00003 under STARR II IDIQ No. 7200AA18D00022

Subject: Request for Proposal No. ZRA-2023-001 – Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation

The USAID Zimbabwe Resilience through Accelerating New Community-based Holistic Outcomes for Resource Sustainability (ANCHORS) Activity, implemented by ECODIT LLC, is seeking proposals from eligible Offerors for professional services as described in the Scope of Work herein. ECODIT anticipates awarding up to four (4) subcontracts via this solicitation. ECODIT reserves the right to award more or fewer awards than anticipated.

Technical and contractual questions concerning this solicitation should be submitted to akhachatryan@ecodit.com, copying achatting@ecodit.com and ra-procurement@ecodit.com, by March 17, 2023, 9 AM Harare time. Responses to all received questions will be shared with all Offerors. All communications must include the solicitation title, **RFP No. ZRA-2023-001**, in the subject line, as well as the Offeror's organization name.

No communication is permitted except by the instructions above. Contacting Resilience ANCHORS or ECODIT personnel (either directly by the Offeror or indirectly through a lobbyist or other person acting on the Offeror's behalf) in an attempt to influence this procurement: (1) may result in an Offeror being deemed a non-responsive Offeror, and (2) may result in the Offeror not being awarded a contract.

This solicitation in no way obligates ECODIT to award a contract nor does it commit ECODIT to pay any cost incurred in the preparation and submission of a proposal. ECODIT bears no responsibility for data errors resulting from transmission or conversion processes.

All proposals must be valid for a minimum of 90 calendar days.

ECODIT appreciates your responsiveness and looks forward to a mutually beneficial business relationship.

Sincerely,

Jeremy Swanson
Acting Chief of Party, USAID Resilience ANCHORS

ECODIT LLC

BACKGROUND

Zimbabwe provides refuge for significant levels of biodiversity, with approximately 270 mammal species and 600 bird species. Zimbabwe has also reserved nearly 30% of its lands under protected status, including eleven national parks and an array of conservancies and sites under the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE). The southern African nation is also home to the second highest population of African elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) across the continent.

Despite Zimbabwe's potential to grow its wildlife economy, human-wildlife conflict (HWC) remains a serious threat to both Zimbabwean communities and wildlife populations alike. According to the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZimParks), total reports of people being injured or killed by wildlife increased by 158%, from 619 in 2016 to 1,598 in 2021, with deaths more than doubling from 33 to 72 over that same period¹. As HWC incidents in Zimbabwe are often underreported, such increases are likely much higher. Loss of crops and livestock due to wildlife raids reduce communities' food security and regularly lead to retaliatory killings of wildlife.

Drivers behind these trends often include habitat loss due to increasing human populations and encroachment on wildlife corridors and protected areas. As stated in another USAID/Resilience ANCHORS-commissioned assessment, "The main cause of human-wildlife conflict in Zimbabwe is the competition between growing human populations and wildlife for the same declining living spaces and resources. The transformation of forests, savannah and other ecosystems into agrarian areas or urban agglomerates, as a consequence of the increasing demand for land, food production, energy and raw materials, has led to a dramatic decrease in wildlife habitats."²

HWC has been well documented in Zimbabwe, including in landscapes supported by USAID/Resilience ANCHORS, such as the Savé Valley Conservancy (SVC)³, Gonarezhou National Park (GNP)⁴, and Mid-Zambezi Valley (MZV). Increases in HWC in the country have also fallen under the spotlight of the local and international media.⁵ In September 2022, USAID/Resilience ANCHORS also hosted a seminal HWC conference, coalescing around a national assessment it sponsored entitled, "The State of Human-Wildlife Conflict in Zimbabwe: Moving from Conflict to Coexistence." Mitigating HWC has long been central to community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) and increasingly proven as a means to strengthen resilience among communities that live beside protected areas and their willingness to coexist with and even support the conservation of wildlife. The national study revealed that many communities besides protected areas still have overall positive views of wildlife.

ECODIT now seeks qualified Zimbabwean service providers to directly implement strategies to prevent and mitigate HWC among targeted communities and landscapes outlined in the scope of work (SOW) herein. This service will be provided under the USAID Zimbabwe Resilience ANCHORS Activity. Offerors first and foremost should demonstrate how their proposed interventions will immediately mitigate wild animals, such as African elephants and lions (*Panthera leo*) among other species, from raiding farms and attacking livestock. ECODIT envisions making multiple awards given the diverse landscapes and technical scopes. In their proposals, Offerors must highlight (1) specific type(s) of HWC targeted through mitigation (i.e., livestock depredation, crop loss) along with focus species; (2) district(s) and wards selected for implementation; and (3) landscape-specific strategies.

¹ USAID/Resilience ANCHORS. "The State of Human-Wildlife Conflict in Zimbabwe." October 2022.

² USAID/Resilience ANCHORS. "Recent Human-wildlife conflict trends in Zimbabwe: 2016-2021." October 2021.

³ G. Matseketsa, et al. "An assessment of human-wildlife conflicts in local communities bordering the western part of Savé Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe." *Global Ecology and Conservation* 20 (2019).

⁴ USAID/Resilience ANCHORS. "Study on human-wildlife conflict in communities living adjacent to Gonarezhou National Park." February 2022.

⁵ C. Manika. "Two approaches to human wildlife conflict in Zimbabwe." *The Independent*. January 12, 2023.

ABOUT USAID ZIMBABWE RESILIENCE ANCHORS

On July 20, 2020, USAID awarded Task Order number 72061320F00003 under the STARR II IDIQ to ECODIT LLC to implement the Resilience through 'Accelerating New Community-based Holistic Outcomes for Resource Sustainability (Resilience ANCHORS) Activity. The overarching purpose of the Resilience ANCHORS Activity is to increase the capacity of communities to sustainably protect and manage community-based natural resources and the wildlife economy (based on the conviction that nature is an economic asset) in anticipation of future shocks and stresses. The activity has three main objectives:

1. Improve economic benefits from strengthened community-level governance and oversight of conservation enterprises;
2. Increase sustainable access to supplies of water of sufficient quantity and quality to meet human, economic, and ecosystem needs; and
3. Strengthen locally-led development and private sector engagement.

As one means to achieve both objectives one and three, Resilience ANCHORS identified HWC mitigation as a critically needed intervention and has already supported the development of three reports and one conference on HWC. All of these documents have been included along with this request for proposals.

SCOPE OF WORK

I. PURPOSE

The anticipated subcontract(s) will support the direct implementation of HWC mitigation strategies for specific landscapes, districts, and wards alongside capacity building of communities to protect farms, crops, humans, and livestock from raiding wildlife. Through these interventions, Offerors will aim to reduce incidents of HWC, to increase community resilience and abilities to mitigate HWC themselves, and to better safeguard wildlife and communities alike. While the primary target wildlife species are African elephants and lions, multiple secondary species, such as Cape buffalo (*Syncerus caffer caffer*) and spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), will also fall within the Offeror's scope, depending on the specific landscape and HWC dynamics, and can be proposed by the Offeror. Offerors should demonstrate past success in either crop or livestock protection from wildlife, or both. Offerors should also propose monitoring and evaluation activities to coincide with field interventions to ensure data-driven adaptive management and outcomes.

II. GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Offerors should outline specific proposed strategies for either crop or livestock protection (or both) for one or more of the following landscapes and districts and wards therein.

<u>Landscape</u>	<u>District (Wards)</u>
Savé Valley Conservancy	Chiredzi (1, 23); Bikita (24, 25, 26)
Gonarezhou National Park	Chipinge (29, 30)
Mid-Zambezi Valley	Kariba / Nyaminyami (3, 7, 8, 9, 10); Binga (8, 9); Hwange (15, 17)

If Offerors propose to implement in more than one landscape, they should suggest how strategies can be tailored for each specific site and community. Demonstrated past experience in HWC mitigation for the specific districts and wards is preferred. Offerors should further highlight sustainability plans and how both they and communities can continue to mitigate HWC after the period of performance for these subcontracts.

III. OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The Offeror will aim to reduce and mitigate human-wildlife conflict and thus increase the resilience of communities through HWC management, direct interventions, and local capacity building. The Offeror's Technical Approach should outline the implementation process, expected results, proposed activities, activity schedule, resource requirements, roles and responsibilities, and monitoring, reporting, review, and sustainability procedures. The Offeror should clearly identify which technical scope(s) they plan to implement for each given district and landscape. Early in the proposal, identify either A. Farm and Crop Protection, B. Livestock Protection, or both. Additional forms of HWC mitigation can also be included and considered. Subsequent technical sections outlining specific strategies and interventions should also be organized as such, if the Offeror has the capacity and intends to implement both in a given landscape and district. Offerors should also list primary and secondary wildlife species that will be better protected through HWC mitigation interventions.

If the Offeror aims to implement under multiple landscapes and districts, the Technical Approach should be organized by landscape and district, and the Offeror should highlight ways in which subsequent intervention strategies might differ between landscapes. Please include an overview of a community and stakeholder engagement plan, which is even more critical if the Offeror has not implemented in a proposed landscape and district previously and does not yet have a direct relationship with the communities as well as local authorities from the district, ZimParks, and others involved in HWC mitigation. Community engagement should also thoroughly cover how partnerships with community conservancies (e.g., Nyangambe Community Conservancy, the proposed Devure Community Conservancy, Jamanda Community Conservancy) will be strengthened and central to interventions. Finally, Offerors should also include a Sustainability Plan covering how they intend to ensure the success of HWC mitigation and community capacity building beyond the award period of performance.

ECODIT encourages Offerors to only propose what is feasible and within their capacity to implement while also needing to meet the rigorous monitoring and reporting demands of a USAID subcontract. Given the diversity of landscapes and districts selected, ECODIT envisions making up to four awards, while leaving the option for less or more depending on the submissions and other factors.

Illustrative Activities by Objective and Technical Scope

Proposal Guidelines for Farm and Crop Protection:

- A. Increase the resilience of communities, governance and management over HWC, and conservation of elephants and other species through the direct protection of farms and crops.**
 - 1. Improve economic benefits from strengthened community-level governance and oversight of conservation enterprises.**
 - In partnership with local community-based organizations (CBO) and stakeholders, train and support communities to build resilience to the impacts of human-wildlife conflict.
 - From the list provided, identify which specific landscape, district, and wards for implementation.
 - Also include secondary species that will be deterred from crop raiding due to the interventions.

Activities could include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Organic elephant repellents, such as those involving chilis and related irritants

- Bio-fences or trenches around farms, including chili and beehive fences and others
- Noise deterrents that have a lasting effect on mitigating elephants from crop raiding
- Additional post-harvest food and storage protection for granaries, homesteads, etc.
- Early warning systems, including night guarding and patrols, geofences, motion-triggered sensors
- Governance and management support through local HWC task force and strategy development
- Community and youth environmental education programs that focus on human-wildlife coexistence

Activities should not include any of the following.

- Lethal strategies for problem animals
- Electric and related fencing
- Compensation programs for crop loss

While the three abovementioned strategies are used as a means to mitigate HWC, they fall beyond the technical scope and mandate of this program.

2. Strengthen locally-led development and private sector engagement.

The Offeror must also outline how they will strengthen the capacities of communities and local stakeholders, such as civil society organizations or wildlife scouts, and how they will closely collaborate with district authorities, ZimParks, if applicable, and others involved in HWC mitigation. The Offeror should propose how local community-based organizations (CBO), community leadership, and community members can provide cost share for activities relevant to the given intervention and strategy. This can include in-kind labor, but should also explore how communities could financially contribute to interventions directly. Additional in-kind contributions to support HWC mitigation from other donors and the Offerors themselves can also be highlighted and will be considered but are not required. Finally, ECODIT encourages the Offeror to incorporate private sector support and elements into their proposed strategies and interventions and highlight them in the proposal.

Proposal Guidelines for Livestock and Cattle Corral Protection:

B. Increase the resilience of communities, governance and management over HWC, and conservation of lions and other species through the direct protection of livestock and corrals.

- In partnership with local community-based organizations (CBO) and stakeholders, train and support communities to build resilience to the impacts of human-wildlife conflict.
- From the list provided, identify which specific landscape, district, and wards for implementation.
- Also include secondary species that will be deterred from livestock protection interventions.

1. Improve economic benefits from strengthened community-level governance and oversight of conservation enterprises.

Activities could include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Improved livestock grazing and corralling strategies
- Mobile bomas / cattle corrals at pasture
- Reinforced, improved, and modern homestead corrals
- Visual deterrents such as lion lights

- Noise deterrents such as speakers playing loud sounds proven to chase off predators
- Early warning systems, including night guarding and patrols, geofences, motion-triggered sensors
- Governance and management support through local HWC task force and strategy development
- Community and youth environmental education programs that focus on human-wildlife coexistence

Activities should not include any of the following.

- Lethal strategies for problem animals
- Electric and related fencing
- Compensation programs for crop loss

While the three abovementioned strategies are used as a means to mitigate HWC, they fall beyond the technical scope and mandate of this program.

2. Strengthen locally-led development and private sector engagement.

The Offeror must also outline how they will strengthen the capacities of communities and local stakeholders, such as civil society organizations or wildlife scouts, community conservancies, and how they will closely collaborate with district authorities, ZimParks, if applicable, and others involved in HWC mitigation. The Offeror should also propose a direct community cost share relevant to the given intervention and strategy. This can include in-kind labor but also should explore how communities can financially contribute to interventions. Finally, ECODIT encourages the Offeror to incorporate private sector support and elements into their proposed strategies and interventions and highlight them in the proposal.

IV. SCHEDULE OF DELIVERABLES

Offerors should propose a schedule of deliverables for proposed activities and results.

ECODIT will work requested Offerors on a specific schedule of deliverables, timetable, and also indicator targets. ECODIT will also reserve the right to work with all selected Offerors to develop a HWC toolkit.

The Scope of Work from this RFP will form part of the selected offerors contractual agreement with the Resilience ANCHORS project. The contract between the selected offeror and Resilience ANCHORS will provide further detail on data ownership and intellectual property rights.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

In order to be eligible for award, the Offeror must:

1. Be a local Zimbabwean organization and provide proof of registration;
2. Show demonstrated experience in supporting conservation agriculture implementation, building and empowerment of smallholder farmers, climate change adaptation, and fodder production.
3. Have geographic expertise in Zimbabwe; experience in the Southeast Lowveld or Mid-Zambezi River Valley is highly desirable;
4. Have a valid **Unique Entity ID** number prior to award. (Please note that as of April 4, 2022, the U.S. government replaced the DUNS Number with the Unique Entity ID). This can be obtained here: <https://sam.gov/content/duns-uei>;

https://www.fsd.gov/sys_attachment.do?sys_id=cbb13386db51295094439f95f39619fb; and

5. Have the ability to adhere to applicable regulations and contract terms and conditions.
6. Possess excellent spoken and written command of English and local languages.

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

I. CONTENT AND FORMAT OF TECHNICAL PROPOSAL SUBMISSION

The Technical Proposal must be in English. It must be single-spaced on 8.5" x 11" pages, written in no smaller than 11-point font, and in Times New Roman or a similar typeset. All pages shall be consecutively numbered. The Proposal shall have margins of not less than one inch on all sides and shall be formatted in the portrait style for all text portions. The page limit for each section is indicated in parentheses () after each section title below.

The Technical Proposal shall include the following sections:

1. Cover Letter (up to 1 page)
 - This section should give an overview of the bidding organization, and their relevant experience with the activities outlined in the above Scope of Work.
2. Technical Approach (up to 6 pages)
 - Proposed expected results, activities, and timeline that align with the objectives laid out in this RFP
 - Offerors may submit their own activity-level theory of change if they so choose but it is not required.
3. Management and Staffing Plan (up to 2 pages)
 - Overall management approach that reflects the necessary resources to execute the SOW
 - Offerors must propose a draft Staffing Plan with a description of the Offeror's personnel resources and associated lines of responsibility (organization chart)
4. CVs of proposed technical experts (CVs attached as an annex)
 - Offerors should provide no more than three (3) CVs of proposed technical experts
5. Corporate Capability and Past Performance/ References (attached as an annex)
 - Applicant shall provide at least three examples of prior experience implementing projects of similar scope and size, if applicable.
 - Contact information must be included for the clients for which such work was completed. This information must include at a minimum:
 - Name of point of contact who can speak to the Offeror's performance
 - Name and address of the organization for which the work was performed, and
 - Email and phone number of the point of contact.
 - The Offeror shall use the Past Performance Template included in Annex 1 to list information on up to five relevant projects implemented previously. ECODIT reserves the right to check additional references not provided by the Offeror

II. COST/BUSINESS PROPOSAL FORMAT

The cost proposal must include all costs necessary to implement the strategy and activities described in the Offeror's technical proposal. Offerors must set forth full, accurate and complete information. Offerors must provide information sufficient to determine the reasonableness of proposed costs.

The cost proposal consists of the following four (4) parts:

1. Proposed Costs/Prices

a. Budget

A summary and detailed budget must be submitted in English in the provided MS Excel Budget Template, included in Annex 1. All costs should be expressed in U.S. dollars. The cost proposal should be exclusive of Value Added Tax. The detailed budget must reflect every estimated cost item, broken out for each of the contract years, and then offer the program total for the entire contract, item for item in the last column of the spreadsheet.

Budgets must be text accessible and with unlocked formulas. The spreadsheet must not contain hidden columns, sheets or data and must not contain password protected cells or sheets. The Offerors must use formulas to calculate all subtotals. Rates for named technical experts should reflect current salaries/rates or their anticipated salaries/rates. Offerors must provide justification for proposed salaries/rates with supporting documentation. Please see the first tab of the budget template for additional instructions on how to complete the budget template. The budget should not include transportation and accommodation costs for the offeror's technical experts and enumerators, as those will be covered out of ECODIT's budget

b. Budget Narrative

Offerors must submit an accompanying budget narrative that explains budgetary assumptions, including any escalation rates. The budget narrative must support item for item the cost estimates proposed in the Offeror's detailed budget. The budget narrative must describe the nature of individual cost items proposed and include a description of the source of that particular cost estimate (historical experience with the cost item, catalogue price, vendor price quotes, etc.). Narratives for the individual cost items must provide a discussion of any estimated escalation rates where applicable. Estimated costs proposed to exceed ceilings imposed by USAID or Federal procurement policy must be fully explained and justified.

c. Indirect Cost Supporting Documentation

Any indirect costs (overhead, G&A and other administrative costs) must be supported by either a Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA) issued by the offeror's cognizant federal agency or the company's audited financial statements for the previous three years with indirect cost rate calculations. If the Offeror is proposing loaded billing rates (i.e., rates that are inclusive of fringe benefits, overhead costs, and/or fee), then Offeror must provide a buildup to those rates, showing the loads being applied to each individual's base salary.

2. Evidence of Responsibility

Please submit an Evidence of Responsibility statement that addresses each of the following responsibility criteria. The Offeror must submit sufficient evidence of responsibility for ECODIT to make an affirmative determination of responsibility pursuant to the requirements of FAR Subsection 9.104-1. Accordingly, Offerors must seriously address each element of responsibility. To be determined responsible, the Offeror must:

- (1) Have adequate resources, including financial, facilities, equipment and personnel, to perform the contract, or the ability to obtain them (see FAR 9.104-3(a));
- (2) Be able to comply with the required or proposed delivery or performance schedule, taking into consideration all existing commercial and governmental commitments;
- (3) Have a satisfactory performance record (See FAR 9.104-3(b) and Subpart 42.15). An Offeror will not be determined responsible or non-responsible solely on the basis of a lack of relevant performance history, except as provided in FAR 9.104-2;
- (4) Have a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics;
- (5) Have the necessary organization, experience, accounting and operational controls, and technical skills, or the ability to obtain them (including, as appropriate, such elements as production control procedures, property control systems, quality assurance measures, and safety programs applicable to materials to be produced or services to be performed by the prospective Contractor and subcontractors). (See FAR 9.104-3(a));
- (6) Have the necessary production, construction, and technical equipment and facilities, or the ability to obtain them (See FAR 9.104- 3(a)); and
- (7) Be otherwise qualified and eligible to receive an award under applicable laws and regulations (e.g., Equal Opportunity, Clean Air and Water, Small Business subcontracting, (etc.).

ECODIT reserves the right to conduct a pre-award survey of short listed or selected offerors.

3. Representations, Certifications, and Other Statements of Offerors.

Please complete the form included in Annex 2.

4. Vendor Profile Form

Please complete the form included in Annex 3.

III. PROPOSAL SUBMISSION PROCEDURES

The proposal must be submitted electronically, via email, to akhachatryan@ecodit.com, copying achatting@ecodit.com and ra-procurement@ecodit.com and it must be received by the deadline indicated on the cover letter of this RFP. The Technical Proposal and Cost/Business Proposal should be submitted in two separate emails, with attachments in compatible MS Word (or PDF with Optical Character Recognition) format. The budget must be submitted in the provided Excel template, unlocked and with formulas intact. Documents containing handwritten signatures may be scanned and submitted as PDF or another compatible format. Do not submit electronic copies in zip format. The proposal should be submitted in one email message inclusive of attachments. **The maximum size for one email inclusive of all attachments is 10 MB.** If the proposal is sent in multiple emails, the emails shall be labeled as “**RFP No. ZRA-2023-001** Email [#] of [#].” Printed hard copies will not be accepted. Offerors are responsible for ensuring that files are complete and transmitted to the correct people and email addresses by the deadline.

TYPE OF SUBCONTRACT TO BE AWARDED

The anticipated type of subcontract to be awarded under this solicitation will either be a Cost-Plus Fixed Fee (CPFF) or Firm Fixed Price (FFP) Subcontract. **The estimated price range for a single district or technical area is**

\$100,000-\$150,000. Although an anticipated ceiling is provided, this does not mean that Offerors should necessarily strive to meet the maximum amount. Offerors must propose costs that they believe are realistic and reasonable for the work.

ECODIT reserves the right to make an award to any one or none of the Offerors.

ECODIT may make an award on the basis of RFP responses received, without discussions or negotiations. Therefore, proposals should contain the offeror's best terms from a cost and technical standpoint. ECODIT reserves the right, but is not under obligation, to enter into discussions with Offeror(s) in order to obtain clarifications or additional detail, or to suggest refinements to Offerors' proposals.

No costs chargeable to the proposed award may be incurred before receipt of either a fully executed subcontract agreement or a specific written authorization from ECODIT's authorized representative. Additionally, the issuance of this solicitation does not in any way ECODIT to award a contract nor does it commit ECODIT for pay for costs incurred in the preparation and submission of a proposal. Furthermore, the ECODIT reserves the right to reject any and all offers, if such action is considered to be in the best interest of ECODIT and its client.

SUBCONTRACT TERM

The anticipated period of performance is through September 30, 2024, with an expected award date of **May 1, 2023**. All activities must be completed by September 30, 2024. Based on performance, the scope of work and period of the contract could be revised or extended.

EVALUATION AND AWARD PROCESS

I. EVALUATION CRITERIA

1. Technical Approach (40 points). The Technical Approach will be evaluated based on the soundness of the Offeror's proposed technical approach for implementing the Scope of Work (SOW). The Offeror must submit a detailed technical approach that details how the Offeror will achieve the three objectives as stipulated in the SOW. The Technical Proposal shall be specific, complete, and concise and shall demonstrate the Offeror's capabilities and expertise with respect to achieving the goals of the Project.

2. Corporate Capabilities and Past Performance (40 points). The Offeror's likelihood of success in achieving successful completion of the activity will be evaluated in light of the Offeror's prior experience implementing similar work. The Resilience ANCHORS technical evaluation committee (TEC) will conduct a performance risk assessment based on the quality, relevance, and recency of the Offeror's past performance, as it relates to the probability of successful accomplishment of the required effort.

3. Management and Staffing (20 points). The Offeror will be evaluated on the soundness of the proposed management plan, and based on profiles and CVs of staff presented.

4. Cost. The Cost Proposal will be evaluated but not rated, and the evaluation of cost will include a determination of completeness, cost effectiveness, reasonableness, realism, allocability, and allowability in accordance with the applicable cost principles.

II. REVIEW AND AWARD PROCESS

The TEC will evaluate the competency, suitability, and capability of eligible Offerors' proposals based on the established criteria. The evaluation may entail interviewing, background research, and/or solicitation of additional information. An award will be made by ECODIT to the responsible offeror(s) whose proposal(s) represent the best value to ECODIT after evaluation in accordance with all evaluation factors in this solicitation. The best value determination will be made by comparing the differences (strengths, weaknesses, and risks) in the value of the non-cost factors with the differences in the cost proposal. If ECODIT determines that competing technical proposals are essentially equal, cost/price factors may become the determining factor in source selection. Conversely, if ECODIT determines that competing cost/price proposals are essentially equal, technical factors may become the determining factor in source selection. Further, ECODIT may award to a higher priced offeror if a determination is made that the higher technical evaluation of that offeror merits the additional cost/price.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 – Past Performance Template

Annex 2 – Budget Template

Annex 3 – Representations, Certifications, and Other Statements of Offerors

Annex 4 – Vendor Profile Form

Annex 5 – The State of Human-Wildlife Conflict in Zimbabwe: Moving from Conflict to Coexistence

Annex 6 – Study on human-wildlife conflict in communities living adjacent to Gonarezhou National Park

Annex 7 – Recent Human wildlife conflict trends in Zimbabwe: 2016 2021

Please access all annexes [here](#).

[END OF RFP EXCLUDING ANNEXES]