

TERMS OF REFERENCE – SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Inventory and analysis of the political, legal, institutional and administrative framework for the management of the Niokolo Koba National Park in Senegal, the Badiar National Park in Guinea and the Boé National Park in Guinea Bissau in the Niokolo Koba-Badiar-Bafing-Boe Landscape.

Context



The landscape extends over more than 1,863,673 hectares and includes in particular the Niokolo Koba National Park (PNNK) and adjacent forests (1,038,859 ha) in Senegal, the Badiar National Park (PNB) and its periphery (406,393 ha) in Guinea, as well as the Dulombi and Boé National Parks and the Cuntabane, Salifo and TcheTche ecological connectivity corridors (418,421 ha) in Guinea Bissau. Straddling regions such as Kédougou, Tambacounda and Kolda in Senegal, the prefectures of Koundara and Mali in Guinea, and the regions of Bafata and Gabú in Guinea Bissau, the landscape identified by the NaturAfrica initiative represents a set of priority areas (biodiversity hotspots) conducive to promoting green and equitable development in an area where the poverty rate averages 70%.

As part of the NaturAfrica initiative, an integrated programme for the conservation, economic enhancement and resilience of the Niokolo Koba-Badiar-Boé landscape, which is in the start-up phase for a period of four years through the IUCN - as a complement to other national initiatives, notably in Guinea -, the programme's intervention zone within the landscape extends over more than 30,000 km² and includes in particular the above-mentioned national parks. The area offers opportunities for cross-border ecological connectivity.

While in the distant past there was experience of implementing cross-border management approach projects between the Niokolo Koba national park in Senegal and the Badiar national park in Guinea, this is unfortunately not the case with the Boé national park in Guinea Bissau. The landscape is therefore in the early stages of a cross-border/concerted management approach, through the regional NaturAfrica programme. In order to facilitate the success of this cross-border approach, the programme will need some information on the legislative and regulatory texts on protected area management and on the institutional aspects of PA management for each of the three countries.

Objective

The objective of the Technical Support Assistance is to document and analyse the political, legal and institutional frameworks for the management of protected areas, natural resources (including aspects related to transhumance) and territorial planning in the three countries in order to identify the challenges and opportunities that favour collaboration and, further, cross-border management of the landscape.

Description of the tasks

The main tasks will be organised along three main lines: information gathering; analysis; recommendations.

Gathering documents and information

The collection of information relating to protected areas will be limited to protected areas within the landscape; information on socio-economic or planning aspects for the landscape as a whole and its immediate periphery; and information on more general aspects for the country as a whole.

The following is an open-ended list of documents:

- Legal texts for the creation (and modification) of protected and conserved areas in the landscape;
- List of community forests - and other 'Other Effective Conservation Measures by Zone' (OECMs) and their location (maps, GIS or equivalent), laws and application texts governing conservation, hunting, protected species, land use planning, etc.;
- Texts and documents describing the administrative and institutional organisation of the management of protected and conserved areas (mode of governance, institutional mechanisms) and those describing the mandate of PA officers, etc. Any codes of conduct (or equivalent) for law enforcement officers.
- A list of state structures with a mandate for one or other aspect of management within or on the immediate periphery of the PAs, as well as the different administrative levels and their competences (particularly in relation to natural resources, land-use planning, etc.).
- National policies and strategies relevant to the cross-border dimension of the programme (climate strategy, NBSAP, etc.);
- Any land-use plans (or, in their absence, any related documents or information) affecting the landscape, as well as any documents relevant to the establishment or maintenance of any

conservation corridors;

- Documents describing major linear infrastructure (roads, railways, etc.) and other infrastructure (dams, major mining or agro-industrial projects, etc.) that may have an impact on the regional dimension of landscape management;
- Any other document deemed relevant for obtaining important information on collaboration between the three countries in terms of natural resource management;
- A map of the actors/stakeholders (public, private, civil society, CLPA representatives, etc (to conduct the interviews);
- Any projects/programmes/funding in place and implemented by other players (TFPs) in the areas identified;
- Existing and relevant partnerships/collaboration/cooperation agreements (at national/regional level).

Analysis

- An analysis of the various elements gathered and the drawing up of one or more comparative tables (between countries), identifying the similarities and differences according to the different axes/themes/issues or pillars of the NaturAfrica programme (conservation, green economy and governance).
- A SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis for cross-border landscape management.

Recommendations

- A set of recommendations that promote and will promote cross-border collaboration and management of the landscape.

Deliverables

The expected deliverables are:

1. A database – or at least a set organised by sub-file – containing all the documents collected (.docx, pdf, ppt, jpg etc. formats)
2. Comparative tables from the above analyses
3. The SWOT analysis (see above)
4. A report covering the activities carried out and their results, together with the expected recommendations (see above).