

VACANCY FOR CONSULTANCY

Position	Expert in pastoralism and conservation
Type de contrat	Consultancy
Localisation	Ennedi Natural and Cultural Reserve (ENCR), Chad; and remotely
Reporte to	Head of Community Department
Duration	76 people_days
Period	May 2023 – november 2023 (7 months)

African Parks Network (APN), www.africanparks.org, are a non-profit organisation that takes full responsibility for the direct management of protected areas in long-term partnerships with governments and local communities. We apply business principles and combine income from the development of these protected areas with income from private donors. Our goal is to achieve long-term ecological, financial and social sustainability of each protected area, contributing to economic development and poverty reduction in the regions concerned. We currently manage 22 protected areas in 12 countries - Angola, Benin, Congo-Brazzaville, Malawi, Mozambique, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Southern Sudan, Chad, Zambia and Zimbabwe - totaling over 20 million hectares.

In 2017, the Ministry in charge of the Environment of Chad and APN signed a 15-years Memorandum of Understanding to delegate to APN the support for the creation and subsequent management and financing of the Ennedi Nature and Cultural Reserve (ENCR), located in North-Eastern Chad.

Context:

Situated astride the Ennedi East and Ennedi West Provinces, the Ennedi Natural and Cultural Reserve encompasses one of the six great mountain ranges of the Sahara. This masterpiece of sandstone, sculpted over thousands of years by water and wind, rises to an altitude of more than 1,400 meters and covers 50,000 km² of rocky plateaus, grassy steppes, savannahs, fossil rivers and sand dunes. Gorged with water, the Ennedi Massif is well known as the Eden of the Sahara. Fauna and flora abound in this open-air museum where thousands of paintings and engravings adorn the mineral landscape. Humans have been roaming this area since the Neolithic period, 10,000 years ago.

Today, the Ennedi remains a crucial resource for semi-nomadic groups in search of water and pasture. Finding the right balance between biodiversity conservation and community livelihoods is a major challenge for the sustainable management of protected areas (PAs). The Ennedi Nature and Cultural Reserve, with more than 30,000 people depending on its natural resources, is a typical example of socio-ecological systems. Camel and small ruminant (and to a lesser extent cattle) farming in and around the Ennedi Massif by the Goranes and Zaghawa communities is the integral aspect of this socio-ecological system. It is also the basis for the livelihoods of a large majority of the population and represents the main activity related to the exploitation of natural resources in the reserve.

According to the Partnership Agreement signed between the Government of the Republic of Chad and APN for the management of the ENCR, a master plan will be drawn up for the reserve in the form of an Environmental and Development Plan (EDP). This management and planning tool for the medium and long term (20 years) must include at least

- A vision for the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of the Ennedi Massif on a relevant spatio-temporal scale;
- The definition of large areas and sectors of operational intervention for the monitoring and rehabilitation of the fauna;
- The identification of heritage and tourist sites, targets of priority interventions in terms of protection and rehabilitation;



- Areas of major concern such as shared access to water points and pastoral resources (regulation of pastoral pressure);
- Guidelines for tourism development adapted to the Ennedi context.

In order to contribute to the elaboration of this EDP, a deep understanding of the natural resource exploitation systems and lifestyles of the reserve's inhabitants is essential. This project will create the basis for this understanding by focusing on the pastoralist populations and the different livestock systems in place. In relation to the points listed above, this project will answer the questions posed in points 2 and 4 (definition of the main areas of intervention for the rehabilitation of the fauna, and above all regulation of pastoral pressure).

Project objectives:

Overall, the objective of the project is to establish an in-depth knowledge of the functioning of livestock systems in the Ennedi and thus the associated natural resource use patterns.

More specifically, the project aims to

1. Understand livestock systems, i.e. livestock and human movements, points of interest, grazing areas and their seasonal use, water points and their use, veterinary services in place, veterinary health challenges (frequent diseases, mortality rates, etc.), estimated livestock numbers, and the impact of the project on the environment.), estimated livestock numbers per area, livestock ownership systems, the 'new' phenomenon of paid herders, long-term migration of pastoral households, livestock selling points, competition between wildlife and domestic animals for pasture, threats posed by predators, water tanks in pasture and their impacts, etc.
2. Understand herders' decision-making: choice of grazing area, choice of waterpoint, choice of migration (short-term for grazing and long-term for reasons to be identified), reasons for selling/acquiring livestock, 'management' of predatory animals, choice of type of waterpoint, reasons for using water tanks, animal disease mitigation strategies, etc.
3. Develop concrete guidelines on how to make Ennedi livestock farming more sustainable with the aim of ensuring favourable conditions for the conservation of natural and cultural heritage. These guidelines should also take into consideration trends that are identified in Ennedi livestock production (changes in routes and movements, increase in water points, increase in livestock, political and socio-cultural context etc.). The identification of some qualitative and/or quantitative indicators for monitoring these trends could accompany this work.

Intervention areas:

The intervention area is the whole of the ENCR and its peripheral areas. For the purposes of data collection in this project, five distinct zones can be tentatively identified in the ENCR. It is part of the objectives of this study to check whether the existing farming systems are in line with this proposed structuring or not. In the meantime, the zoning mentioned below will be useful for the organisation of the field missions.

- Northern zone: Northern part of the massif, between Eliché, Tebi and Mourdidjona
- South-West zone: Mourtcha plains between Fada, Ouadi Inou, Wei, Sahala, Wargalla, Kondor
- Archei zone: Ouadi Archei and its surroundings to the south (Kéchébi, Taima, Diré, Tokou, Terkey, etc.)
- Aloba Plains: Grassland plains between Aloba, Chibi, Bachikélé, Monou and Diré, and further south (possibly as far as Nohi in the northwest)
- Eastern Zone: Eastern and south-eastern part of the ENCR near the border with Sudan between Itou, Baobilia and Bao Katchoudé

However, the Archei area and its surroundings have already been the subject of similar research by the ENCR in previous years (environmental anthropology study). It will therefore be avoided in this project because sufficient data is already available and can contribute to the present project. The results of the study in the Archei area should be taken into consideration in this project.

Methodology and proposed roadmap:

In order to understand the livestock systems characterised as 'semi-nomadic', it is essential to spread the data collection over several seasons according to the presumed movements of the herders. Two field missions are therefore envisaged in this project: a first one at the end of the dry season, when herds are most dependent on certain significant water points (May-June), and a second one during or towards the end of the rainy season, when surface water is readily available in almost all grazing areas (September). Different methodologies will be initiated to collect as much data as possible (see below). For the continuation of the project, a third field mission would possibly be considered for the cold dry season between December and February, if the results of this study show that herders' movements differ greatly in this season compared to the other two. This third field mission could also complete the data if time and logistical constraints prevent certain areas from being reached.

Analysis of existing data, bibliographic research and preparation of field missions (6 days, remote)

After recruitment, the ENCR will provide the consultant with existing material and information on pastoralism in the reserve and in the sub-region, as well as any other material that may help the consultant to understand the socio-cultural and ecological context. The consultant will himself carry out a short bibliographical research on the topics in question that will complement the contextual knowledge, taking into account the fact that the literature on livestock keeping in the Ennedi remains very limited. Then, in close collaboration with the ENCR Community Department team, the consultant will prepare the field missions, i.e. the itinerary, data collection methods, target groups, interview guides, etc.

First field mission (27 days, in the ENCR)

The central part of the pastoralism study are the two field missions in and around the ENCR. According to the itinerary and methodology elaborated beforehand with the team of the Community Department, the consultant will carry out a thorough quantitative and qualitative data collection in the intervention areas, but also with partners, resource persons, etc. The focus during the first field mission should be on observations and interviews around some strategic water points that will be defined together with the ENCR team. Interviews will be carried out mainly with farmers (but also with other resource persons to be defined) on the aspects defined in the objectives of these TOR. Close communication with the Community Department team is important during this stage.

Intermediate analysis and preparation of the second field mission (6 days, remote)

After the end of the first field mission, it is hoped that the consultant will carry out an intermediate analysis of the data collected. This analysis will be used to optimise the methodology for the second field mission, and to give the Community Department some guidance on working with livestock keepers to update its Business Plan for the year 2024. It will also be an opportunity to identify some indicators that will allow the ENCR team to monitor livestock developments in Ennedi and that can be quantified during the second field mission. An intermediate note is expected from the consultant.

Second field mission (27 days, in the ENCR)

In September, a second field mission will be carried out by the consultant with the support of the ENCR. The objective of this mission will be to find the herders with their flocks in the grazing areas, where they stay for most of this season after the rains depending on the availability of surface water. The data collected during the first field mission should then allow these grazing areas to be identified in advance to facilitate data collection in September. The interviews conducted will be similar to those of the first mission, but will be optimised on the basis of the recommendations made in the intermediate note.

Data analysis, elaboration of proposals for sustainable livestock management by ENCR, and reporting (10 days, remote)

To finalise the consultation, the consultant will carry out a final, comprehensive analysis of the data set. Based on this analysis, the consultant is expected to develop guidelines for the sustainable management of

livestock by the ENCR with the ultimate objective of conserving the ecosystems and cultural heritage of the Ennedi. To this end, the consultant will ensure direct exchange with the team of the Community Department. It is with this team that the form of the orientations to be given will be defined during the consultation (e.g. outline, project proposal, etc.). The consultant will draw on similar experiences with livestock issues in and around other protected areas of similar character. All results and recommendations (together with a description of the methodology, context of the study, etc.) should be summarised in a final report with a view to contributing to the elaboration of the ENCR EDP.

Deliverables:

- Methodological note to prepare data collection (e.g. interview guide)
- Intermediate note summarising the main observations of the first mission;
- Final report addressing the three objectives of the study.

Deliverables can be submitted in English or French.

Expected results:

- A qualitative, descriptive and analytical overview of the different livestock systems that exist in and around the ENCR, taking into account key factors such as main movements, quantity and types of livestock, important water points, grazing areas, veterinary health context, etc. (see specific objective 1);
- Specific and disaggregated data on livestock numbers and distributions;
- Timely graphic visualization of the above data, e.g. on thematic maps;
- A brief analysis of the identified trends in livestock production in the Ennedi and its consequences for the ecosystem, with a proposal for some indicators for monitoring the trends;
- Concrete guidance for the ENCR on how to promote sustainable livestock systems in line with its biodiversity and cultural heritage conservation objectives and in the context of the planned development of the EDP for the reserve.

Profile required:**Skills**

- Excellent communication and information gathering skills with pastoral communities;
- Excellent communication and information gathering skills with pastoralist communities; Very good interpersonal skills;
- Ability to quickly understand natural resource exploitation systems, especially in a pastoral context and taking into account conservation aspects;
- A spirit of initiative and the ability to carry out field missions in a rural Sahelian/Saharan context
- Sensitivity and ability to adapt to the local cultural context;
- Very good analytical, synthesis and writing skills in French or English;
- Mastery of conservation concepts and issues, particularly in Central Africa or in the Sahelian/Saharan zone;
- Mastery of relevant IT tools (MS Office, GIS tools etc.).

Qualifications and experience required**Education :**

- University degree of minimum MASTER level (Bac + 5) in Social Sciences, Rural Development, Geography, Environment, Development Planning, Agriculture, or other relevant discipline related to natural resources management, conservation or pastoralism.

Experience:

- Proven practical experience of at least 05 years in the field of pastoralism and/or conservation;

- Proven experience with field studies and research in the field of pastoralism, conservation or natural resource management;
- Proven experience of working as an independent consultant, preferably on studies or research projects;
- Several experiences with agencies, international organisations or NGOs in a similar field;
- Previous experience in Chad (or other similar country in the Sahelian/Saharan zone or sub-region).

Language:

- Fluency in French (oral and written) is essential;
- Knowledge of English and/or Chadian Arabic is an advantage.

Key relationships:

- Manager, Community Development Department;
- Director of the ENCR;
- Biodiversity Department Manager;
- Operations Manager;
- ENCR staff;
- Relevant authorities;
- Local communities;
- Partners, local stakeholders, donors, etc.

Procedure for applying

Please send:

- ☐ An updated CV ;
- ☐ A letter of motivation addressed to the Management of the ENCR ;
- ☐ Certified copy(ies) of diplomas / degrees obtained ;
- ☐ The names and contact details of three referees ;

by email to the following address: rh.tchad@africanparks.org/. or copy juliank@africanparks.org. or submit at:

African Parks Tchad
Quarter Klemat – 2eme Arrondissement
Rue 3258 – Porte 63, N'Djamena, Tchad

ou

ENCR – African Parks Tchad
Bureau African Parks a Fada au Quartier EDJI

The closing date for applications is **20 April 2023**. Applications received after this deadline will not be considered. Only selected candidates will be notified by email or telephone.

