

Reporting Progress at Protected Area Sites: Data Sheet 1

Name, affiliation and contact details for person responsible for completing the METT (email etc.)		Khaled Allam Harhash – khaledallam4@hotmail.com		
Date assessment carried out	4-1-2012			
Name of protected area	Wadi El-Rayan Protected Area			
WDPA site code (these codes can be found on www.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa/)	30006			
Designations	National	IUCN Category Managed Resource Protected Area	International (please also complete sheet overleaf)	
Country	Egypt			
Location of protected area (province and if possible map reference)	Fayoum Governorate			
Date of establishment	1989 decree No. 943, amended by decree 2954, dated 15 th oct 1997			
Ownership details (please tick)	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private	Community	Other
Management Authority	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency			
Size of protected area (ha)	175 900 hectare			
Number of staff	Permanent 23		Temporary 5	
Annual budget (US\$) – excluding staff salary costs	Recurrent (operational) funds L.E 4.05 Million		Project or other supplementary funds	
What are the main values for which the area is designated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unique Fossile sites, WHS Site) 2. Wild life areas (spings area), 3. Rayan lakes (Ecotourism, economic sites, etc.) 4. Spectacular landscapes 			
List the two primary protected area management objectives				
Management objective 1	1- Natural Resource Management			
Management objective 2	2- Management of the World Heritage Site In Wadi El-Hitan 3- management of Human and economic Activities 4- Public Awareness and Environmental Education Programs			
No. of people involved in completing assessment				
Including : (tick boxes)	PA manager 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	PA staff 20 <input type="checkbox"/>	Other PA agency staff 10 <input type="checkbox"/>	NGO No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Local community 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	Donors No <input type="checkbox"/>	External experts 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Director NCS, Director Financing <input type="checkbox"/>
Please note if assessment was carried out in association with a particular project, on behalf of an organisation or donor.		Done by GEF project Strengthen Protected Area Financing and management System		

Information on International Designations			
UNESCO World Heritage site (see: whc.unesco.org/en/list) July 2005			
Date listed July 2005	Site name Wadi El-Hitan (Whale Valley)	Site area 20,015 ha	Geographical co-ordinates N29 19 59.988 E30 10 59.988
Criteria for designation (i.e. criteria i to x)	VIII		
Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	Criterion (viii): Wadi Al-Hitan is the most important site in the world to demonstrate one of the iconic changes that make up the record of life on Earth: the evolution of the whales. It portrays vividly their form and mode of life during their transition from land animals to a marine existence. It exceeds the values of other comparable sites in terms of the number, concentration and quality of its fossils, and their accessibility and setting in an attractive and protected landscape. It accords with key principles of the IUCN study on fossil World Heritage Sites, and represents significant values that are currently absent from the World Heritage List.		
Ramsar site (see: www.wetlands.org/RSDB/) Proposed			
Date listed	Site name	Site area	Geographical number
Reason for Designation (see Ramsar Information Sheet)			
UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves (see: www.unesco.org/mab/wnbrs.shtml) NO			
Date listed	Site name	Site area Total: Core: Buffer: Transition:	Geographical co-ordinates
Criteria for designation			
Fulfilment of three functions of MAB (conservation, development and logistic support.)			
Please list other designations (i.e. ASEAN Heritage, Natura 2000) and any supporting information below			

<p>Name:</p>	<p>Detail: Wadi El-Rayan Protected Area (Important Bird Area) IBA Code: EG010 Central coordinates: 30o 22.00' East 29o 13.00' North IBA Criteria:A1, A4i Area: 71,000 ha Year of IBA assessment: 2011</p> <p>Ornithological information: The lakes of Wadi El Rayan have become fairly important wintering grounds for waterbirds and appear to be increasing in importance. A total of 12,600 waterbirds were counted in January 1995. Most numerous were <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>, <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>, <i>Aythya fuligula</i>, <i>Aythya ferina</i> and <i>Fulica atra</i>. The second lake holds more waterbirds than the first, because of its larger size and its greater isolation. The second lake also supports a substantial breeding population of <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>. Other breeding species include <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>, <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>, <i>Egretta garzetta</i>, <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> and <i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>. The desert habitats of Wadi El Rayan spring area also hold a number of Sahara–Sindian biome restricted species. At least four of these species are known or are expected to breed in the area. These are <i>Falco concolor</i>, <i>Bubo ascalaphus</i>, <i>Oenanthe lugens</i> and <i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>.</p> <p>Recommended citation BirdLife International (2012) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Wadi El Rayan Protected Area. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 04/01/2012</p>
<p>Name:</p>	<p>Detail:</p>
<p>Name:</p>	<p>Detail:</p>

Protected Areas Threats: Data Sheet 2

Please tick all relevant existing threats as either of high, medium or low significance. Threats ranked as of high significance are those which are seriously degrading values; medium are those threats having some negative impact and those characterised as low are threats which are present but not seriously impacting values or N/A where the threat is not present or not applicable in the protected area.

1. Residential and commercial development within a protected area

Threats from human settlements or other non-agricultural land uses with a substantial footprint

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
	X			1.1 Housing and settlement (Land reclamation villages (Sidna Kheidr and Sinda Moussa) inside the PA.
		X		1.2 Commercial and industrial areas (illegal fishing-Oil leakage from petroleum fields outside PA) (fishing activities)
		X		1.3 Tourism and recreation infrastructure (main visitor area)

2. Agriculture and aquaculture within a protected area

Threats from farming and grazing as a result of agricultural expansion and intensification, including silviculture, mariculture and aquaculture

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
			X	2.1 Annual and perennial non-timber crop cultivation
			X	2.1a Drug cultivation
			X	2.2 Wood and pulp plantations
		X		2.3 Livestock farming and grazing (grazing)
X				2.4 Marine and freshwater aquaculture (fish farms)

3. Energy production and mining within a protected area

Threats from production of non-biological resources

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
			X	3.1 Oil and gas drilling
		X		3.2 Mining and quarrying (Salt mining by individuals)
			X	3.3 Energy generation, including from hydropower dams

4. Transportation and service corridors within a protected area

Threats from long narrow transport corridors and the vehicles that use them including associated wildlife mortality

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
		X		4.1 Roads and railroads (include road-killed animals) (roads)
		X		4.2 Utility and service lines (e.g. electricity cables, telephone lines,) (electricity lines)
			X	4.3 Shipping lanes and canals
		X		4.4 Flight paths (near Cairo and Kom Oshim & 6 th of Oct City)

5. Biological resource use and harm within a protected area

Threats from consumptive use of "wild" biological resources including both deliberate and unintentional harvesting effects; also persecution or control of specific species (note this includes hunting and killing of animals)

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
	X			5.1 Hunting, killing and collecting terrestrial animals (including killing of animals as a result of human/wildlife conflict) (hunting – collection)
		X		5.2 Gathering terrestrial plants or plant products (non-timber)
			X	5.3 Logging and wood harvesting
		X		5.4 Fishing, killing and harvesting aquatic resources (fishing)

6. Human intrusions and disturbance within a protected area

Threats from human activities that alter, destroy or disturb habitats and species associated with non-consumptive uses of biological resources

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
		X		6.1 Recreational activities and tourism (main visitor area)
		X		6.2 War, civil unrest and military exercises (unstable security status after 25 th January revolution)
		X		6.3 Research, education and other work-related activities in protected areas (unplanned researches)
		X		6.4 Activities of protected area managers (e.g. construction or vehicle use, artificial watering points and dams) (PA headquarter)

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
	X			6.5 Deliberate vandalism, destructive activities or threats to protected area staff and visitors

7. Natural system modifications

Threats from other actions that convert or degrade habitat or change the way the ecosystem functions

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
		X		7.1 Fire and fire suppression (including arson) (fires during summer in vegetation around the lakes)
		X		7.2 Dams, hydrological modification and water management/use (agricultural sewage water)
		X		7.3a Increased fragmentation within protected area (especially around the lakes)
		X		7.3b Isolation from other natural habitat (e.g. deforestation, dams without effective aquatic wildlife passages) (sand dunes movement)
	X			7.3c Other 'edge effects' on park values
	X			7.3d Loss of keystone species (e.g. top predators, pollinators etc) (gazelles)

8. Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Threats from terrestrial and aquatic non-native and native plants, animals, pathogens/microbes or genetic materials that have or are predicted to have harmful effects on biodiversity following introduction, spread and/or increase

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
		X		8.1 Invasive non-native/alien plants (weeds)
			X	8.1a Invasive non-native/alien animals
			X	8.1b Pathogens (non-native or native but creating new/increased problems)
			X	8.2 Introduced genetic material (e.g. genetically modified organisms)

9. Pollution entering or generated within protected area

Threats from introduction of exotic and/or excess materials or energy from point and non-point sources

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
			X	9.1 Household sewage and urban waste water
			X	9.1a Sewage and waste water from protected area facilities (e.g. toilets, hotels etc)
			X	9.2 Industrial, mining and military effluents and discharges (e.g. poor water quality discharge from dams, e.g. unnatural temperatures, de-oxygenated, other pollution)
			X	9.3 Agricultural and forestry effluents (e.g. excess fertilizers or pesticides)
		X		9.4 Garbage and solid waste (PA users garbage)
			X	9.5 Air-borne pollutants –
			X	9.6 Excess energy (e.g. heat pollution, lights etc)

10. Geological events

Geological events may be part of natural disturbance regimes in many ecosystems. But they can be a threat if a species or habitat is damaged and has lost its resilience and is vulnerable to disturbance. Management capacity to respond to some of these changes may be limited.

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
			X	10.1 Volcanoes
			X	10.2 Earthquakes/Tsunamis
			X	10.3 Avalanches/ Landslides
			X	10.4 Erosion and siltation/ deposition (e.g. shoreline or riverbed changes)

11. Climate change and severe weather

Threats from long-term climatic changes which may be linked to global warming and other severe climatic/weather events outside of the natural range of variation

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
			X	11.1 Habitat shifting and alteration
			X	11.2 Droughts
			X	11.3 Temperature extremes
			X	11.4 Storms and flooding

12. Specific cultural and social threats

High	Medium	Low	N/A	
			X	12.1 Loss of cultural links, traditional knowledge and/or

				management practices
			X	12.2 Natural deterioration of important cultural site values
			X	12.3 Destruction of cultural heritage buildings, gardens, sites etc

Assessment Form

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
1. Legal status Does the protected area have legal status (or in the case of private reserves is covered by a covenant or similar)? <i>Context</i>	The protected area is not gazetted/covenanted	0		WRPA was declared a protected area in 1989 according to Prime Ministerial Decree 943 and modified by Prime Minister's Decree 2954 in 1997.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRPA seek to be declared as Biosphere Reserve. • There is a need to re-adjust the size of WRPA.
	There is agreement that the protected area should be gazetted/covenanted but the process has not yet begun	1			
	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted/covenanted but the process is still incomplete (includes sites designated under international conventions, such as Ramsar, or local/traditional law such as community conserved areas, which do not yet have national legal status or covenant)	2			
	The protected area has been formally gazetted/covenanted	3	X		
2. Protected area regulations Are appropriate regulations in place to control land use and activities (e.g. hunting)? <i>Planning</i>	There are no regulations for controlling land use and activities in the protected area	0		Law 102/1983 provides the legal framework and Prime minister's decree No. 943 /1989 established the Protected Area of Wadi El-Rayan. Law No. 9/2009 (updating Low No. 4/1994) provides the rules governing the granting of licences and Prime minister's decree No. 264/1994 promulgates the regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to define specific regulations for each existing human activities within the PA.
	Some regulations for controlling land use and activities in the protected area exist but these are major weaknesses	1			
	Regulations for controlling land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some weaknesses or gaps	2			
	Regulations for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and provide an excellent basis for management	3	X		
3. Law enforcement Can staff (i.e. those with responsibility for managing the site) enforce protected	The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	0		Law enforcement is the most important task for the WRPA staff to apply at all times. The law 102/1983 has provided the protected area staff with the necessary police power enabling them to take the suitable actions against violators of the law. Most of WRPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the existing schedule for patrolling and law enforcement to be applied by recently recruited personnel. • Increase patrolling activities during the hunting season. • There is a need to issue newspaper
	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget, lack of institutional support)	1			
	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain	2	X		

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question	Comment/Explanation	Next steps
area rules well enough? <i>Input</i>	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	3	staff has the basic training in enforcement procedures and professional behavior towards violators. Any violations of the regulations observed during patrols are recorded in a police report and submitted by WRPAMU to the relevant police station at Youssef ElSeddeek. The police report is transmitted to the prosecutor and finally to the court. The court decides the penalty.	release following successful court cases, as a means to increase profile and warnings.

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question	Comment/Explanation	Next steps	
4. Protected area objectives Is management undertaken according to agreed objectives? <i>Planning</i>	No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area	0	The natural resources of the protected area are under threat from the economic and human activities within and outside of WRPA. However, with adequate funding, effective management practices can be implemented. These include patrolling and law enforcement (in collaboration with stakeholders), monitoring and research to ensure the sustainable use of the natural resources, eco-tourism development to provide new opportunities and benefits to local communities, environmental education to enhance awareness and help visitors enjoy their experience at WRPA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An annual report on the implementation of the management objectives is needed. 	
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these objectives	1			
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is only partially managed according to these objectives	2			X
	The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives	3			
5. Protected area design	Inadequacies in protected area design mean achieving the major objectives of the protected area is very difficult	0	UNESCO recommended that WRPA should make a boundary change to include the proposed WHS of the North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals and recommendations have been made to enlarge Hitan WHS boundary to include Gebel 	

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
Is the protected area the right size and shape to protect species, habitats, ecological processes and water catchments of key conservation concern? <i>Planning</i>	Inadequacies in protected area design mean that achievement of major objectives is difficult but some mitigating actions are being taken (e.g. agreements with adjacent land owners for wildlife corridors or introduction of appropriate catchment management)	1		of Qatrani in Qaroun Protected Area. WRPA has prepared a site management plan for Wadi El-Hitan in which the place is to be prepared to be the Fayoum eco-tourism destination. The issue of linkage of both sites is still under extensive study. A World Heritage Destination of Fayoum is to be proposed and managed by a team of both protected areas (Wadi El-Rayan and Qaroun protected areas) led by Wadi El-Rayan protected area staff for their experience in planning, management and research capabilities.	Quatrani (per IUCN Hitan recommendations). • Expand the WRPA boundary to the south, to include Khorayf Oasis to maintain connectivity of habitat patches for Gazelle.
	Protected area design is not significantly constraining achievement of objectives, but could be improved (e.g. with respect to larger scale ecological processes)	2	X		
	Protected area design helps achievement of objectives; it is appropriate for species and habitat conservation; and maintains ecological processes such as surface and groundwater flows at a catchment scale, natural disturbance patterns etc	3			
6. Protected area boundary demarcation Is the boundary known and demarcated? <i>Process</i>	The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management authority or local residents/neighbouring land users	0			• More signs are needed for WRPA boundaries especially from the western side of the PA.
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users	1			
	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents/neighbouring land users but is not appropriately demarcated	2			
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents/neighbouring land users and is appropriately demarcated	3	X		

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
7. Management plan Is there a management plan and is it being implemented?	There is no management plan for the protected area	0		The first management plan for Wadi El-Rayan Protected Area was approved in 2002. Many changes have occurred since that time, such as the establishment of Wadi El Hitan World Heritage Site. Therefore a review and	• There is a need to review the management plan direction for public awareness and outreach. • Licensing procedure should be updated to consider inputs from protected area management unit
	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1			
	A management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems	2	X		

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
<i>Planning</i>	A management plan exists and is being implemented	3		update of the plan was necessary. WRPA has prepared a site management plan for Wadi El-Hitan in which the place is to be prepared to be the Fayoum eco-tourism destination. Management plan direction has been established, however it appears that it is not carefully followed and translated into work plans, and then implemented.	before issuing any license. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of fisheries management model is needed to correlate introductions, growth and yield, and harvest. This should become a useful tool in setting sustainable harvest limits.
Additional points: <i>Planning</i>					
7a. Planning process	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1	X	The management plan was prepared with the benefit of input from various organizations and government agencies at national and provincial level, and local communities, stakeholders. In 2007, a notice and short discussion paper was issued to potential interested organizations, inviting comments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient collaborative management process is required and a real effort is needed to engage key stakeholders.
7b. Planning process	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1	X	WRPA uses the 5 years' time frame for updating the management plans of PAs which is already approved by the NCS.	
7c. Planning process	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	+1	X	Management plan used the results of important work carried out through the Egyptian-Italian Environmental Cooperation Programme (2005-2008). This work included an evaluation of management effectiveness, a business plan, gazelle monitoring and action plan, a strategy for monitoring and research, a strategy for environmental education, a mid-term evaluation of the EIECP, and a landscape plan for the main visitor area completed with the US Forest Service.	
8. Regular work plan	No regular work plan exists	0		There is an annual work plan for WRPA associated with financial needs but the approved annual budget is not enough to carry out all planned annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is crucial that NCS/EEAA continue to organize the Annual PAs Manager Conference which help all the PAs managers
Is there a regular work plan and is it	A regular work plan exists but few of the activities are implemented	1			

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
being implemented <i>Planning/Outputs</i>	A regular work plan exists and many activities are implemented	2	X	activities. This cause delays for some activities and may lead to future depletion of some natural resources.	(including WRPA) to have a chance to explain their detailed work plan in a way that reflect the actual needs.
	A regular work plan exists and all activities are implemented	3			
9. Resource inventory	There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area	0		The main habitats in WRPA are: Oasis (1935 ha); desert (160.9 ha); wetlands (1583 ha) and lakes (11434 ha). Taxa numbers of WRPA are: plants (39 ssp); mammals (24 ssp); birds (174 spp); reptiles (14 ssp); fish (29 ssp); terrestrial invertebrates (113 ssp) and aquatic invertebrates (11 families).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in information should be identified, monitored, and where necessary, new funding sought to undertake data collection. • Information management practices should be examined to ensure that data is properly stored, backed-up, and accessible for multiple uses in PA management.
Do you have enough information to manage the area?	Information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making	1			
<i>Input</i>	Information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for most key areas of planning and decision making	2			
	Information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support all areas of planning and decision making	3	X		
10. Protection systems	Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) do not exist or are not effective in controlling access/resource use	0		There are protection systems in WRPA which are moderately implemented due to lack of financial support from the EEAA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic financial needs of WRPA should be secured on annual basis to be sure that zoning, environmental regulations, law enforcement, patrolling, communication, documenting, monitoring, research, GIS and EIA are fully implemented to control resource uses within the PA.
Are systems in place to control access/resource use in the protected area?	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access/resource use	1			
<i>Process/Outcome</i>	Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling access/resource use	2	X		
	Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access/resource use	3			
11. Research	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area	0		Since 2005, a tripartite research agreement has been in place with University of Michigan, Egypt Geological Museum and WRPA, providing a focus for research (including locating and mapping new	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake further work on the development of suitable indicators and develop partnerships with other agencies (e.g., Oceanography Lab) for research and monitoring. Consider
Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work?	There is a small amount of survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management	1			
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management	2	X		

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
<i>Process</i>	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs	3		fossil sites) and advanced level training for staff. The only active research programme now within WRPA is the research programme of fossils within World Heritage Site. Other remaining research programmes like monitoring of (e.g. gazelles, migratory birds, vegetation cover) are temporary halted due to lack of staff, absence of incentives and lack of allocated budget for research and monitoring.	indicators to measure human health threats. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community socio-economic profiles should be researched to assist in planning and implementing programmes. Other needed research programmes are: impact of land use on distribution of biodiversity elements; impact of habitat change on population and species composition; gazelle population study of the springs area; study the fisheries in WRPA and review the effects of the fish farms on the lake fisheries with reference to the effect of the water quality and water balance; assessment and evaluation of WR as IBA.
12. Resource management	Active resource management is not being undertaken	0			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The variety of resources and services in WRPA require sustainable sources of funding accompanied by wise and effective management. With these ingredients, WRPA staff can protect the natural values, thereby ensuring the provision of sustained benefits to local communities.
Is active resource management being undertaken?	Very few of the requirements for active management of critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values are being implemented	1			
	Many of the requirements for active management of critical habitats, species, ecological processes and, cultural values are being implemented but some key issues are not being addressed	2	X		
	Requirements for active management of critical habitats, species, ecological processes and, cultural values are being substantially or fully implemented	3			
<i>Process</i>					
13. Staff numbers	There are no staff	0		The staff number decline from 54 in the past to 23 individuals (only 4 environmental researchers) due to absence of direct and indirect incentives for them. These due to the old financial rules used by EEAA that consider Fayoum is not remote governorate and therefore no additional incentives should delivered to governmental staff work within it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to properly protect the natural resources and maintain high quality visitor facilities, additional staffing resources is needed.
Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area?	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities	1			
	Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities	2	X		
	Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the protected area	3			
<i>Inputs</i>					

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
14. Staff training Are staff adequately trained to fulfil management objectives? <i>Inputs/Process</i>	Staff lack the skills needed for protected area management	0		Some of WR staff has the basic training in enforcement procedures and professional behaviour towards violators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to conduct questionnaire between staff in order to define their training needs. • EEAA should have fixed planned training programmes for PAs staff rather than <i>ad hoc</i> trainings.
	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area	1	X		
	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management	2			
	Staff training and skills are aligned with the management needs of the protected area	3			
15. Current budget Is the current budget sufficient? <i>Inputs</i>	There is no budget for management of the protected area	0		<p>The governmental budget was about LE 522,819 in the year 2002/03, increased to LE 948,965 in 03/04, then jumped to LE 4,095,739 in the year 2004/05, then LE 1,796,500 in 2005/06 and reduced to 750,000 in 2006/07.</p> <p>For 2011, the governmental budget was about L.E 4.05 Million which are: L.E 175,000 for fuel; L.E 80,000 for generator; L.E 90,000 for three trailers; L.E 87,000 for salaries; L.E 3.5 million for the open museum (L.E 2.0 million for 2011/2012 and L.E 1.5 million for 2012/2013).</p> <p>The current governmental budget is not enough and there is a need to increase the current budget by another L.E 2.7 million.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For WRPA, the overall financial gap between the current 'actual' level of funding and the 'basic' level is estimated to be LE 5,105,557. The gap between the 'actual' and 'ideal' level is estimated to be LE 6,758,503. • It is proposed to increase the governmental budget to reach about LE 450,000 per annum (for operations only).
	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage	1			
	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management	2	X		
	The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area	3			
16. Security of budget Is the budget secure? <i>Inputs</i>	There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or highly variable funding	0		The security of budget for WRPA is not granted because the insufficient budget and inadequate system for budget allocation between PAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to establish well defined, transparent budget allocation system within the NCS to be sure all PAs are professionally treated when concerning budget allocation. This system should work to link budget allocation with achieved targets for sustainable conservation.
	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1	X		
	There is a reasonably secure core budget for regular operation of the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding	2			
	There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs	3			
17. Management of budget	Budget management is very poor and significantly undermines effectiveness (e.g. late release of budget in financial year)	0		The existing budget management within NCS is very weak and continually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As on 16

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs? <i>Process</i>	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness	1	X	affected by external influences from EEAA. This weak budget management has great negative effects on WRPA management plan implementation and consequently on the quality of biodiversity features.	
	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2			
	Budget management is excellent and meets management needs	3			
18. Equipment Is equipment sufficient for management needs? <i>Input</i>	There are little or no equipment and facilities for management needs	0		There are 5 Toyota Hilux pick up, 1 Land Cruiser pick up, 1 Nissan pick-up, 1 Wagon Galloper all are 4WD. 6 motor bickes (3 Honda + 3 Jawa). 2 motor boats fiber glass. 7 generators of different capacities (from 3 to 40 kw). In addition to PCs, laptops, scanners, printers, digital cameras, video camera, office desks and chairs, software, Binoculars, telescopes, camera trapping, camping equipment, winter and summer uniform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A complete staff accommodation still critically needed to maintain the staff stability in the nearest site. • The minimum living needs, health care, communications, etc must be provided in the place of housing, so Fayoum City is strongly recommended as a proposed housing place.
	There are some equipment and facilities but these are inadequate for most management needs	1			
	There are equipment and facilities, but still some gaps that constrain management	2	X		
	There are adequate equipment and facilities	3			
19. Maintenance of equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? <i>Process</i>	There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities	0		There is no regular maintenance system for equipment. The allocated budget for maintenance is very limited and this cause loss of equipment efficiency and may will lead to affect even staff safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NCS should take the necessary decentralized system to give WRPA manager the flexibility to allocate some budget for maintenance of equipment.
	There is some <i>ad hoc</i> maintenance of equipment and facilities	1	X		
	There is basic maintenance of equipment and facilities	2			
	Equipment and facilities are well maintained	3			
20. Education and awareness Is there a planned education programme linked to the objectives and needs?	There is no education and awareness programme	0		The existed visitor center had been established by project Phase I and currently under complete renovation for the infrastructure and educational exhibitions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the current public awareness program targeting the local communities as well as authorities at the local level (councils, police, tourism offices, etc.). • Carry out an information and
	There is a limited and <i>ad hoc</i> education and awareness programme	1			
	There is an education and awareness programme but it only partly meets needs and could be improved	2	X		

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
<i>Process</i>	There is an appropriate and fully implemented education and awareness programme	3			<p>awareness initiative targeting desert tourism operators to inform them on the regulations of the protected area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and implement an information campaign, targeting primarily concerned government authorities (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, etc.) and their officials, aimed at increasing understanding of the water management issues concerning WR Lakes, of their environmental, health and economic implications, and of the need of a concerted effort to prevent excessive water use. • The Visitor Center hours of operation and program of activities needs to be established and followed, including promoting the programs through staff, literature and sign boards.
21. Planning for land and water use	Adjacent land and water use planning does not take into account the needs of the protected area and activities/policies are detrimental to the survival of the area	0		Local community inside WRPA is mainly represented in the land reclamation village located on the west side of the Lower Lake. Construction of the land reclamation project and villages (Siedna El-Khedr and Sienda Moussa) was initiated prior to establishment of the protected area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek agreement with Ministry of Agriculture to stop any further land reclamation inside WRPA • More control is needed on the fish farms in terms of water quality/quantity/area occupied and promoting the prevention of the introduction of invasive species.
Does land and water use planning recognise the protected area and aid the achievement	Adjacent land and water use planning does not takes into account the long term needs of the protected area, but activities are not detrimental the area	1			
	Adjacent land and water use planning partially takes into account the long term needs of the protected area	2	X		

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question	Comment/Explanation	Next steps
<p>of objectives? <i>Planning</i></p>	<p>Adjacent land and water use planning fully takes into account the long term needs of the protected area</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Current size of the area inside PA is 8000 fedan . Estimated population size is about 4000. 40% are children and youth – 60% adults. 55% of the population are female – 45% are male. 55% of the population cannot read or write.</p> <p>Other communities inside WRPA may be represented in the economic communities within WRPA such as fish farmers, commercial fishermen, salt miners, cafeterias, oil extraction, and the monastery.</p> <p>Communities outside WRPA are represented by the villages nearby or bordering the protected area (e.g., Yousef Sadeek & area, Rayan, Hana Habbib (solid waste site), Hamouli, Shaalin, Tunis).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRPA should enhance the information, education and communications program for local communities inside WRPA. • Set a plan for signposts inside WRPA to direct the communities toward the proper behavior. • Licensing procedure should be updated to consider inputs from protected area management unit before issuing any license. • Market alternative days (increase visitation at other times) and alternative opportunities (other locations) to reduce the impact on feast days and to enhance benefits in other periods.
<p>Additional points: Land and water planning</p>				

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
21a: Land and water planning for habitat conservation	Planning and management in the catchment or landscape containing the protected area incorporates provision for adequate environmental conditions (e.g. volume, quality and timing of water flow, air pollution levels etc) to sustain relevant habitats.	+1	X	<p>Water use for reclaiming new lands for agriculture, while others can be miss-management of the included water bodies (cleaning and hydrology), and weak collaboration among the relevant authorities such as permitting agricultural activities while having water demands problems. A mixture of previous mentioned factors are affecting WR lakes water producing a severe water loss and water level decrease.</p> <p>The decrease of water quantity which leading to decrease of water level and deterioration of water quality especially the increase of water salinity in the lower lake, all these factors are leading to environmental and socio-economic problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-invigorate meetings with the Ministries of agriculture and irrigation concerning water levels. Undertake an information campaign with these ministries and with related groups to educate people about the related problems and impact on social, economic and ecological benefits. • Develop an education and awareness campaign about clean water, and the situation of WRPA ‘at the end of the line’, as a recipient of the run-off. The Governorate should also be targeted given their roles in establishing water treatment plants and developing tourism opportunities. Safeguarding the recreational values of WRPA should be a priority.
21b: Land and water planning for connectivity	Management of corridors linking the protected area provides for wildlife passage to key habitats outside the protected area (e.g. to allow migratory fish to travel between freshwater spawning sites and the sea, or to allow animal migration).	+1	X		
21c: Land and water planning for ecosystem services & species conservation	"Planning addresses ecosystem-specific needs and/or the needs of particular species of concern at an ecosystem scale (e.g. volume, quality and timing of freshwater flow to sustain particular species, fire management to maintain savannah habitats etc.)"	+1	X	<p>The impact of the scheme in the WRPA is likely to be significant both on soil salinity and on the quantity and quality of water in the Rayan lakes. Perhaps, more critically, the scheme may also affect, in ways which are still to be determined, the adjacent and ecologically sensitive spring's area of the WRPA, through the influx of thousands of settlers into the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive meetings and follow up are urgently needed with Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to fix and control water demands for aquaculture and land reclamation activities.
22. State and commercial neighbours	There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land and water users	0		<p>The main management constraints are the weak collaboration among the Egyptian authorities involved with WRPA, the continuous expansion in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRPA rangers and management should work closely with the Monks to encourage their help in monitoring the area for illegal
	There is contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land and water users but little or no cooperation	1			

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
Is there co-operation with adjacent land and water users? <i>Process</i>	There is contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land and water users, but only some co-operation	2	X	both volume and variety of the human activities inside WRPA, and the overuse of some resources of the protected area (e.g. the water of the lakes).	activities such as hunting or cars, and to report these to the rangers. The Springs Rangers should present the results of the monitoring to the Monks and give them copies of all reports. The Monks should be invited to assist with quarterly monitoring. Ongoing, explain the rules to the Monks about no expansions.
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land and water users, and substantial co-operation on management	3			
23. Indigenous people Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the protected area have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0	-		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management	1			
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some relevant decisions relating to management but their involvement could be improved	2			
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in all relevant decisions relating to management, e.g. co-management	3			
24. Local communities Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		The involvement of stakeholders and local community is a must after the great challenges that WRPA has faced throughout the last 5 years. Challenges in water issues, extension of land reclamation activities, fish farming activities, has been faced and need a stronger collaborative efforts from WRPA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to develop a communication strategy that will direct the main and effective decision making stakeholders on the governmental and non-governmental levels. • Grasp the possible support from the available NGOs on the local and national levels.
	Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management	1			
	Local communities directly contribute to some relevant decisions relating to management but their involvement could be improved	2	X		
	Local communities directly participate in all relevant decisions relating to management, e.g. co-management	3			
Additional points <i>Local communities/indigenous people</i>					
24 a. Impact on communities	There is open communication and trust between local and/or indigenous people, stakeholders and protected area managers	+1	X		

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
24b. Impact on communities	Programmes to enhance community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 'local benefits' initiative should be designed and implemented to include measurable economic benefits as well as less tangible social and ecological service benefits.
24c. Impact on communities	Local and/or indigenous people actively support the protected area	+1	X		
25. Economic benefit Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities, e.g.	The protected area does not deliver any economic benefits to local communities	0		The local communities of WRPA are represented in outside and inside communities. The inside ones are those settled within the sites of economic activities which are: 4575 feddans of reclamation areas which include about	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing venues and marking for the sale of fresh fish to visitors. Offering promotions and opportunities for local residents to visit the PA. Providing training for local guides
	Potential economic benefits are recognised and plans to realise these are being developed	1			
	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities	2	X		

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question	Comment/Explanation	Next steps
<p>income, employment, payment for environmental services? <i>Outcomes</i></p>	<p>There is a major flow of economic benefits to local communities from activities associated with the protected area</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>12240 individuals living and working mainly with agriculture. About 129 individuals work in an area of about 1300 feddans of intensive and extensive fish farms. The PA also includes some of 1724 local fishermen using 182 traditional fish boats in both of the upper and lower Rayan lakes, all in addition to 253 fishermen without boats. 11 individuals in the main beach area work in cafeterias, about 50 individuals work in salt extraction, and about 30 monks in a Coptic monastery located in the core zone of the PA.</p> <p>The outside communities are represented in the inhabitants of the villages surrounding the protected area such as Youssef El-Seddik, El-Rayyan, Tounis, El-Nasla, Hanna Habib. The inhabitants of these villages might be among the visitors to the PA, or doing some activities such as fishing, and some other services for the activities inside the PA.</p> <p>The natural areas like the Rayan waterfalls and beaches attract about 150,000 visitors a year. The visitors spend money on food, fuel, accommodation and souvenirs, and often hire guides, all of which provide jobs for local residents.</p> <p>Now, with the opening of Wadi El-Hitan as a World Heritage Site, many more visitors are expected from all over the world. To increase the economic benefits, WRPA staff have created a new program called Eco-products for Local Benefit, which involves producing new products that local villagers can make and sell.</p> <p><u>WRPA produces a very high profit in terms of operating economic activities using the park natural resources reaches about LE 154,679,167/year.</u></p>	<p>and assisting with marketing local services.</p>

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
26. Monitoring and evaluation Are management activities monitored against performance? <i>Planning/Process</i>	There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area	0		Evaluation of the Management Plan is carried out annually in June as part of the process of preparing the Operating Plan for the following year. A full revision of the Management Plan will be done at the end of the five-year period of the Plan, which is in June 2013. A next five year Management Plan for the period 2014 –2019 will then be drawn up in accordance with experience gained in the coming five year period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual evaluation of the management effectiveness should be set up using METT method.
	There is some <i>ad hoc</i> monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results	1			
	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results do not feed back into management	2	X		
	A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management	3			
27. Visitor facilities Are visitor facilities adequate? <i>Outputs</i>	There are no visitor facilities and services despite an identified need	0		The old WC in the Main Visitor Area was completely renovated and expanded. The newer WC (constructed in phase I) suffers serious structural problems and should be permanently closed and demolished. 9 sites have developed in WHS for their shade structures of different sizes simulating the surrounding environment in addition to: parking to hold about 80 cars; ticket station with two rooms; visitor reception/display shelter with displays; cafeteria and gift shop; police station; men's and women's WCs; permanent tented camp. Visitor centre is existing. EEAA has established 3 cafeterias of natural materials and hired them to an external investor under the supervision of the EEAA. About 150 km is the length of established tracks and roads by WRPA. About 20 signposts made of local stones in different park areas.	
	Visitor facilities and services are inappropriate for current levels of visitation	1			
	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2	X		
	Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation	3			
28. Commercial tourism operators	There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area	0			

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management? <i>Process</i>	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	1			
	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values	2	X		
	There is good co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, and maintain protected area values	3			
29. Fees If fees (i.e. entry fees or fines) are applied, do they help protected area management? <i>Inputs/Process</i>	Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected	0		The revenues to WRPA come from: Entrance fees of the park visitation, concessions of economic activities and commercials. The average revenue in 2002/03 was LE 311,428 and about LE 417,000 in 2006/07. The existing entrance fee structures are: LE 2/person for Egyptians; \$3/person for foreigners; LE 10/person for camping; LE 5/car. These fees are transferred to the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) and not returned back to the WRPA.	•
Fees are collected, but make no contribution to the protected area or its environs	1	X			
Fees are collected, and make some contribution to the protected area and its environs	2				
	Fees are collected and make a substantial contribution to the protected area and its environs	3			
30. Condition of values What is the condition of the important values of the protected area as compared to when it	Many important biodiversity, ecological or cultural values are being severely degraded	0		The two lakes of Wadi El-Rayan began forming in 1973. The waterfalls is one of the park's best known attraction; the only permanent falls in Egypt. WRPA also conserves large desert areas containing a variety of landscapes and formations. Rare and fascinating wildlife are found in the deserts of Wadi El-Rayan along with fossils of	• Review the patrolling schedule to enhance patrolling in key areas and at the critical times of year (e.g., more patrolling in the plateau south of the Springs during bird migration seasons, 3-4 times per week).
	Some biodiversity, ecological or cultural values are being severely degraded	1			
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted	2	X		

Issue	Criteria	Score: Tick only one box per question		Comment/Explanation	Next steps
was first designated? <i>Outcomes</i>	Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact	3		creatures of past eras and cultural heritage sites from ancient civilizations. In 2005, Wadi El-Hitan (Valley of the Whales), located within the protected area, was designated by UNESCO as the first Egyptian Natural World Heritage Site, for its contents of the 40 million year-old whale skeletons, which is recording the story of whales evolution (from land to ocean based animals). According to IUCN-The World Conservation Union, Valley of the Whales is the most significant site in the world to demonstrate the evolution of whales. The area contains four brackish springs supporting the highest diversity of desert plant and animal life in the protected area. Several rare and globally threatened animals inhabit the springs area, including Dorcas Gazelle, Rüppell's Sand Fox and Fennec Fox. Wadi El-Rayan has 174 species known to occur here. Birds are the most visible wildlife in the protected area and can be seen in the lakes, desert and farmlands.	
<i>Additional Points: Condition of values</i>					
30a: Condition of values	The assessment of the condition of values is based on research and/or monitoring	+1	X		
30b: Condition of values	Specific management programmes are being implemented to address threats to biodiversity, ecological and cultural values	+1	X		
30c: Condition of values	Activities to maintain key biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are a routine part of park management	+1	X		
TOTAL SCORE				69	