



## Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

**Instructions:** CEPF requires that each grantee report on project results and impacts at the end of their grant. To monitor CEPF's global indicators, CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. The aggregated results of all grantees will be reported on in our annual impact report and other communications materials. Your Final Completion and Impact Report will be posted on the CEPF website.

**Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.**

*Please complete all fields and respond to all questions listed below.*

**Organization Legal Name:** *Hemaya environmental consultancy*

**Project Title:** *Biodiversity Resources Evaluation and Recommendations for Conservation Actions, Lake Burullus, Egypt*

**Grant Number:** CEPF-112702

**Date of Completion of this Report:** 30 June 2022

**CEPF Hotspot:** Mediterranean Basin Hotspot

**Strategic Direction: 2** Support the sustainable management of water catchment through integrated approaches for the conservation of threatened freshwater biodiversity

**Grant Amount:** US\$ 9,900

**Project Dates:** 01 December 2021 – 31 May 2022

### **PART I: Overview**

#### **1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)**

- Nature Conservation Egypt Provided training personnel, prepared training materials and equipment (e.g. binoculars, field guides, made arrangements for field surveys)

- Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (represented by Burullus Protected Area management unit). Participated in field visits, provided security clearness, helped with organizing logistics, coordinated with local community discussions.

**2. Summarize the overall results of your project**

Updated knowledge of the current status of resources at Lake Burullus, improved understanding of management issues, plus increased capacity and awareness of local protected area staff .

1. Key information on the status of the most important natural resources of Lake Burullus Ecosystems is collated and verified by rapid field visits and surveys (which also included a capacity building and training of protected area staff).
2. Key current issues impacting the main biodiversity resources in the protected area are identified and validated through consultation with the local management team and key stake hollers, as well as field visits. Preliminary identification of management gaps and ideas for addressing these in the future next steps.
3. Capacity building for Burullus Protected Area staff and local young scientists in biodiversity inventory through trainings and hands on field experiences (including class room style lectures, meetings, field work and discussions and follow up with one-to-one communications with interested individuals.
4. Reporting to CEPF in the form of four reports that summaries different aspects and resources that were subject of the project, including Botany, Fisheries, Fauna (including birds) and overall review of Burullus Protected Area management.

**3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each long-term impact from your proposal*

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

<b>Impact Description</b>	<b>Impact Summary</b>
Heightened awareness of key management issues at Burullus Protected Area	The project brought about new interest in the PA and its future and a new hope for future investment in the conservation of its resources. The study shows an increase in complexity of management issues in the PA and intensification in pressures on natural resources. A detailed report has been delivered. <i>ANNEX4 Report on the status of biodiversity management at Lake Burullus Protected Area</i>
Enhanced management capacity within the Burullus Protected Area	The project provided an opportunity to enhance the skills of the PA management team and put them into operation. Through providing trainings and hands on experiences to PA staff and local scientists ( <i>ANNEX5: Progress report on trainings</i> ). The updated knowledge and evaluation of management issues provides useful insights into

	future needed actions. Follow up activities and funding are needed to build upon current initiative.
Development of an action plan concept that lead to greater sustainability of resources use at the Lake	The enhanced knowledge provided by reconnaissance surveys and situational analysis of management issues provided essential tools for the future improved management of the PA. recommendation for establishment of sustainable funding mechanisms for the management of the PA must a be a central part of any future action plan for the PA. ANNEX1, ANNEX2 and ANNEX3 provided detailed analysis that was used for the action plan recommendations in ANNEX4.
Mainstream Lake Burullus conservation into local development plans	Future actions that are anticipated as a follow up from this project should focus on the mainstreaming of conservation priorities into the productive sectors of Lake Burullus to insure their long term sustainability (ANNEX4)

b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

<b>Impact Description</b>	<b>Impact Summary</b>
Updated data and information on key Lake Burullus Ecosystems and resources	The status of the key biodiversity resources of Lake Burullus was evaluated and new information was collected, which provides good indicators to the viability of the PA as an important region for the conservation of biodiversity on the local and regional levels
Identification of key issues impacting biodiversity at Lake Burullus	Updated information on the key management issues in the PA and the main constraints and challenges for the sustainable management of the PA and its resources were collected. Discussions with PA management and local community representatives were important to bring focus on the key issues and complexity of managing natural resources in the PA. Eleven major management issues were identified. Most relevant to the PA management is the overlap in duties and mandates with many other authorities and the lack of coordination.
At least 6 PA rangers and 3 local scientists were trained in biodiversity inventory techniques	In total 25 rangers from Burullus PA and local scientists from Damietta University and the nearby wetland PA of Ashtum El Gamil were trained on waterbird census techniques and on flora and other fauna inventory techniques.

4. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Protected area staff were motivated and energized by the project activities, reflecting the current need of the PA for external inputs and resources.

**PART II: Project Products/Deliverables**

**5. List each product/deliverable as stated in your approved proposal and describe the results for each of them:**

#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1	Training of PA staff and local scientists	<p>25 trainees were involved (8 females and 17 males) . The training involved in class lectures on bird monitoring, identification, and survey techniques and on waterbirds and wetlands ecology. Field training included water bird surveys, bird identification, habitat evaluation, botanical identification, reptile and mammal survey and identification.</p> <p>6 of the trainees are from Burullus PA, 6 from the near by Ashtum El Gamil PA, 4 students from Damietta University, 2 local volunteers from local NGOs, 6 from other wetland protected areas in Egypt, and one early career conservationist from Damietta University.</p>
2	Data on key biodiversity resources updated	<p>Three topical reports delivered on the fisheries, botany and terrestrial fauna. The reports included a review of published knowledge and updates from field surveys conducted during the current project or collected from current sources. While wintering bird numbers appear to have declined, the number of breeding waterbirds (Night Heron, Little Egret, and Squacco Heron) have internationally significant numbers, which exceed the 1% regional population level. One invasive species of birds was documented for the first time (Indian Myna) in the Burullus PA. Spotted Eagle is a Vulnerable species that regularly winters in the PA and was documented during our studies.</p> <p>There are three endemic plant species known in the PA. <i>Zygophyllum album var album</i> was found during the study, but some regionally vulnerable and</p>

		<p>localized species are found. Similarly, Populations of reptiles and mammals found in the PA are the last relicts of the Nile Delta wilderness and include several morphologically distinct populations. The lake has been subject to rehabilitation extensive efforts which has deepened widened the see connection part. This allowed for more see water to enter the lake and increase the diversity and productivity of the fisheries in the lake. The efforts reflected in steady increase of fish productivity in the lake over the last few years.</p>
3	Status of management of the PA updated	<p>A report describing the current status of management, and the most significant management issues facing the PA (ANNEX4). Eleven major management issues were identified. The most critical issues of diminishing lake area seem to have come under control, however other issues related to pollution and bird hunting are significant. Most relevant to the PA management is the overlap in duties and mandates with many other authorities and the lack of coordination. The role of the PA management unit is currently symbolic and lacks both the tools and the mandate.</p>

**6. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.**

Consultancy reports were developed during the project implementation:

1. ANNEX1 Status of Fisheries at Lake Burullus Protected Area.
2. ANNEX2 Status of Botanical Resources at Lake Burullus Protected Area
3. ANNEX3 Status of Terrestrial Fauna at Lake Burullus Protected Area
4. ANNEX4 Report on the status of biodiversity management at Lake Burullus Protected Area

A paper summarizing the evolution and status of wintering water birds at Lake Burullus over the past 40 years (including the results from this project) is being developed and will be submitted to a bird conservation Journal in the near future.

**PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing**

**Lessons Learned**

**7. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.**

“Lessons learned” are experiences you have gained that you think would be valuable successes worth replicating or practices that you would do differently if you had the chance. Consider lessons that would inform project design and implementation, and any other lessons relevant to the conservation community. CEPF Lessons Learned Guidelines are available here: <https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/cepf-lessons-learned-guidelines-english.pdf>.

- Capacity building should be an integral component of any conservation action, even if it comes at the cost of the quality of technical outputs. The participation and understanding of local stakeholders must be the top priority, and the enhancement of their abilities and understanding of management issues must be regarded as a critical output.
- We will share the project’s outputs with other initiatives in the region, including RCSPA to include Burullus management plan within the planned activities for their project that has started in the Mediterranean coast of Egypt: National strategy for marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in the Mediterranean coast of Egypt.

**Sustainability / Replication**

**8. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.**

Very limited funding and resources of the PA team makes their continued function as an effective management body. On the other hand the PA management team became highly motivated by the input from the project participants and showed a high degree of commitment to the conservation of Lake Burullus.

**Safeguards**

**9. If not listed as a separate Deliverable and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.**

Stakeholders Engagement plan was submitted and reported against in a separate report. METT was submitted upon the start of the project and updated copy after the project end.

**Additional Funding**

**10. Provide details of any additional funding that you have secured to support this project.**

- a. Total additional funding (US\$). 1,905

**b. Type of funding**

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source.

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
Nature Conservation Egypt	In kind – facilities, transport and staff time	\$ US 1,906

**Additional Comments/Recommendations**

**11. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.**

The costs of the field component of the project were slightly underestimated in light of the absence of any transportation support from the PA management. Indeed, the project had to cover all costs including boats and fuel. Future field activities need a more robust budget and preferably the investment in tools that can be used for repeated surveys and monitoring activities.

The CEPF management team contributed in a very thorough manner towards facilitating the success of this project through hands on guidance.

**PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level**

**Contribution to Portfolio Indicators**

**12. In order to measure the results of CEPF investment strategy at the hotspot level, CEPF uses a set of Portfolio Indicators which are presented in the Ecosystem Profile of each hotspot. Please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.**

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
1.2 Number of hectares of Coastal KBAs under improved management	6000	Improved capacity of the park rangers through trainings on ecosystem inventory contribute to better management of the PA.

2.0 Number of hectares of KBAs with enhanced protection or management	6000	Surveys were conducted to update the biodiversity status in the KBA. Action plan recommendations were developed and shared with the decision makers to be included in the updated management plan..
2.4 Number of Freshwater KBAs in priority CMZ with improved information on biodiversity, shared with stakeholders	1	4 technical reports were developed supported with data collected from Burullus KBA. The reports were shared with the EEAA and a planned meeting beyond the project will take place next month to discuss the findings. All findings will be included in the revised management plan
4.4 Number of protected area managers demonstrating improved skills and knowledge on plant conservation	18	Park rangers and managers from and Ashtum El Gamil KBAs received trainings on how to collect scientific data from the field on Fauna and flora. Monitoring training was also conducted, which the rangers used during the implementation of the ecosystem inventory data collection.
4.6 Number of KBAs for which information on plants is improved	1	Conducted surveys to update information on Burullus KBA ecosystems
4.7 Number of young professionals with substantial experience in plant conservation gained	7	A total of 7 university graduate students received training on ecosystems inventory and field data collection.

**Contribution to Global Indicators**

Please report on all Global Indicators that pertain to your project.

**13 Benefits to Individuals**

**13a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.**

Report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training due to your project, such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture, farming, biological surveys, or how to conduct a patrol.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
17	8	Biodiversity resources inventory and monitoring (avifauna, flora, mammals, reptiles, habitats)

*\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received structured training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also received structured training in project management, the total number of men who benefited from structured training should be 5.*

**13b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits. N/A**

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*	Description of Benefits

*\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

**14. Protected Areas**

**Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded N/A**

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of your project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	Original # of Hectares**	# of Hectares Newly Protected	Year of Legal Declaration/ Expansion	Longitude***	Latitude***

\* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

\*\* Enter the original total size, excluding the results of your project. If the protected area was not existing before your project, then enter zero.

\*\*\* Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your protected area, use google map, right click on the center of your protected area, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.

## 15. Key Biodiversity Area Management

### Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

#### Lake Burullus Protected Area

Report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation, as a result of your project. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled "protected areas", and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the "protected areas" indicator.

Name of KBA	KBA Code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *
Lake Burullus	Egy02	6,000 (based on the size of monitored sites)

\* Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.

## 16. Production landscapes

## Number of hectares of production landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity

N/A

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of your project. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

- For an area to be considered as having "strengthened management of biodiversity," it can benefit from a wide range of interventions such as best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified, and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.
- Areas that are protected are not included under this indicator, because their hectares are counted elsewhere.
- A Production Landscape can include part or all of an unprotected KBA.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares with Strengthened Management**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention

\* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

\*\*Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.

\*\*\* Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your production landscape, use googlemap, right click on the center of your production landscape, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.

**17. Benefits to Communities N/A**

CEPF wants to record the non-cash benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of your project. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

**Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.**

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Country of Community	Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries	
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*		Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting

\*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

**18. Policies, Laws and Regulations** N/A

Report on policies, laws and regulations with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of your project. “Policies” pertain to statements of intent formally adopted or pursued by a government, including at sectoral or sub-national level. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included.

**18a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project**

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)																
		Local	National	International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	Other*	
1																					
2																					
...																					

\* If you selected “other”, please give a brief description of the main topics addressed by the policy, law or regulation.

**18b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.** N/A

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change

		MM/DD/YYYY		
1				
2				
3				

## 19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices **N/A**

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company
1			
2			
...			

## 20. Networks & Partnerships

Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened **N/A**

Report on any networks or partnerships between and among civil society groups and other sectors that you have created or strengthened as a result of your project. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, or a working group focusing on reptile conservation.

Do not list the partnerships you formed with others to implement this project, unless these partnerships will continue after your project ends.

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Nature Conservation Egypt	2013	No	Egypt	NCE and Hemaya developed their partnership since some years ago. This project contributes to strengthen our

					partnership to continue reinforce the conservation of Burullus
2					
...					

## 21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism **N/A**

List any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms created or supported by your project. Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem service (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation. To be included, a mechanism must be delivering funds for conservation.

### 21a. Details about the mechanism

No.	Name of Financing Mechanism	Purpose of the Mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1					
2					
3					

\*Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.

\*\*Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.

\*\*\*Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.

### 21b. Performance of the mechanism **N/A**

For each Financing Mechanism listed previously, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

NO.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	
1				
2				
3				

## 22. Red List Species **N/A**

If the project included direct conservation interventions that benefited globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU), as per the IUCN Red List, add the species below.

Examples of interventions include: preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, captive breeding programs, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, and removal of invasive species.

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)

### **Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy**

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final completion and impact reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

Provide the contact details of your organization (organization name and generic email address) so that interested parties can request further information about your project.

**Organization Name: Hemaya**

**Generic email address: [Hemaya.Nature@gmail.com](mailto:Hemaya.Nature@gmail.com)**