



Request for Proposals (RfP)

Consultant to perform Species conservation planning for the Fennec Fox and the Dorcas Gazelle in both Wadi El Rayan and Lake Quarun Protected areas.

IUCN ROWA, Effective Management of Wadi El Rayan and Lake Quarun Protected Areas, Biodiversity and Protected Areas, World Heritage Programme **RfP Reference: IUCN-24-09-P03296-001**

Welcome to this Procurement by IUCN. You are hereby invited to submit a Proposal. Please read the information and instructions carefully because non-compliance with the instructions may result in disqualification of your Proposal from this Procurement.

1. REQUIREMENTS

- 1.1. A detailed description of the services and/or goods to be provided can be found in Attachment 1.

2. CONTACT DETAILS

- 2.1. During the course of this procurement, i.e. from the publication of this RfP to the award of a contract, you may not discuss this procurement with any IUCN employee or representative other than the following contact. You must address all correspondence and questions to the contact, including your proposal.

IUCN Contact: Procurement, Regional Office for West Asia. procurement.rowa@iucn.org

3. PROCUREMENT TIMETABLE

- 3.1. This timetable is indicative and may be changed by IUCN at any time. If IUCN decides that changes to any of the deadlines are necessary, we will contact you.

DATE	ACTIVITY
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The financial evaluation will be based upon the full total price you submit. Your financial proposal will receive a score calculated by dividing the lowest financial proposal that has passed the minimum quality thresholds (see Section 5.2.2) by the total price of your financial proposal.

9. COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

If you have a complaint or concern regarding the propriety of how a competitive process is or has been executed, then please contact procurement@iucn.org. Such complaints or concerns will be treated as confidential and are not considered in breach of the above restrictions on communication (Section 2.1).

10.

are to be subjected to the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency's (EEAA) control. A number of laws in Egypt provide the enabling environment that supports biodiversity management in the country. The law assigns a major role to the EEAA in the management and monitoring of protected areas, including the management of the licensing and permit system for any activity undertaken in protected areas requiring EIAs. All activities carried out in protected areas are to be subjected to the EEAA's control, which can take steps to enforce the rules and stop any illegal activity.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature - Regional Office for West Asia (IUCN ROWA) is currently executing the Project "Effective Management of Wadi El-Rayan and Lake Quarun Protected Areas in Egypt". The project is implemented in partnership with the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) and with the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and UN Environment Programme (UNEP). The project aims to strengthen the overall management of the Wadi El-Rayan and Lake Quarun protected areas to safeguard biodiversity by addressing a range of threats. It seeks to enable community involvement, capacity building as the principle means toward improving effectiveness. The project mainly focuses on two PAs, Wadi El Rayan Protected Area (WRPA) and Lake Quarun Protected Area (LQPA) which are located within the Fayoum Governorate.

The project will enhance the management effectiveness of WRPA and LQPA through a number of interventions on the level of the PA and its surrounding communities. This assignment will focus on developing a species conservation action plan for **Fennec fox *Vulpes zerda***

somewhere in the tens of thousands. Numbers were declining generally, except where hunting pressure was low (East 1999). Lafontaine et al. (2005) report recent declines in almost all range states and say it has disappeared from many regions and is seriously reduced in numbers where it survives. A population of 1,000-2,000 is in rapid decline in Egypt, mostly outside protected areas (Saleh 2001). According to (Attum, 2018) the population in WRPA in the late 1990's was estimated to be between 6 and 14 animals. By 2008, three gazelle were confirmed through a systematic survey within and nearby WRPA, indicating the minimum population size. The species is listed on the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Appendix I and included in the CMS SaEHWØHQ

