International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)

Member's Report | 37th General Meeting

19th – 23rd September 2023 Hawai'i, – United States of America

Reporting Period: 2021 – 2023

A. Member Information:

- Name of ICRI member: **Egypt**
- Name of person(s) completing member's report: Tamer Monir Attalla
- Email: tamer_m_attalla@yahoo.com
- Are you a Focal Point: ☒ Yes ☐ No
  - If no, who are you completing the form on behalf of:
- Which was the last General Meeting you attended: 36th online General Meeting
- Will you be attending the 37th ICRI General Meeting: ☒ Yes ☐ No
- Member social media:
  - Twitter: @Tamermonir5
  - LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/tamer-attalla-18161a72/

B. Reporting on the implementation of ICRI Plan of Action 2021-2024: turning the tide for coral reefs. *Your responses will help inform the Secretariat about members' contributions toward the current Plan of Action*

Theme 1 - Preparing for the Future: Promoting Resilient Coral Reefs

1.A - Strengthening policies - Supporting conservation and recovery of coral reefs and associated ecosystems through resilience-based management frameworks.

- (ICRI) How have you embedded resilience-based management into your policies? *(Tip – refer to the RBM policy brief: https://icriforum.org/resilience-hub/)*

Answer:
Yes, Egypt embedded RBM in the conservation policies. Egypt believe that, Coral reef management for conservation must expand beyond individual reef towards cross scale interactions within a matrix of reefs in dynamic seascapes, and to understand the factors that facilitate rapid recovery and promote resilience among coral reef assemblages.

1.B - Promote capacity building for applying resilience-based management approaches to coral conservation Ad Hoc Committee on Resilience-based Management.

- (ICRI) Please list any examples of leading practices, techniques and strategies for building reef resilience that your organisation/country is involved in. Include their location and extent, methods of implementation, financing, and an assessment of their results (or likely results), with links for more information if possible.

  Answer:

  The contentious of reef degradation by the time due to the anthropogenic impacts and climate change, the need to evaluate the resilience of the reefs are increase and their application in assessing the effectiveness of coral reef conservation management measure is becoming increasingly acute (Obura and Grimsditch, 2009).

  During the 2nd International Marine Conservation Congress 2011, approximately 50 coral reef scientists brought together to address 11 key questions concerning the resilience of coral reefs. Participants were asked to evaluate 61 potential resilience factors used by IUCN. From this, the participants reduced the 61 factors down to 31, based on experience and discussions. Post to workshop, 28 coral reef scientists independently scored the 31 factors based on their perceived importance from personal experience and again based on the empirical evidence from scientific studies in terms of the factors ability to promote resistance to thermal stress and in promoting recovery from any type of disturbance, and depending on scientific literature to evaluate and scale the evidence, and by the end of the discussions they set final list of 11 key factors for resilience management and conservation, ranging from the presence of stress-resistant corals to areas of reduced fishing pressure, (McClanahan, et al., 2012).

  During the annual coral reef assemblage monitoring program which started in 2000 and continuous on annual base until 2019, when it stopped due to COVID-19, Ministry of Environment – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency- Red Sea Protectorates started in 2015 until 2019 to evaluate the resilience of each studied site at each year (24 sites, 10 sites at the northern Red Sea and 14 sites at the southern Red Sea). Using 11 key resilience factors set by McClanahan, et al., (2012) which included (Resistant species, Temperature variability, Coral disease, Nutrient pollution, Coral diversity, Sedimentation, Anthropogenic physical impacts, Fishing pressure, Herbivore biomass, Recruitments, and Algae) to evaluate the studied sites based of the data collected during the monitoring program and the pervious information of the study area. To calculate resilience scores for a given reef, each of the 11 key factors was given a 5-point Likert scale value (0-none; 5-highest possible) to quantify its level of function and then weighted by its evidence score for resistance and recovery

and the resilience of any reef equal the sum of both categories, (McClanahan, et al., 2012).

The results indicated that the resilience rank at northern Egyptian Red Sea ranged between 4.73 and 5.81 at Sabina Reef and Umm Gammer Is., respectively, while at the southern Egyptian Red Sea, ranged between 4.00 and 5.9 at Samadi Reef and Zaberghed Is., respectively, (Figure 1). The results of Bray-Curtis similarity index cluster analysis, which classify the sites according to the resilience rank showed in Figure (2). Two main clusters were identified with similarity level 94.7%. The first one contains sites with resilience rank 4-4.5 (6 sites) and second one contains sites with resilience rank ranged between 4.6-5.9 (18 sites).

The studied sites classified into three groups according to the resilience rank and showed in Figure (3). The first group contains sites with lower resilience rank ranged between (4.0-4.5), El Fanous Reef, Samadi Reef, Ras Boghdadi, Sharm El Foukary, Ras Honkourab and Lahmi Bay. The second one contains sites with resilience rank ranged between (4.6-4.9), El Fanadier Reef, Sabina Reef, Shaab Ishtah, Gotta El Dier, Nekarii Reef, Elphenstone, Gotta Ishtah, and Big Abou Glawa. While the Third one contains sites with higher resilience rank ranged between (5.0-5.9), Umm Gammer Is., Zaberged Is., Rocky Is, Small Giftun Is., Shaab El Erg, Small Abou Glawa, Shaab Hamaam, Gotta Abou Ramada, Carless Reef, Gorgonia House Reef.

The Red Sea protectorates recommended that, sites with lower resilience rank ranged between (4.0-4.5), need more efforts in patrolling and change in the conservation plan especially these sites located inside the boundary or Protected Areas (North Islands Protected Area- Wadi El Gemal Protected Area). Sites with higher resilience rank ranged between (5.0-5.9), which mean that, these sites are very important in case of climate changes happen and these could be more resistance and more recovery in case of high temperature level occurs. In additional, these sites need change in the management and conservation plans to reduce the human impacts to the minimal level.

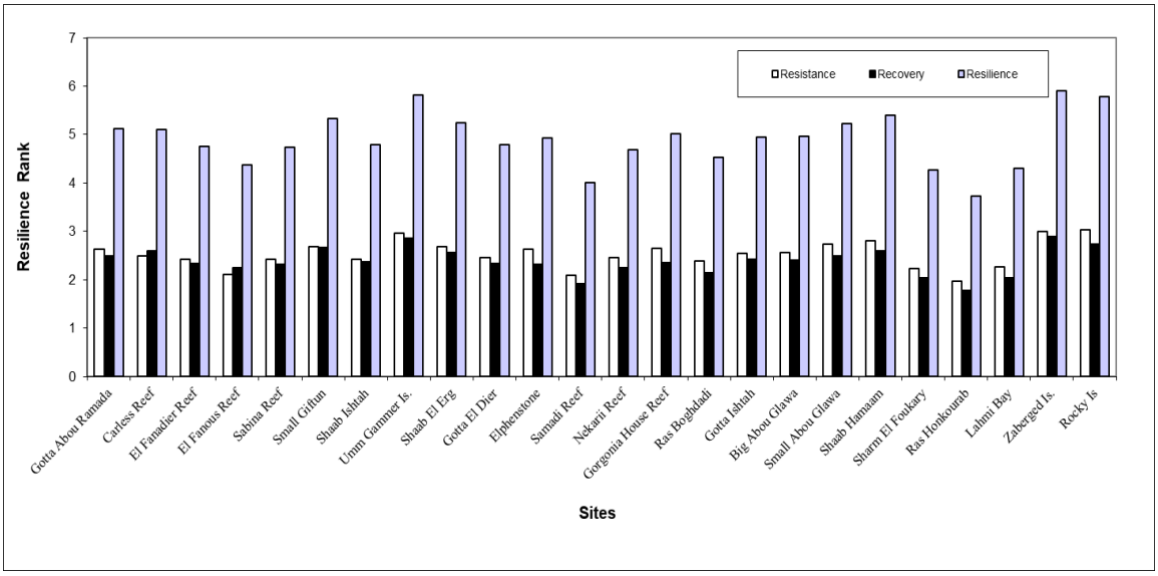


Figure (1) The rank of resistance, recovery and resilience at Egyptian Red Sea study sites

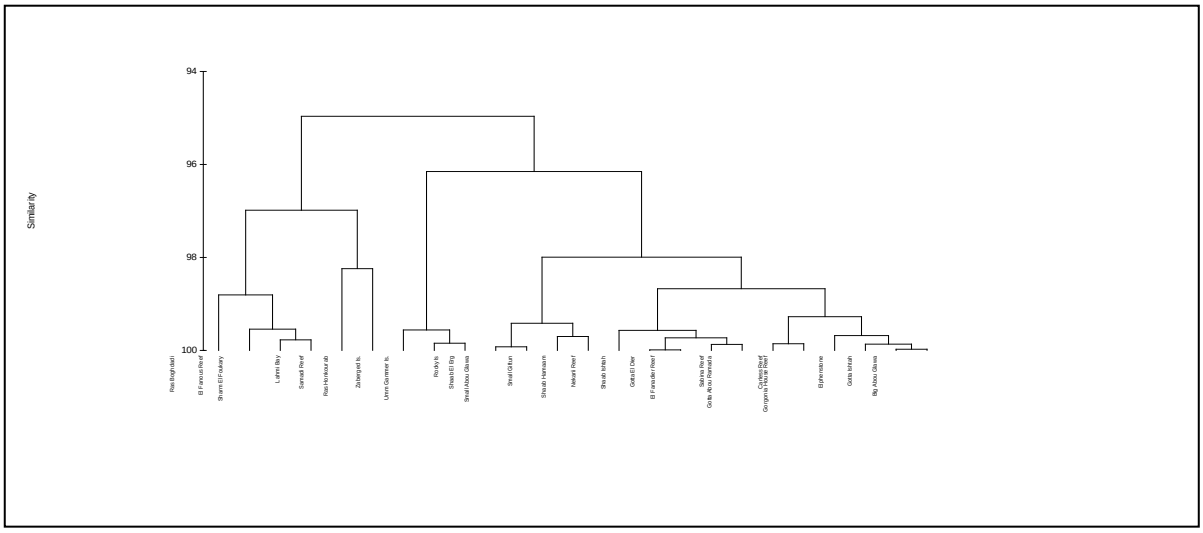


Figure (2) Curtis dendrogram between Egyptian Red Sea study sites according to the resilience rank

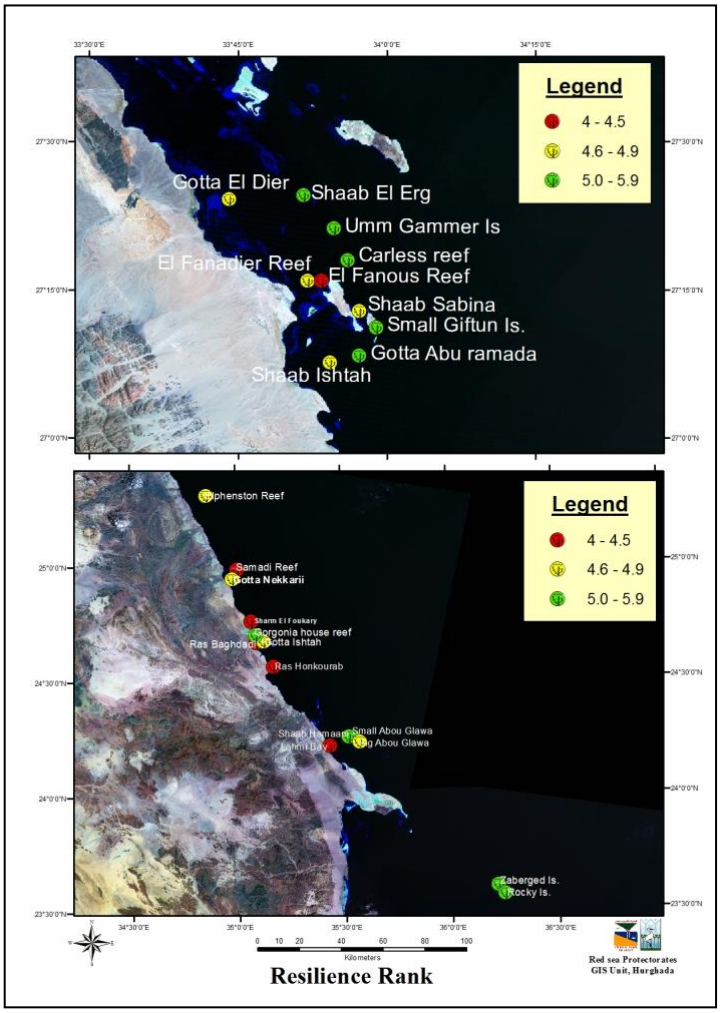


Figure (3) The distribution of northern and southern studied sites at the Egyptian Red Sea according to the resilience rank

- (ICRI) Have you developed, or are you aware of, training materials that you can share?

Answer:
McClanahan, T.R., Donner, S.D., Maynard, J.A., MacNeil, M.A., Graham, N.A.J., et al., (2012). Prioritizing Key Resilience Indicators to Support Coral Reef Management in a Changing Climate. PLoS ONE 7(8): e42884.

1.C - Promote and build capacity for the restoration of resilient coral reefs Ad Hoc Committee on Reef Restoration

- (ICRI) Please list any examples of reef restoration mechanisms that your organisation/country is involved in. Include their limits, conditions of implementation, financing and an assessment of their results, with links for more information if possible.

Answer:

The reef restoration mechanisms in Egypt are very limited and not exceed personal experiments and tries from some individuals. But the first official restoration processes take place during August 2023, throw the cooperation between Ministry of Environment, Red Sea Governorate and HEPCA (NGO), to create three artificial diving sites around Hurghada – Red Sea by sinking some military equipment at each site. The aim of this try is to reduce the diving pressure and number of divers at the surrounding reefs around Hurghada which exceed 200,000 dive/site/ year and causes lots of damage for the corals at these reefs. The artificial diving sites used at different placeless around the world to create new artificial coral reefs by sinking old vehicles, vessels, military equipment and sunken statues.

The establishment of diving sites by sinking some of the old military equipment is considered especially such as tanks, planes and armored vehicles (artificial reefs) are among the most important and easiest way to establish diving sites on artificial reefs, for many reasons, the most important of which are:

1- It is preferred by most divers around the world because it increases the spirit of adventure which most divers looking for it.

2- It is considered a diving site immediately after the sinking process, thus attracting a large percentage of divers.

3- That within a short period, many marine organisms will grow on the surfaces of this wreck and the most important of which is the coral reef, which will allow it to become a piece of coral reef in a few years.

4- The establishment of such artificial reefs will help the fish to use them as shelter and as an analgesic within a few days, and therefore this method is also used in many places the world as one of the ways to develop and increase fish stocks.

Theme 2 – Coral Reef Science and Oceanography: Advancing and Utilizing the Latest Science and Technology

2.A – Coral monitoring capacity building

- (ICRI) Do you have information / case studies that could contribute to the update of the "Methods for ecological monitoring of coral reefs" (https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/2004-023.pdf), especially related to the use of new technologies.

Answer:

Mapping of Coral Reefs with Multispectral Satellites.

Remote sensing satellite data considered as new technology that have been used on the Red Sea in the last decade for monitoring of coral reef areas and the anthropogenic activity around, but on very small scales.

Case study was done on the wadi El-Gemal Island (Mohammed, 2018) for mapping the coral reef for further monitoring using remote sensing new techniques; in situ Spectro-radiometer data and high-resolution multispectral satellite image that be analysed by using unmixing classification. The overall accuracy was 85.60% and that may return to the heterogeneity nature of settlement of different coral species in one pixel of (2 m^2). The study established a Spectro library for different coral species and benthic cover in the area. Then comparing the spectral signature from field with the extracted spectral signature from world view-3 satellite image to recognize the figure (1) for high accuracy spectral signature of different classes cover the area bottom. The unmixing technique was used for its ability to fragment the pixel different component for its end member and valuable with heterogeneity nature on the area benthic cover (figure 2).

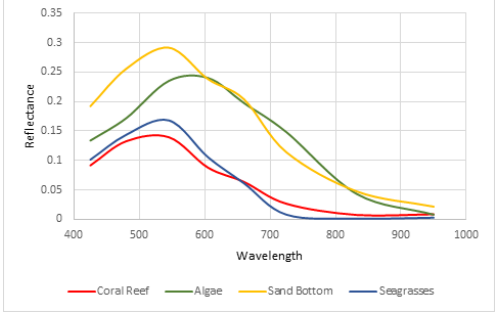


Figure 2: Different classes spectra extracted from WV-3 sensor

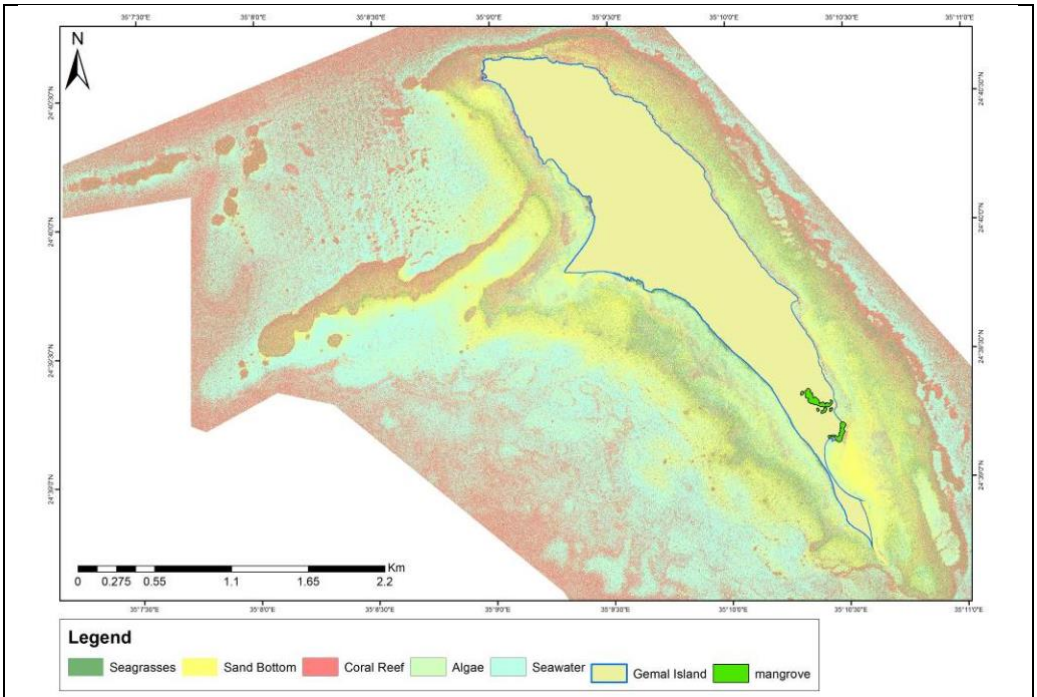


Figure 3: World View-3 benthic classes

- (ICRI) Are you aware, developing, or involved with, any capacity building activities related to the use of coral reef monitoring mechanisms, especially regarding the advancement of monitoring practices (noting technology)?

Answer:
No, Until Now. The monitoring of Coral Reef In Egypt depend on the Global Monitoring Techniques, Except some

1-Assessment of the Coral Reefs assemblages: The elements of substrates in the study sites were analyzed using Point Intercept Transect (PIT) (English et al., 1997). At each studied site, three replicates of 25 m long transect was surveyed using scuba diving at two depths (0–5m and 6-10m).The transects were laid along the depth contour from haphazardly or randomly chosen starting positions on the reef slopes. At each intervals 1m the underness benthic assemblages were recorded in the filed sheet, so at the end of each transect we had 25 records. The categories, which recorded are hard corals (recorded at genus level), soft corals (recorded at genus level), associated fauna, associated flora, and dead components.

2- Impacts and recovery of coral reefs: The Belt Line Transect (BLT) which is quantitative methods give an indication about the human impacts on coral reef through the number of colonies which are affected with some human activities, and also these measure the recovery of this reef from new recruitments as set in Obura and Grimsditch (2009). At each site, three replicates of 25m line transects with width 2m were laid at the reef on two depths (0-5m and 6-10m). At each BLT the number of dead colonies (recently and old), bleached colonies (partially and totally), coral diseases, Brocken corals, reattached branches, coral fragments and recruitments colonies (as indication to human impacts and recovery of coral, respectively), were counted and represented as no. of colonies/ $50m^2$.

3-Bleaching of The coral Reef: Using the Belt line-Transect to assess the bleaching of coral at each site. At each site, three replicates of 25m line transects with width 2m were laid at the reef on two depths (0-5m and 6-10m). At each BLT the number of bleached colonies (Totally and partially) of selected species and also for the general growth were counted and represented as no. of colonies/ $50m^2$.

4- Assessment of the some Coral Reef fishes: some coral reef fishes families were selected based on their feeding habits (herbivores, carnivores, piscivores and corallivores fishes) including Parrot fishes, surgeon fishes, rabbit fishes, bat fishes, butterfly fishes, Grouper, Sweetlips, Emperor, Jacks, Snappers, Sharks, and angle fishes. Visual censuses are the most common, non-destructive methods to quantify fish abundances (Sale, 1980) where the most censuses techniques based on modifications of the methods of English et al., (1997). All the fish counts made during the daytime in all studied sites. In each site, the species selected families counted in $125m^3$using line transect with length 25m and, 5m wide and 1m height (3 replicates) at 2 depths (0-5m and 6-10m). The transect width was estimated visually with 2.5m at each side during swimming, and all the count of fishes expressed in fishes/$125m^3$.

2.B – The Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)

The GCRMN would like to receive feedback on the Status of Coral Reefs of the World: 2020 report to improve the production of future regional and global reports. As such, please kindly respond accordingly to the questions below:

- (ICRI) In reference to the Status of Coral Reefs of the World: 2020 report:
  - Have you read the report?

- Did you utilise the report and/or use the results and contents?
- How could the next report be improved (considering the entire process from data acquisition to reporting)?

Answer:

- Have you read the report?
  Yes, and I participating in collaborating of the report in chapter 3: Status and trends of coral reefs of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.
- Did you utilise the report and/or use the results and contents?
  Yes,
- How could the next report be improved (considering the entire process from data acquisition to reporting)?
  1- We need to add to the ICRI indicators, the recruitment of coral (colonies less than 10cm) this help to achieve Goal A and Target 1, 2, 6.
  2- For the living coral cover indicators: we need all data collected at the level of genus level, this help us to know the resistance species and also the growth form, coral diversity.
  3-For the Fish Abundance and Biomass indicators: (the evaluation of Biomass is too hard and need lots of efforts and I think we can depend on the fish abundance and especially the Herbivores fishes which play a strong role in the coral resilience
  4- ICRI could prepare an Fixed excel Sheets and separated to all members include all the basic information which can be collected and help to standardized data platforms and to ensure that these data can be made available for use in regional and global assessment processes. Additional capacity development and underwater training would help national parties measure this indicator.
  5- Review of the 11 factors (Resistant species, Temperature variability, Coral disease, Nutrient pollution, Coral diversity, Sedimentation, Anthropogenic physical impacts, Fishing pressure, Herbivore diversity, Recruitments, and Algae), which set by 28 experts, whom asked to review the scientific literature for guidance on the multiple physical and biological factors that affect the ability of coral reefs to resist and recover from climate disturbance. (Prioritizing Key Resilience Indicators to Support Coral Reef Management in a Changing Climate, McClanahan, et al., 2012), and I think we can use these factors to evaluate the resilience rank of each studied sites around the world.

- (ICRI) The GCRMN intends to establish time-bound task forces to address specific priority issues and to build capability and capacity across the network. As a first priority, a Data Task Force was established. The Task Force brings together subject matter experts to increase the transparency, reproducibility, and robustness of future GCRMN reports alongside capacity in monitoring, data collection, analysis, management and sharing of coral reefs and associated ecosystems. The Task Force will focus on:

  - Improving data integration and analyses to facilitate the production of GCRMN regional and global reports; and
  - Promoting good data management practices based on FAIR data principles for the coral reef scientific community.

Tell us is if you will be interested in joining the Data Task Force, or upcoming task forces. More so, please inform us if you have data to contribute to upcoming regional, or global, reports and if you will be organising and/or partaking in any capacity building activities regarding data monitoring:

Answer: 1. *Taskforces:* 2. *Data to contribute (GCRMN Region Country, Data description):* *Yes, I could* 3. *Upcoming capacity building activities:* *Yes , I Could*

Theme 3 - Local Threat Reduction: Integrating Response Planning Frameworks

Please tick the most appropriate box/boxes:

- (ICRI) Do you have (or in the process of developing) a coral reef response plan(s) on, for example, but not limited to:
  - ☐ coral disease
  - ☒ vessel groundings
  - ☒ bleaching
  - ☐ invasive species outbreaks (lionfish and COTS)
  - ☐ large storm events
  - ☐ other:

  If yes, please provide us with more information.

Answer:

1- Vessels Grounding:

A- Environmental Impact Assessment for Boat grounding to Coral Reef.

Over the last two decades, the number of tourism boats has increased sharply leading to increased damage to coral reefs from anchoring and boat groundings. In Sharm El Sheik, for example, the number of dive boats rose from 23 in 1989 to 350 in 2019 (Ras Mohammed Marine Park Authority). During the same period, the number of boats rose from less than 50 boats to more than 3500 on the Hurghada side of the Egyptian Red Sea (Red Sea Governorate Authority). The Red Sea Protectorates Authority recorded, on average, 15 boat groundings per year between 2000-2006 but this numbers decrease to be less than 5 accidents per year. At each site of grounding sites detailed assessment for boat grounding site take place to evaluate the impact for the coral reef happen and the violations fees which payed by the owner of boat are reinvested again in protection of environment.

B-Installation and maintenance of more than1400 mooring buoy.

The installation of mooring buoys, the management of the number of diving vessels using mooring buoys with respect to the number of dives per year is effective tools in reducing physical damage to coral reefs. For many years before the designation of a Marine Protected Area, legally known as the Red Sea Protectorate, and until about 1997, management of diving and anchoring within the Red Sea Protectorate was no. In early 1997, the Hurghada Environmental Protection and Conservation Association (HEPCA) with financial assistance from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) installed over 250 mooring buoys (including reef top pins) at popular local diving sites within the Elba Protectorate. HEPCA is also responsible for maintaining these buoys/pins. Mooring buoys remove the need for dive boats to drop anchor. This program has expanded in geographical scope over the years (over 1400 mooring buoys installed) and is now also supported by the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Authority (EEAA).

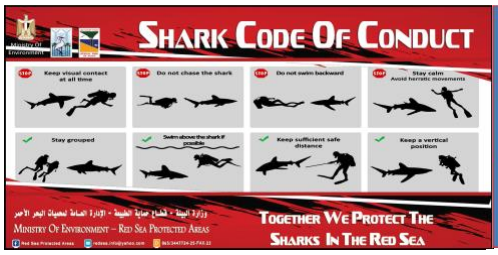
Theme 4 - Diversity and Inclusion: Expanding the Coral Reef Community

4.A – Connect with youth audiences:

- (ICRI) Are you developing (or planning to develop) any communication campaigns or outreach materials? What will your primary target audiences be and what would your key messages include?

Answer:
Yes we have strong developing communication campaigns and also we provided lots materials related to different target groups including students in schools and universities, government employees, fishermen, diving centres staff, tourism and decision makers.
The key message include the environmental and economic importance of the Red Sea, how to protect, conserve, enhance, and sustainably use of Red Sea Natural Resources.
Examples of education materials:






4.B - Collaborate with Indigenous people and seek to incorporate indigenous and local knowledge into policies and management plans:

- (ICRI) How do you incorporate indigenous and local knowledge into policies and management frameworks. Please provide us with some examples. Do you have any plans or strategies to further promote this incorporation?

Answer:
Egypt is confident in the importance of the integration of the indigenous people in protecting and preserving the various environmental systems and is working to activate their role in preparing action plans within the all National parks of Egypt.
The management of each protected area in Egypt communicates with the indigenous people live within the scope of the area and appoints many of them to fixed jobs, for example in marine protected area, many of the indigenous people were appointed to lead marine floaters due to their great experience in locating sites, as well as facilitating dealing with the rest of the users and practitioners of activities within the protected area. The same thing in terrestrial protected area , many of them are appointed as wild guides to lead the team work inside the desert due to their great knowledge of the roads and paths inside the desert.
The management of each protected area is also aware of the necessary needs of the indigenous people and works to provide them as much as possible. Such as providing medical convoys for them and working to teach girls handicrafts and help them market these products.


- (ICRI) Do you have any, or know of, best practices to solicit Indigenous and local community knowledge?

Answer:
The best practices to solicit indigenous and local community knowledge are:
Make them part of your team work, according to their skills.
Listen to their advising before starting to prepare the conservation plans.

C. Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework

- (ICRI) Do your current National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) incorporate coral reefs? If not, what kind of material will be useful for your Country/organisation to ensure coral reefs are integrated in the revision of NBSAPs?

Answer:
Yes,
Egypt has a unique biodiversity that contributes to its economy and supports human wellbeing and provides regulating and supporting services. It is the home of a wide variety of ecosystems and terrestrial and aquatic life forms. Many species of plants, microorganisms and animals in Egypt go back millions of years. Egypt, as a party to the CBD, has revised its National Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2015-2030) in line with the new CBD Strategic plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, through wide participatory process. One of the most important ecosystems that contribute to the Egyptian biodiversity strategy and action plan is coral reef ecosystem.
Egypt's coastline holds a significant range of the most amazing universal coral reefs that is found in Red Sea along an area reaching nearly 3800 Km^2. The coral reefs spread from North to gulfs of Suez and Aqaba and Ras Hedarba in the South at the border of Sudan. Most coral reefs are situated along the coast and surrounding off shore islands. They are however not continuous because periodic flooding from wadies created gaps within coral reef system. Among 300 hard coral reefs species found in Red Sea, 2/3 were found in Egyptian reef,, including some endemic species. The total economic worth of coral reef could be imitating from the value of all goods and services delivered by marine ecosystems.

- (ICRI) How are you planning to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework. For you, which targets are the most relevant for coral reefs?

Answer:
At the time being Egypt is in an urgent need to implement several environmental projects in varied disciplines such as protection of Red Sea coastal areas particularly coral reefs and mangroves, combat threats in terrestrial, marine, freshwater and coastal ecosystems, overgrazing and over-fishing, pollution, invasive species, climate change, desertification, wetlands, River systems, coastal and marine environment, conservation of desert biodiversity, preventing land degradation and protecting agro biodiversity.
The vision and mission of NBSAP 2030 of Egypt is compatible with Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework, in most of the targets and Goals the following are the strategic Goals:

Strategic Goal 1: Conserve and manage terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity to ensure sustainable use and equitable benefits to the people
· T1: By 2030, PAs network secured and expanded to cover 17% of total terrestrial and inland water and at least 5% of coastal and marine representative areas, especially priority sites of particular importance for biodiversity and key ecological Processes, and Effective management of PAs
· T2: By, 2020 develop and implement unified Egyptian methodology for the identification and monitoring of priority of all components of biodiversity according to the international standards to ensure the maintenance or rehabilitation of 50% of
our most threatened species focusing on mammals and reptiles to a favorable conservation status
· T3: By 2030, National conservation and/ / or rehabilitation programs of the largest part Of threatened species and endemic species at risk are developed and implemented with Measurestoevaluate its implementation
· T4: By 2020, all IAS and pathways are identified and prioritized with measures in place to update and verify these pathways, in addition to development of national programs to control and manage IAS.

Strategic Goal 2: Sustainable use of natural resources:

· T5: By 2020, Conservation of natural resources through the adoption of ecologically sustainable agricultural management practices, including control of fertilizers and pesticides.

· T6: By 2018, apply CBD tools to monitor and control the impact of tourism on biodiversity, in particular in protected areas and vulnerable ecosystems.

· T7: By 2020, measures, including waste management plans and law enforcement, are in place to prevent and reduce the impact of pollution and waste on ecosystems, especially on wetlands and coastal and marine areas.

· T8 a: By 2025, negative effects of different sectoral policies (land-use planning, transport, energy, uncontrolled urbanization, etc.) on priority elements of biodiversity are minimized, and measures to correct these effects are applied through developing and implementing land use management plans.

· T8 b: By 2021 rate of wetland loss is reduced by 50%, water efficiency in farming is improved by 50%, and BMP in development of inland water ecosystems are available to policy makers.

T9: By 2027, promote the implementation of good fishing practices in both Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea, favorable to fish protection and their habitats.

Strategic Goal 3: Access to genetic resources and Benefit sharing (Nagoya protocol, indigenous knowledge and traditions)

· T10: By 2020, Effective operational biosafety and ABS mechanism (measures and legislation) in place, in accordance with national laws and relevant international obligations and serving national priorities relating to biodiversity.

T11: By 2020, to promote sustainable hunting and harvesting through adequate planning, restoration and protection of key biological resources.

Strategic Goal 4: Improve our understanding of biological diversity and ecosystem functioning in a changing environment

· T12: By 2020, the knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied

· T13: By 2030, Research and implement measures and strategies to strengthen local level biodiversity resilience.

· T14: By 2020, enhancing environmental awareness of Egyptians of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services through integrating environmental themes into university and school curricula, promoting green media, and supporting youth clubs and eco-industry.

Strategic Goal 5: Prepare for climate change and combat desertification:

· T15: By 2020, investigate and monitor all the effects of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Strategic Goal 6: Build partnerships and integrate biodiversity into all national development frameworks

· T16: By 2018, biodiversity values are promoted and integrated into national planning process and mechanisms to support their incorporation into national accounting and reporting systems to be developed

· T17: By 2018, ensure that the national strategy is supported by effective legislation and institutional frameworks to improve its enforcement

· T18: By 2017, proper NBSAP and associated resource mobilization are in place, in addition to establishment of the national biodiversity committee to ensure periodic evaluation of NBSAP

D. Upcoming events

Please tick the most appropriate box/boxes:

☒ September 19th – 23rd 2023: 37th ICRI GM, USA, Hawaii

☐ 30th November – 12th December 2023: 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

☐ 26th February – 1st March 2024: 6th session of the United Nations Environment Assembly

☐ 10th – 12th April 2024: 2024 UN Ocean Decade Conference, Barcelona, Spain.

☐ 2024: United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP16) of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Turkey.

☐ Other

Please list any upcoming regional / international events relevant to ICRI that your organisation plans to attend:

Answer:

E. Publications. Please list relevant publications / reports you have released recently (+ add a link if possible)

Publication	**URL**
Egyptian biodiversity strategy and action plan	**https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/eg/eg-nbsap-v2-en.pdf**

F. ICRI Member Feedback. What do you find most valuable about being a member of ICRI as well as completing the ICRI member reports? If you have any ideas to improve the Member Reports, please list below:

Answer:
Preparing ICRI member reports opening my mind to lots of issues related to conservation and protection and make me updated, with what happen at different parts of world and make contact with peoples with very good experience in conservation and protection or coral reef

G. Contact information & member information. (Note that this information will be posted on the ICRI website on your member page: https://icriforum.org/members/).

Please use the table below to provide us updates to your member's focal points as well as the blank cells to indicate changes to information (please add more rows, as needed):

Focal Point 1:	
Name:	**Tamer Monir Attalla**
Title/Organisation:	**Environmental Researcher / Red Sea Protectorates – Natural Conservation Sector – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency- Ministry of Environment**
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Focal Point 2:	
Name:	
Title/Organisation:	
Email:	
Focal Point 3:	
Name:	
Title/Organisation:	
Email:	
Member page updates:	
Section	*Update*
Do you have new resources (reports, guidelines etc.) that you would like to display?	
Resource description	*URL*

Thank you very much for sharing your valuable experiences and information with ICRI. Members reports, meeting outputs and resources will be uploaded to: https://icriforum.org/events/37th-icri-general-meeting/