



## International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)

### Member's Report | 38<sup>th</sup> General Meeting

9<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> September 2024 Jeddah, – Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**Reporting Period: 2023 & 2024**

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#### A. Member Information:

- Name of ICRI member: Tamer Monir Attalla Sharaka
- Name of person(s) completing member's report: Tamer Monir Attalla Sharaka
- Position/Title: Ph.D, Head of Research and Monitoring Unit- Red Sea Protectorates- Natural Conservation Sector- Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency- Ministry of Environment.
- Email: [tamer\\_m\\_attalla@yahoo.com](mailto:tamer_m_attalla@yahoo.com)
- Are you a designated ICRI Focal Point:  Yes  No
  - If no, please indicate who you are completing the form on behalf of:
- Which was the last General Meeting you attended: 36<sup>th</sup> online General Meeting
- Will you be attending the 38<sup>th</sup> ICRI General Meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:  Yes  No
- Member social media:
  - Twitter/X: @Tamermonir5
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**B. Reporting on the implementation of the 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. You can download the ICRI Plan of Action here: <https://icriforum.org/documents/plan-of-action-2021-2024/>*

What are the main contributions you, as an ICRI member, have made to the ICRI Plan of Action?

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

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

*Theme 3 - Local Threat Reduction: Integrating Response Planning Frameworks*

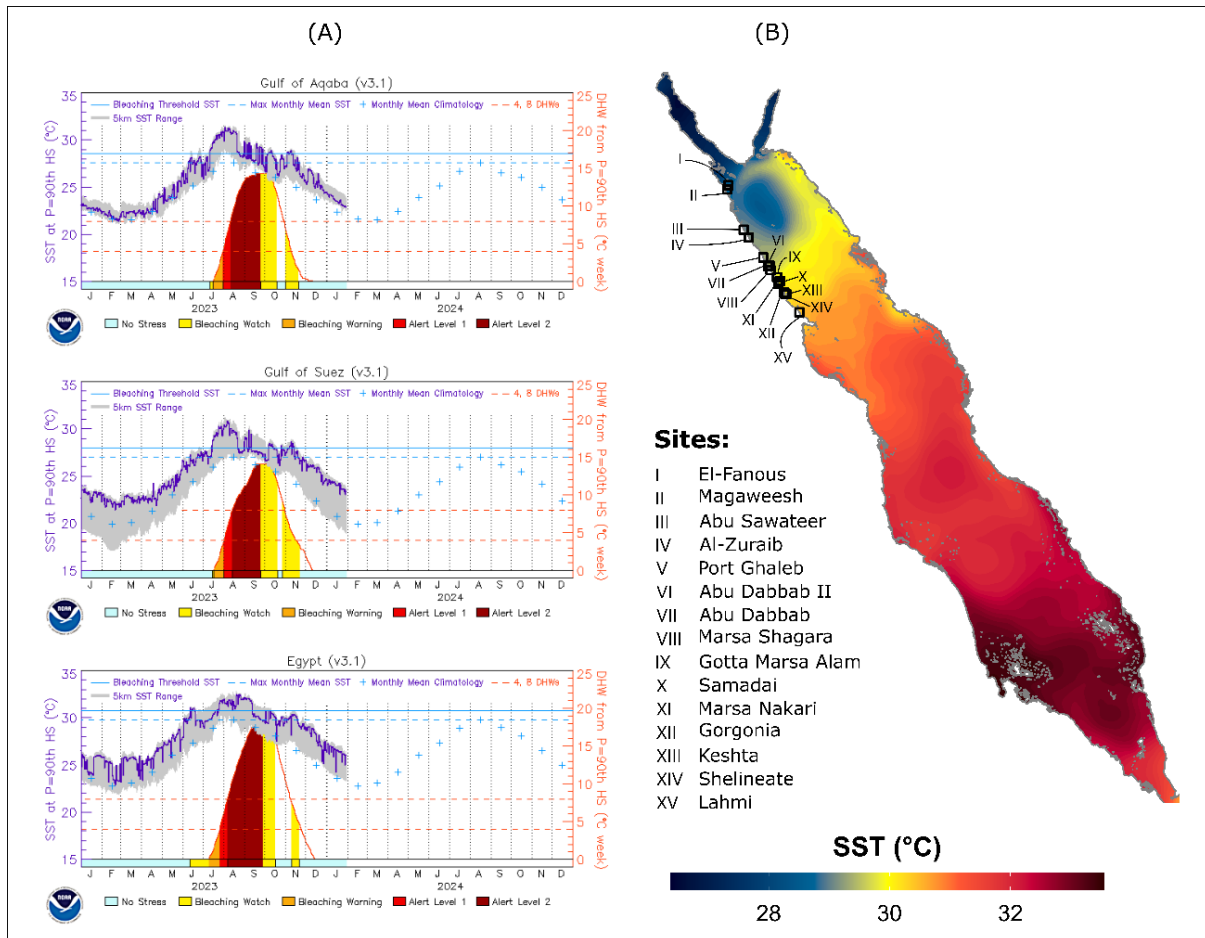
*Theme 4 - Diversity and Inclusion: Expanding the Coral Reef Community*

Answer:

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

The consideration of activities supporting the resilience of reefs and related ecosystems in national, regional and international policies provides an opportunity to ensure their sustainable management and where needed, their recovery. With the increased awareness of the vulnerability of coral reefs and the vital role that they play in supporting nature and people, there is an urgent need to build coral reef resilience into marine conservation efforts. Since 2015, Egypt embedded RBM in the conservation policies. Through the national coral reef management plans for the coral reef in Red Sea, Egypt taking into account future climate conditions and threats, 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.

At the Red Sea, however, corals are thriving in extreme summer conditions of high temperature, nutrients deficiency, and high salinity while they maintain thermal tolerance and growth performance at optimum levels that make them extraordinarily 'super-corals'. Yet, it has been noted that the warming rate of seawater increases beyond the global thresholds from the south to the north by 0.3 °C/decade. As such, Red Sea corals may encounter challenging conditions of +3 °C above the contemporary thermal limits by 2100 (IPCC-RCP8.5 scenario) (Genevier et al., 2019). Given that they can thrive under temperature exceeds the global limits, it had been proposed that northern Red Sea (NRS) coral reefs are the last to decline and are on the head candidates for worldwide reef restoration (Fine et al., 2019; Kleinhaus et al., 2020).



During the last world bleaching events in August 2023 in Egyptian Red Sea, a comprehensive survey was initiated, encompassing the entire coasts of the Egyptian Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, and Gulf of Aqaba done by HEPCA, Red Sea Marine Parks, and Suze Canal University. The primary objective of this survey was to identify instances of coral bleaching, with detailed assessments conducted in affected areas. Various parameters were examined during the survey, including spatial distribution, depths (specifically 2-5m on the reef edge and 8-10m on the reef slope), offshore versus inshore reefs, coral species and genera, and sheltering conditions. The degree of bleaching severity was measured against different variables. During the survey, over 280 tagged bleached colonies representing the most affected species or genera were identified to estimate the rate of recovery. These colonies were strategically selected to encompass the diverse range of species and genera and were influenced by variables such as geographical range, depths, offshore vs. inshore locations, and sheltering conditions. Approximately 45 days post-bleaching event, the selected colonies were resurveyed, allowing for the estimation of recovery rates, survival rates, and mortality rates across the different variables. The outcome of this study were:

- The findings underscore a highly significant correlation, reminiscent of patterns observed in the 2012 and 2020 bleaching events. Notably, the southern stretch of the Red Sea consistently exhibited heightened coral bleaching while the northern regions—encompassing the Gulf of Suez, Gulf of Aqaba, and areas north of Quasier City—displayed only minimal indications of complete bleaching.

- The survey scrutinized the diverse responses of coral species/genera to heat stress, revealing highly significant variations in sensitivity. Identified as the most sensitive were *Millepora*, *Montipora*, *Porites*, *Acropora*, *Pocillipora*, and *Stylophora*. Among these, a non-scleractinian coral *Millepora* followed by *Stylophora*, *Montipora*, and *Porites* emerged as the most affected genera, exhibiting the highest levels of severity in bleaching.
- Detailed exploration into the bleaching potentials of inshore and offshore reefs revealed no discernible differences, particularly in coral colonies exhibiting moderate, severe, and complete bleaching. The data unveiled a consistent pattern, with approximately 50-60% of coral colonies displaying signs of bleaching across all surveyed reefs, regardless of their proximity to the shoreline.
- The findings illuminated a higher prevalence of affected coral colonies on the reef slope compared to the reef edge. Furthermore, the severity of impact was more pronounced in the deeper studied depth (reef slope) than in the shallower depth (reef edge).

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

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. During the annual coral reef assemblage monitoring program which started in 2000, Ministry of Environment – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency- Red Sea Protectorates started in 2015 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. The results of Bray-Curtis similarity index cluster analysis, which classify the sites according to the resilience rank, 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, 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.

All of these results were published in the *Status of Coral Reefs of the World 2020* report in collaborating of the report in chapter 3: Status and trends of coral reefs of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

### *Theme 3 - Local Threat Reduction: Integrating Response Planning Frameworks*

For more than a two decade, a common strategy for manage the coral reefs in Red sea by Natural Conservation Sector – EEAA- Ministry of Environment, has been to develop response plans for the various threats plaguing corals. With the advent of coral bleaching response plans 10+ years ago, Egypt have also developed response plans for other threats including unsustainable and destructive fishing, Ministry of environment with co-operation with General Authority For Fish Resources Development, and Red Sea Governorate, many laws and legislations have been issued criminalizing illegal and environmentally destructive fishing inside and outside the boundaries of nature protectorates in the Red Sea. Areas for the use of various fishing crafts within the Red Sea have also been regulated. Specific dates have also been set for each fishing craft. Finally, the use of trawling and netting activities inside Red Sea water has been prohibited for five years to preserve the existing fish stock and give the opportunity to rehabilitate this stock.

For landbased pollution, Egyptian Environmental Law No. 1994 criminalizes any drainage activities on the marine environment, including industrial drainage or agricultural drainage, and only allows the drainage of the output of water desalination plants. The law specifies standards for the discharge process of water desalination plants to comply with the physical and chemical properties of seawater.

In additional, crown of thorns (and other invasive species) outbreaks, Natural conservation Sector throw Marine protected areas in Red Sea and South Sinai , organizes lots of underwater campaign to collect COTs during outbreaks time with cooperation with local community and diving centres.

Also vessel groundings, EEAA evaluated the environmental damage resulting from vessel grounding. Part of the fine imposed on the boat is used to protect coral reefs in the Red Sea, and the other part is used to improve the environmental condition in Egypt.

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. 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).

The Declaration of Entire Red Sea cost as protected area (Egyptian Great Fringing Reef) to ensure comprehensive protection and conservation between the local community and Egyptian government.

Typically, each of these plans is a standalone document even though response efforts are often led by the EEAA.

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

Egypt have strong developing communication campaigns and also 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.

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) What are your upcoming priorities for coral reefs?

**Answer:**

Protect, conserve and sustain the coral reef in Red Sea.

Continuous evaluation resilience of the corals reef.

Changing in management plan of some reefs according to its resilience

Creating new artificial diving sites to reduce uses of others

Restore some of coral reef sites affected by human and natural impact.

Declaration of Egypt Great Fringing Reef as Marine reserve.

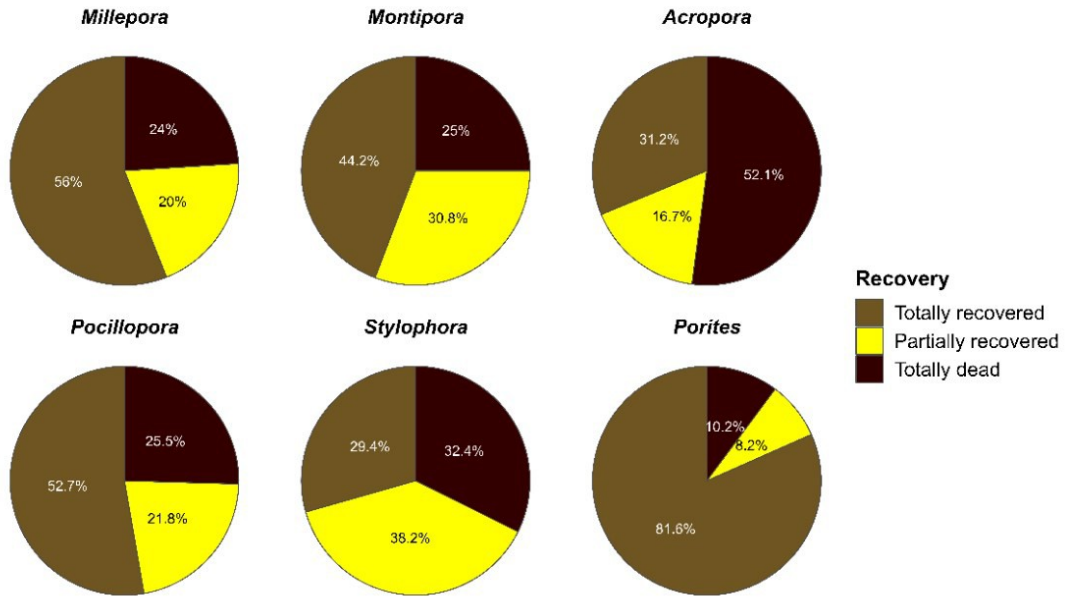
**C. Reporting on the Restoration of Coral Reefs (Target 2 GBF/Action Point 3 Coral Reef Breakthrough)**

- (ICRI) Are you able to estimate the total area (km<sup>2</sup>) of coral reef under active restoration and the total area you consider to be 'restored', as a result of your organisation/country's in 2023?
  - Total area under active restoration in 2023: 300 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Total area considered to be restored in 2023: 300 m<sup>2</sup>
- (ICRI) If available, please provide further information on the total area considered to be restored, and under active restoration for the total period of the restoration programme, including the timeframe:

**Answer:**

The reef restoration mechanisms in Egypt are very limited and not exceed personal experiments and tries from some individuals and NGOs. This is because the status of Coral Reef in Red Sea and its high tolerant to increase in SST, and if the SST increase over the expected range the Red Sea Corals recover again after bleaching events. This happen in the

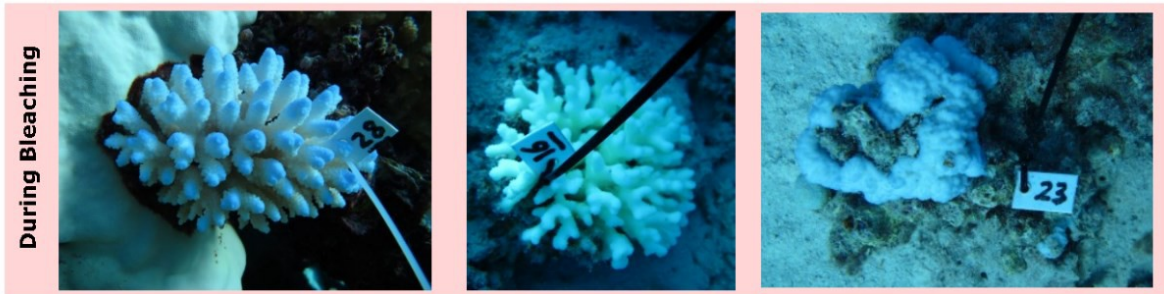
last bleaching events in 2023, and during the survey conducted along the coast of Red Sea, one of the important outcomes was recovery of the bleached corals. A compelling correlation emerged between the sensitivity of coral species/genera to heat stress and their potential for recovery. Notably, *Porites*, a genus known for its resilience, demonstrated an impressive recovery rate. Approximately 80% of the tagged bleached *Porites* colonies fully recovered, with an additional 8-9% experiencing partial recovery. Intriguingly, even among the partially recovered colonies, it was observed that large colonies, spanning centuries in age, achieved complete recovery through the horizontal growth of polyps. This underscores the high recovery potential of large *Porites* colonies, attributed to their resilience and expected horizontal growth of polyps. In contrast, coral genera such as *Millepora*, *Montipora*, and *Pocillopora*, which exhibited high sensitivity to heat stress (indicated by severe bleaching, i.e. moderately, severely and completely bleached colonies), surpassed expectations with recovery rates exceeding 70% for both partial and complete recuperation.



***Acropora***  
(Severely Bleached)

***Stylophora***  
(Completely Bleached)

***Montipora***  
(Completely Bleached)



***Acropora***  
(Totally Recovered)

***Stylophora***  
(Totally Dead)

***Montipora***  
(Totally Recovered)



During Recovery



On the other hand, Egyptian government through Ministry of Environment encourage the restoration of impacted sites by human activities or natural impacts. The first official restoration processes take place during 2023, through the cooperation between Ministry of Environment, Red Sea Governorate and HEPCA (NGO), to create 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.

Ministry of Environment is proposed to create 7 artificial diving sites one two phases, first one to be done through 2023 by creating 3 diving sites and the second phase will include 4 diving sites and it will be started after evaluation of the phase one.

At the first phase each of the three artificial diving sites includes at least 5 military equipment like tanks, troop transport vehicles, and military buses, which scattered to cover around 100m<sup>2</sup> at each site, to reach around 300m<sup>2</sup> considered to be restored during the first phase.

After evaluating this experience to demonstrate the extent of successes that have been achieved in terms of rehabilitating diving sites and creating new ones, the suitability of this experience for the diving industry in the Red Sea, and the acceptance of this experience by diving centers and visitors, as well as the ability of coral reefs to grow on the surface of military equipment, implementation for the second phase will begin, which will include four new artificial diving sites covering an area of approximately 400 m<sup>2</sup>.



- (ICRI) For the purpose of the above, please provide definitions for how your programme/organisation/country considers coral reefs to be:
  - A) Under active restoration

- B) Restored

*Answer:*

*Under active Restoration:*

Coral reef in Red Sea, Egypt have the ability to be restored by itself more than any place in the world.

*Restored:*

### Does your country have any restoration policies or regulations?

Many locations have outdated and insufficient regulations for coral reef restoration, resulting in inadequate oversight of restoration efforts. In addition, the absence, limitations, or differences among regulations between countries prevents the development and implementation of effective regional coral reef conservation strategies.

- (ICRI) Please describe the restoration policies or regulations (if any) that are in place in your country.

*Answer:*

Egypt encourages the rehabilitating coral reefs that have been destroyed and creating new diving sites to reduce uses on other sites. The Egyptian Environmental Law does not prevent the implementation of these works, but coral rehabilitation must be done in a scientifically manner, using one of the internationally recognized methods. An EIA study must be submitted to EEAA before begging in any rehabilitation process, for reviewing the environmental impact of the rehabilitation works and obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Environment for these works. The Ministry of Environment also supports and participates in the rehabilitation of coral reefs, as happened during 2023 in creating three new diving sites in Hurghada - the Red Sea

### D. The Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)

The production of future GCRMN reports, both at the regional and global level, relies on the ongoing support of data contributors who are willing to share their coral reef monitoring data for this purpose. As such, from 2024 to 2026, the GCRMN will undertake the rigorous process of developing the **Status of Coral Reefs of the World: 2025** global report, including an extensive data collation process.

### Do you have data to contribute to the upcoming GCRMN global report?

Yes,

- Please provide the contact information for the data providers to allow for the GCRMN data collation team to request data and discuss the process of data contribution.

*Please add further contacts as needed.*

**Answer:**

*Contact Name: Tamer Monir Attalla Sharaka  
Organisation: EEAA  
Email Address: [tamer\\_m\\_attalla@yahoo.com](mailto:tamer_m_attalla@yahoo.com)*

## **E. Capacity Building & Communications**

[Have you found the ICRI #ForCoral Webinar Series useful?](#)

Through 2024, ICRI has hosted multiple webinars that aim to share knowledge and foster collaboration across critical topics concerning the conservation, protection, and restoration of coral reefs. These webinars form the #ForCoral webinar series, and topics include the 4th Global Bleaching Event, impacts of land-based sources of pollution and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.

The full list of webinars and recordings can be found here: <https://icriforum.org/forcoral-webinar-series/>

- (ICRI) Did you attend any of the series' webinars, and if so which topics have you found the most useful and engaging? If you did not attend the webinars, please explain why, and how what we could have done better.

**Answer:**

Yes I had attended The Status of the Fourth Global Coral Bleaching Event and the role of the global coral reef community.

The most useful topic for me was the current status of coral bleaching from coral reef regions and countries and how each organization was evaluated the status of coral bleaching.

- (ICRI) Do you have any suggestions or request for topics that you wish for ICRI to host as part of this series? If you have a specific topic in mind, and would like to host a webinar, please indicate below.

**Answer:**

Standardizing methods for collecting field data, weather for monitoring coral reefs or for evaluation of reef resilience to all the ICRI members, which mean that all member talk in the same language. This will help us to understand the real statues of coral reef around the world and where the most resilience reefs are? In that case, all the members could but lots of efforts to protect the most resilience reefs around the world.

[Have you found the ICRI communications useful?](#)

- (ICRI) Do you find the ICRI Monthly Round of News Useful? If yes, what do you like about it and how would you suggest improving ICRI's communications?

**Answer:**

Yes, I found it very useful, it provides all information about the activities carried out by the ICRI, as well as current events and activities carried out by members, as well as the events that will be organized, whether through ICRI or through its partners.

## **F. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

ICRI has continually supported the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Post-2020 process, developing a recommendation for coral reef indicators to be included in the Global Biodiversity Framework and supporting Parties during the negotiation process. Following the Framework's adoption in 2022, ICRI's support now aims to support parties in implementing the framework, especially through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPS) and the Marine and Coastal Work Programme.

In 2024, ICRI released [A Guide for Integrating Coral Reefs and Associated Ecosystems into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans](#) to support coral reef countries to integrate coral reefs and associated ecosystems into their NBSAPs.

- (ICRI) Did you use read, use, and/or apply the Guide on integrating coral reefs and associated ecosystems into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) useful? *Where possible, indicate specific elements that were useful or alternatively provide information if you did not find the guide useful.*

**Answer:**

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<sup>2</sup>. 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) Did you revise your current National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) to include coral reefs? *N.B. if you are not a country representative, are you working with national focal points to help update their NBSAPs? Please provide further details.*

**Answer:**

Yes I had received, but I am not country representative for NBSAP.

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.

- (ICRI) How are you planning to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework? Please list the target(s) and decisions that your work attributes to.

**Answer:**

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 Measuresto evaluate 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

## G. Upcoming events

*Please tick the most any events that you will be, or are planning to attend:*

- September 10<sup>th</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup>: 79th Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA 79)
- September 23<sup>rd</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup>: GEF International Waters Conference
- October 13<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup>: 7<sup>th</sup> International Marine Conservation Congress (IMCC7)
- October 21<sup>st</sup> – November 1<sup>st</sup>: CBD COP16

- November 4<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup>: 77<sup>th</sup> Annual meeting of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI77)
- December 10<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup>: The International Mangrove Conservation and Restoration Conference
- December 9<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup>: Reef Futures
- June 9<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> 2025: United Nations Ocean Conference
- October 9<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> 2025: IUCN World Conservation Congress
- Other

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

*Answer:*

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

Publication	URL
<b>Egyptian biodiversity strategy and action plan</b>	<a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/eg/eg-nbsap-v2-en.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/eg/eg-nbsap-v2-en.pdf</a>
Scientific Review for the Coral Reef Bleaching Event (2023) along the Egyptian Coast of The Red Sea.	<a href="https://icriforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Scientific-Review-for-the-Coral-Reef-Bleaching-Event-2023-along-the-Egyptian-Coast-of-The-Red-Sea.pdf">https://icriforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Scientific-Review-for-the-Coral-Reef-Bleaching-Event-2023-along-the-Egyptian-Coast-of-The-Red-Sea.pdf</a>
<b>HEPCA's Periodic Report on Coral Reefs Status: Bleach Watch Egypt</b>	<a href="https://icriforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/SCIENTIFIC_NEWS_REPORT1-2-2024-HEPCA.pdf">https://icriforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/SCIENTIFIC_NEWS_REPORT1-2-2024-HEPCA.pdf</a>

**I. 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*

**J. 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):*

<b>Focal Point 1:</b>	
<i>Name:</i>	Tamer Monir Attalla
<i>Title/Organisation:</i>	Environmental Researcher / Red Sea Protectorates – Natural Conservation Sector – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency- Ministry of Environment
<i>Email:</i>	<a href="mailto:tamer_m_attalla@yahoo.com">tamer_m_attalla@yahoo.com</a>
<b>Focal Point 2:</b>	
<i>Name:</i>	
<i>Title/Organisation:</i>	
<i>Email:</i>	
<b>Focal Point 3:</b>	
<i>Name:</i>	
<i>Title/Organisation:</i>	
<i>Email:</i>	
<b>Member page updates:</b>	
<i>Section</i>	<i>Update</i>

*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/>*