



**NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS**

**National Reports to be submitted to the 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting  
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,  
Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 2018**

The purpose of this Microsoft Word form is to help Contracting Parties to collect data for the National Report. However, the data collected through this form must be transferred to the online National Reporting system at <https://reports.ramsar.org> or send the Word form by email ([nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org)) by 21 January 2018 for the official submission of the National Report. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice ([nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org)).

Please note that for Contracting Parties wishing to provide information in the Online Reporting System on national targets (Section 4 optional) of the National Report Format or on the Word Form the deadline is 30 November 2016.

## **Ramsar COP13 National Report Format (NRF)**

### **Background information**

1. The COP13 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee 52 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (United Arab Emirates, 2018).
2. The Standing Committee through Decision SC52-07 has also agreed that an online National Reporting format could be made available to Parties by keeping the off-line system and requested the Secretariat to present an evaluation for the next COP regarding the use of the on-line system.
3. The National Report Format is being issued by the Secretariat in 2016 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is January 21<sup>st</sup> **2018**.
4. Following Standing Committee discussions, this COP13 NRF closely follows that of the NRF used for COP12, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP12 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 as Resolution XII.2.
5. This COP13 NRF includes 92 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional Annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's National Targets and Actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 according to Resolution XII.2.
6. As was the case for previous NRF, the COP13 Format includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.
7. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all near shore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

### **The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties**

8. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
9. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
  - i) provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented
  - ii) provide tools for countries for their national planning
  - iii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
  - iv) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;

- v) provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;
  - vi) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
  - vii) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
10. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention".
11. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. The COP13 reports will be in an online National Reporting system.
12. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
- i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming.
  - ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
    - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level;
    - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance); and
    - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region;
  - iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP.
  - iv) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4<sup>th</sup> edition, 2010); and
  - v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP12 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's next such in-depth review.

## The structure of the COP13 National Report Format

13. The COP13 National Report Format (NRF) is in five sections:

**Section 1** provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

**Section 2** is a 'free-text' section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

**Section 3** provides the 92 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, and with an optional 'free-text' section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

**Section 4** is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties "to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan", all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the *national priority* for that area of activity as well as the *level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation*. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the *National Targets* for implementation by 2018 and the *planned national activities* that are designed to deliver these targets.

Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

**Section 5** is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

## General guidance for completing and submitting the COP13 National Report Format

**Important – please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report format**

14. All Sections of the COP13NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).

15. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21<sup>st</sup> 2018. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP13.

16. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016

17. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.

Fields with a pale green background  are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties' progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.

18. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP12, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP12 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

19. For follow up and where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.

20. Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

21. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word to collect the data. You will be able to enter replies and information in the yellow or green boxes.

For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a legend of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'A - Yes', 'B - No', 'C - Partially', 'D - In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies. Please indicate the relevant letter (A, B etc.) in the yellow field.

For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).

22. In Section 4 (Optional) for each target the planning of national targets section looks as follows (in the example of Target 8 on inventory):

### Planning of National Targets

<b>Priority of the target:</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>	<i>[Example text]</i> To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by 2018
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>	<i>[Example text]</i> To update the existing inventory so as to cover all the national territory, and to incorporate relevant information about

	wetlands, including digital information, when possible
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<i>[Example text] A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands</i>
<b>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</b>	

The input has to be made only in the yellow boxes. For **PRIORITY** and **RESOURCING**, the coded answers are given in the right part of the table (always in *italics*). The answer chosen should be typed inside the yellow box at the left side of the coded options. **TARGETS** and **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** are text boxes; here, Contracting Parties are invited to provide more detailed information in the respective box on their National Targets for achievement in implementation by 2018 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets.

***Please note that only ONE coded option –the one that better represents the situation in the Contracting Party– should be chosen. Blanks will be coded in COP13 National Reports Database as “No answer”.***

23. The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party’s overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP12 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there will be also an option to allow consultation with others.
24. After each session, **remember to save the file**. A recommended filename structure is: COP13NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP13NRFSpain13January 2018.doc
25. After the NRF has been completed using the word version (offline), please enter the data in the NR online system at this link: <https://reports.ramsar.org> or send it by email ([nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org)) by January 21<sup>st</sup> 2018. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at ([nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org)).
26. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email ([nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org)) in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party’s official submission of its COP13 National Report.**

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice ([nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org)).

# National report to Ramsar COP13

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## Section 1: Institutional Information

**Important note:** the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points

**Name of Contracting Party:**

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### Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority:

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Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:

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Mailing address:

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Telephone/Fax:

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Email:

### Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title:

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Mailing address:

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Telephone/Fax:

---

Email:

### Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title:

---

Name of organisation:

---

Mailing address:

---

Telephone/Fax:

---

Email:

### Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education and Public Awareness

Name and title:

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Name of organisation:

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Mailing address:

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Telephone/Fax:

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Email:

### Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education and Public Awareness

Name and title:

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Name of organisation:

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Mailing address:

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Telephone/Fax:

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Email:

## Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP12 reporting):

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1) Mainstreaming of wetlands into developmental sectors
- 2) Assessment of migratory birds and turtles
- 3) Socioeconomics of wetlands
- 4) Improving quality of wetlands in terms of water circulation, dredging, and connection with sea
- 5) Law enforcement

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1) Pressures from coastal urbanization
- 2) Bird hunting
- 3) Public awareness on values of wetlands, conservation and implementation of sustainable development strategy
- 4) Many authorities dealing with wetlands (environment, agriculture, irrigation, tourism, etc)
- 5) Climate change impacts on wetlands ( Egypt is one of the most vulnerable site)

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1) Implementation of integrated management of wetlands
- 2) Improve effective management of Protected Areas including wetlands of international importance
- 3) Continue monitoring and assessment of wetlands
- 4) Update wetlands strategy to match with emerging issues such as Aish Targets, sustainable development, and the new NBSAP
- 5) Secure funding for wetlands effective management, through innovative financial mechanisms

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

Financial and technical assistance

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

Financial and technical assistance

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

Enhancing synergies among all MEAs conventions



G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

Implement mainstreaming of wetlands into development sectors such as those adopted at CBD COP13 in Cancun, Mexico, and those that will be in COP14 in Egypt

H. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

None

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report:

Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, Staff of Protected Areas of Nature Conservation Sector, National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Ministry of Planning, and Environox, Egypt  
Specific individuals that contributed to the preparation of the national report are

Ahmed Salama Mohamed Soliman

Mahmoud Fawzy Kamal

Mohamed Said Abdel Warith

Ayman Hamada

Waheed Salama

Basem Rabeah

Osama El Gebali

Gamal Shabrawy

Mohamed Fishar

Mohamed Osman Farouk

Mohamed Habib

Samah Mahmoud El maghraby

Hoda Yaqoup

Kamal Shaltut

Noha Samy Said

Khaled Allam Harhash

## Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

### Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

**Target 1.** *Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.*

COP13 REPORT		
1.1	Have wetland issues/benefits been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	
A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant		
a)	National Policy or strategy for wetland management	A
b)	Poverty eradication strategies	A
c)	Water resource management and water efficiency plans	A
d)	Coastal and marine resource management plans	A
e)	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	A
f)	National forest programmes	D
g)	National policies or measures on agriculture	C
h)	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	A
i)	National policies on energy and mining	A
j)	National policies on tourism	A
k)	National policies on urban development	C
l)	National policies on infrastructure	C
m)	National policies on industry	C
n)	National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	A
o)	National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	A
p)	National policies on wastewater management and water quality	A

**1.1 Additional information:**

Over the last 3 years major strategies were either updated such as NBSAP or newly prepared ones such Sustainable Development Strategy (2030). These strategies are being implemented taking into consideration mainstreaming of wetlands into development sectors. There exist an integrated management plan for wetlands where major works by different authorities involve enhancing water quality of wetlands, dredging wetland bottom to remove sediments and enhance water circulation, and connection with the sea. In addition, pollution are being controlled due to change in agriculture drainage canals that end in wetlands. More aquaculture facilities are established to provide food and job creation, taking into consideration sustainability issues.. Integrated coastal zone management plan are being updated to control coastal urbanization. Ecotourism activities and facilities have improved in protected areas especially at Ras Mohamed and Wadi El Gemal along the Red sea coast, as well as Wadi El Rayan (inland water). Furthermore, socioeconomics of wetlands along the the Mediterranean coast were completed and being considered by the decision makers. Finally, a new African project was initiated by IEWA and funded by French GEF, EU, FAO and other partners. It involved Egypt, Senegal, Mali, Chad, and Sudan. The project started in January 2017, with the aim of strengthening expertise in sub-Saharan Africa on waterbirds and their rational use for communities and their environment. The project is a contribution towards an Integrated Management of Migratory Waterbirds and Wetlands in the Wetlands in Africa. The specific objective is to promote methods for the management and rational use of migratory waterbird in the pilot sites chosen among the wetlands of international importance by:

- Improving knowledge on the bird population dynamics, which entails better spatio-temporal monitoring and better knowledge of the biological and socio-economic impact of human harvesting;
- Integrating the issues of waterbird conservation in wetland management, at the technical level and the legal and institutional levels;
- Strengthening the capacities of local actors in the conservation management of water birds.

**Target 2.** *Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.*

<b>COP13 REPORT</b>	
<p>2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ?1.24.</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>2.1 Additional information: EEAA policy and in accordance with the Egyptian Constitution and legislation is in charge of water quality which is being monitored yearly since 1998 by the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, whereas Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources is in charge of water quantity, as well as control of water hyacinth (invasive species). Several ministerial decrees on EIAs were issued regarding national development projects nearby wetlands such as large fish farms. Land based sources are being either removed or reduced, and some are recycled.</p>	
<p>2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>

2.2 Additional information:  
Environmental impact assessment for any project is required by the law. In addition, several assessments were undertaken recently in some wetlands such as Brullus lake which is a Ramsar site. However, law enforcement still needs to be enhanced.

2.3 Have Ramsar Sites improved the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements?	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; O= No Change; X= Unknown

2.3 Additional information:  
Aquaculture projects in Wadi El Rayan lakes (Ramsar site) , and salt extraction projects in Zaranik ( Ramsar site) require environmental audit, aand this has improved the sustainability of water use. However, in other wetlands urbanization still causing real threats to the wetland ecosystem requirements.

2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12 ) been used/applied in decision-making processes. (Action 3.4.6.)	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

2.4Additional information:  
Guidelines are being implemented for auaculture projects and jetties as well as ports in the River Nile and along the coast. Sewage drainage have been reduced significantly in recent years due to treatments (primary, secondary, and tertially).

2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix. )	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

2.5Additional information:  
Most of recent aquaculture projects have to be committed to environmental sustainability. Environmental audit is being practiced in almost all developmental projects.

2.6 How many household/municipalities are linked to sewage system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	400
	E=# household/municipalities; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

2.6 Additional information:  
There are more than 400 treatment of sewage water units which treat 10.6 million cubic metres per day

2.7 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG Target 6.3.1.	E
	E=# percent; F= Less than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.7 Additional information: According to the holding company for water and sewage, the percentage of total sewage cover in 2017 is 56 %, urban areas are 83 % and rural areas are 16%.	

2.8 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine? SDG Target 6.3.1.	X
	E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.8 Additional information:	

2.9 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG Target 6.3.1.	A
	A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=,Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.9 Additional information: According to our knowledge, there are constructed wetlands before Manazala Lake, and Timsah lake as well as in South Sinai. It is presumed there are more artificial pond exist in other sites.	

2.10 How do the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology perform? SDG Target 6.3.1.	A
	A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown Y= Not Relevant
2.10 Additional information: They use weeds to filter sewage and reduce pollution.	

2.11 How many centralised wastewater treatment plants exist at national level? SDG Target 6.3.1.	X
	E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.11 Additional information:	

2.12 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? SDG Target 6.3.1.	C
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	A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
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2.12 Additional information:

	C
2.13 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG Target 6.3.1.	A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

2.13 Additional information:

Among the 400 wastewater plants, primary treatment represent 17% and secondary treatment represent 81 %, and tertiary treatment is only 2 %.

	C
2.14 Is there a wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

2.14 Additional information:

Green belt and artificial forests around cities as well as green areas in cities have wastewater reuse systems.

	S and T
2.15 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	R=Agriculture; S=Landscape;T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

2.15 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information. It is free  
In addition to what said before, some industrial plants use treated sewage water.

**Target.3.**Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.{1.10}

COP13 REPORT	
3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use	C

<p>principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>3.1 Additional information:          Very few sectors are familiar with Ramsar handbooks for wise use of wetlands. This will require translation into Arabic language and capacity building. It is hoped that this will be done in the future.</p>	
<p>3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of? {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii:          a) Ramsar Sites          b) Wetlands in general</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p> <p>a) A          b) A</p>
<p>3.2 Additional information:          Along the Red Sea coast where coral reefs and mangroves exist, protected areas where private sectors involved, management require application of conservation principles and wise use of resources, particularly in eco tourism projects as well as aquaculture projects. In addition, a recent work was done by private sector at Burrlus lake (Ramsar site) where activities are related to conservation and management. Such activities include monitoring of wild life, public awareness, and engage with local authorities and local communities</p>	

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i	<b>D</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

**3.3 Additional information:**

Actions have been taken to promote incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands. These included providing fisherman with engines for their boats (Zaranik), buying fishing gear with legalized mesh for fishermen with a discount of 50%, involvement of local communities with sustainable touristic activities (bird hides, bird observatory), provide incentives to fisherman to remove weeds in wetlands, provide fodder for their animals to reduced grazing , ensure boughaz (already identified before) are maintained, establish fish hatcheries by the general authority for development of fish authorities and private sector, encourage establishment of fish farms , and provide fishermen with refrigerators to keep fish prior marketing. Such activities are continuing for many years.

Sustainable ecological tourism projects at Zaranik Protected Area, a Ramsar site and a migratory bird pass, is encouraged by building 4 bird observation huts, an ecolodge to receive bird observation groups and a parking place. This project is providing work opportunities to many of the local people decreasing poverty. Such activities are being undertaken in other protected wetlands in south Sinai and Aswan.

Fish farms were established to increase fish stocks in PAs that have lakes like Qarun and Wadi El – Rayan. Assistance was given to young graduates to start small enterprise like cage culture and establish fish farms, in collaboration with the Social Development Fund and Banks.

Rangeland programmes at Al-Omayed PA involved many activities where Roman wells cisterns were cleared, well maintained to store water for grazing animals. Local communities in and around the protected areas were allowed to graze their animals to decrease the pressure on vegetation, based on the carrying capacity studies. Meanwhile, alternatives were provided when vegetation cover decreased.

Examples included supporting local communities with animal feed for several months, till vegetation cover came back to its natural conditions. Other alternative was to assist local communities is small agricultural practices like plantation of olive and Acacia trees.

Local communities were encouraged to establish their own NGOs and assistance was given to them like: training on management, in obtaining funds (e.g. small grants from GEF programmes). They were also involved in many activities within the Protected Areas. Examples included assisting in reed control at Lake Brullus.

Water passes in Lake Brullus and Zaranik were cleared, with assistance given by the Ministry of Water Resources and General Authority for Development of Fish Resources. This resulted in more marine fishes entered the lakes. In addition, fishermen were given assistance including covering a percentage of fish gear cost (fish nets and boat engines). Thus, fishermen were able to catch the sustainable fish stocks.

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i	<b>D</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable

**3.4 Additional information:**



**Target 4.** *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.*

<b>COP13 REPORT</b>	
4.1 Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
4.1Additional information: A provional list of national inventory was prepared, and being updated for plants, fishes, insects, and others groups.	
4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
4.2Additional information: A recent national Action plan was prepared for marine and coastal water, and still require funding for implementation. In addition, there are guidelines for ballast water in accordance with IMO requirements.	
4.3 How many invasive species are being controlled through management actions?.	<b>C</b> E= # species; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C=Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.3Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information): Ministry of irrigation and water resources deals with water hycanth control using mechanical, chemical and biological control. Ballast water guidelines are being implemented recently. Ministry of Agriculture through General Auhority of Fish Resource Development deals with freshwater cryfish. National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries is conducting a survey on invasive species as the first step to select priorotised speeies.	
4.4 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	<b>C</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.4Additional information: The recent action plan for invasive species require an assessment for effective control of selected species. However, there exist several govermental agencies that are in charge of invasive species and they are in the process of assessment of effective management. Aquatic plants have been reduced significantly in recent years. Toxic invasive species are being removed, and strict regulations exist to prevent them from reaching the fish markets along the northern coast	

## Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

**Target 5.t** *he ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}*

<b>COP13 REPORT</b>	
<p>5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</i>? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i</p>	<p><b>A</b></p>
	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>5.1 Additional information: The objective 5 of the National Wetland Strategy is to identify, on scientific basis, wetland sites that are ecologically important at local, national and international scales, and ensure their conservation. There are 12 generic types of wetlands that have been recognized in Egypt. These include the coastal lakes along the Mediterranean (Salloum), Wadi Natrun lakes, Qaroun, Rayan lakes, agricultural drainage water depressions in the Nile Delta, water springs along the Red Sea, River Nile, Lake Nasser, Toshka spill way, littoral salt marshes along the Mediterranean coast, the Red Sea and Gulf of Aqaba and Suez (mangroves, coral reefs), and Suez Canal lakes. Database is currently being collected for priority areas such as Toshka, lake Nasser and the River Nile, however, no action was taken yet before consultation is made with RAMSAR Secretariat and the approval of national authorities.</p>	
<p>5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii</p>	<p><b>B</b></p>
	<p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>5.2 Additional information:</p>	
<p>5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have an effective, implemented management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i</p>	<p>E, (4 sites)</p>
	<p>E=# sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>5.4 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i</p>	<p>E, (4 sites)</p>
	<p>E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>5.5 For how many Ramsar Sites is effective management planning currently being implemented (outside of formal management plans ? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i</p>	<p>E, (4 sites)</p>
	<p>E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>5.3 – 5.5 Additional information: Management plans were included in the previous national reports.</p>	

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>5.6Additional information: There exist many reports, M.Sc. and Ph.D thesis as well as many scientific papers that were published. Data base and information exist, but not yet incorporated in updating management plans.</p>	
5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>E, (2 sites)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C= Partially;X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;</p>
<p>5.7Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites): These are Burlus and Zaranik Ramsar sites.</p>	
5.8 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)? {2.4.5}{2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>E, (4 sites)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">E=# sites; F=Less than #; G=More than; C= Partially #; X= Unknown;Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>5.8Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):</p>	
5.9 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites</p>
<p>5.9Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15, and the source of the information):</p> <p>Management effectiveness evaluation of the Protected Areas, including Ramsar Sites, in Egypt was made, and it is a continuous process. The tool applied was the Rapid Assessment of Protected Area Management (RAPAM), based on available literature from IUCN and WWF sources, with modifications to suit the Egyptian situation. Meetings were conducted by the Director of NCS attended by consultants and Protected Areas Managers and senior staff of NCS. This was followed by a series of workshops attended by a large number of staff.</p> <p>Main findings were presented, followed by a response to the management effectiveness evaluation of Egypt's Protected Areas. Effective evaluations for management of selected sites have been made including Zaranik for Important Bird Areas, Wadi El Gemal national park, Ras Mohamed, and Wadi El Rayan, according to IUCN and WWF. Recent evaluation for effectiveness of management plan for Wadi El Gemal, Wadi El Rayan, Omayed and Siwa wetlands have shown shortcomings due to the current situation</p> <p>It is planned assessment will be made in 2018 , and results will be included in the 6th National report of biodiversity.</p>	

**Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed{2.6.}.**

<b>COP13 REPORT</b>	
7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites; D=Planned</p>
<p>7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established):</p> <p>During the last years, the Government of Egypt encouraged a more sustainable development of the coastal area, participating in several ICZM initiatives, along the northern coast, including the Nile Delta, the results are being contributed to Adaptation to the Climate change. A recent scoping study was released in 2016 where the main issues and problems were identified, including physical, environmental and socio-economic issues were presented. Information were compiled, analysed, and integrated, in order to provide a holistic understanding of major challenges. During the process of this study, all relevant stakeholders (governmental authorities, public agencies, private sector, NGOs, and others) were involved in the process, and information were provided to them and they have contributed significantly to the success of the study. Four annexes were released: hazard characterisation and climate change; coastal impacts and indicators; ecological assessment of the northern coast; and legal and institutional assessment. Results were disseminated to the relevant governmental agencies and stakeholder. Decision makers are taking this seriously to protect the northern coast and the Nile Delta which is one of the most vulnerable sites all over the world due to climate change impact.</p> <p>Similarly, along the Red Sea coast, several studies were made about coral bleaching and the current status of mangrove plantation which capture more CO<sub>2</sub> than any rainforests. Results of such studies were incorporated in the adaptation strategy, which was submitted to the secretariat of Climate Convention (third communication). Many activities are being implemented including capacity building to all relevant stakeholders, specific protection measures along the coast using different technologies.</p>	
7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative Change</p>
<p>7.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):</p> <p>The major drivers of biodiversity in Ramsar Sites and all protected areas, like everywhere else, are habitat fragmentation, over use of biological resources, pollution, and climate change. In addition, demographic issues such as population increase and urbanization around Ramsar sites are still considered major issues. There are several publications that deal with such issues, and national reports of all biodiversity related conventions include negative changes in the ecological character of Ramsar sites, and the remedies provided such as enhancing water quality and circulation, removal of sediments and reeds, and connection to the sea.</p>	

7.3	If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
7.3Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken): Actions were undertaken in Lake Burrulu, Wadi El Rayan, Zaranil and other wetlands.		

### Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

**Target 8.** National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

COP13 REPORT		
8.1	Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
8.1Additional information: Egypt has made a comprehensive wetland inventory for several sites including Lake Burullus where a comprehensive land use planning was carried out over 40 years, using GIS techniques. Results of the findings were considered by the national authorities. Other sites include Bardawil, Nabq, Wadi El-Rayan and Qaroun lakes. In addition, a preliminary inventory assessment was made for the 12 site groups that were included at the National Wetland Strategy. More inventories were made for Toshka, Lake Nasser, and River Nile.		

8.2	Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.2Additional information: Since the preparation of the national wetland strategy in 2005, many inventories were made for wetlands such as Toshka, Lake Nasser, and the River Nile.		

8.3	Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.3Additional information: Wetland inventory data and information are available, and data is maintained in various forms (e.g. website): <a href="http://www.wetlands.org/rsis/">http://www.wetlands.org/rsis/</a> see also: <a href="http://www.egyptchm.org/chm/implementation/cross_cutting_pas_implementation.htm">http://www.egyptchm.org/chm/implementation/cross_cutting_pas_implementation.htm</a>		

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	<b>A</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.4 Additional information: Several books, peer reviewed papers and reports such as Wadi Rayan, Lake Burullus, Lake Bardawil and Lake Nasser, and official reports (ITTO final report on the mangroves, reports described current status of the Nile, Lake Qarun and Wadi El Rayan Lakes were published.	

8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3} a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally  Please describe the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).  *‘Condition’ corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention	N=Status Deteriorated; O=No Change; P=Status Improved
	a) P b) O

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, information about status and trends of the ecological character of some sites are available. For example, connection between the sea and coastal lakes (2 Ramsar sites) was closed, resulted in changing the ecological character of the site, where fresh water and brackish water dominated.</li> <li>• Efforts made resulted in that changes in some sites have been improved than before. For example, most of water inlets are well-maintained, the results are more sea water and marine fish are available now. Meanwhile, fresh water weeds became less than few years ago. Artificial wetlands were constructed to reduce pollution pressure from sewage as well as other waste from industry and fish farms.</li> <li>• Furthermore, all mangrove sites have been demarcated, and rehabilitation and restoration programs were implemented, resulted in an increase of the mangrove area.</li> </ul>	

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a baseline figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2017. SDG Target 6.6	E, (3834 km <sup>2</sup> )
	E= # Km <sup>2</sup> ; F=Less than #; G=More than #; A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.6 Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years.	

**Target 9.** *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.*

<p>9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i (If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
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**9.1 Additional information:**

Egypt's wetlands strategy is based on its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, which in turn is in response to the Convention of Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. It describes the current wetlands in Egypt, the threats, goals, guiding principles, objectives, and actions required. Wetlands are recognized as ecological and national assets to be managed for the benefit of the present and future generations.

The main objectives of the strategy are:

1. To conserve and wisely manage, on sound ecological bases, wetlands as integral elements of the nation's natural resources;
2. To manage, rehabilitate or restore wetland sites with the support of governmental agencies and local communities;
3. To create and promote institutional arrangements required for effective implementation of the planned actions;
4. To ensure community recognition of wetlands as natural assets, and so promote public support for programs of action for sustainable management of wetlands sites;
5. To identify, on a scientific basis, wetlands sites that are ecologically important at the local, national and international levels, and ensure their conservation;
6. To survey the wetlands of Egypt, build up a comprehensive inventory of these wetlands and their resources, and to make this information accessible.

The National Action Plan on conservation of Wetlands intends to complement the existing Protected Areas, and comprises the following programs:

1. Establishment of a national council of wetlands (which is already established)
2. Survey of wetlands (ecology, hydrology, biodiversity, socioeconomics); an ongoing activity
3. Selection of sites for wetland nature reserves as a national wetland network and proposals for a tentative list made international (Ramsar) sites;
4. Research programs in selected wetland sites;
5. Formulation of management plans for each site;
6. Public awareness programs;
7. Establishment of a national wetlands databank;
8. Training and capacity building program;
9. Inventories of cultural heritage and indigenous knowledge of wetlands in Egypt
10. Consolidation of national laws for wetlands and means of enforcement
11. Financial mechanisms to support programs of action.

<p>9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p>
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**9.2 Additional information:**

The new Constitution was approved in 2014 where Protected Areas were included in a specific article that commit the government to protect natural heritage of Egypt, and also for the first time, sustainable development was included in several articles of the constitution. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) was updated in 2016 taking into consideration of



the Strategic plan of CBD and other Biodiversity related conventions, and also the several articles of the constitution that deal with natural heritage. The board of EEAA has also approved creation of a new organization for Nature Conservation, which was sent to the cabinet, and is now considered by the Parliament.. This new organization reflects our vision of the institutional reform in accordance with the outcomes of RIO +20 Furthermore, Law 4/1994 which was amended by law 9/2009 is being enforced with various successes due to the limited resources available.

9.3 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins?{1.7.1}{1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii	<b>A</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

9.3Additional information:  
Ministry of irrigation and water resources, as well as Nature Conservation Sector (NCS) treat natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management. Many authorities are involved in the supreme committee of integrated management of wetlands such as agriculture, fisheries, local authorities, academy of scientific research and technologies, universities,etc).

9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}	<b>A</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

9.4Additional information:  
CEPA expertise and tools have been incorporated into catchment , River basin planning and management of wetlands (management plans of Burullus, Qarun, Wadi El Rayan and Bardawil). In addition, several Ramsar Books were translated into Arabic but not yet dissiminated to the public and disfferent stakeholders. There is a plan to publish them, otherwise they will be located digitally in several websites related to biodiversity in Egypt.

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3}{1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii	<b>A</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

9.5Additional information:  
Implication of climate change and the expected rising sea water level are anticipated to have serious effects on coastal wetlands in north of Egypt.  
Assessment of their potential impacts were made, and results were presented to the national committees dealing with climate change, wetlands and biodiversity conservation. The third communication of Egypt to Climate Change Convention was prepared, and it included for the first time the impact of the expected climate change on the biodiversity and wetlands of Egypt, based on the recent reports of IPCC where the Nile Delta and its wetlands are the most vulnerable sites. Mitigation measures are being considered by the government.

9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4}{1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v	<b>A</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned



9.6 Additional information:

Sustainable agriculture and aquaculture are included in the new framework of Green Economy Strategy which has been sent to the minister of planning for consideration. Most wetlands in Egypt have around their peripheries intensive fish farming systems that provide more than 70% of fish production in Egypt. There exist artificial wetlands for water treatment at more than wetlands to reduce water pollution in major large wetlands in Egypt.

9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: a) agriculture-wetland interactions b) climate change c) valuation of ecosystem services {1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
	a) A
	b) A
	c) A

9.7 Additional information:

- The reports on Lake Burullus which was prepared by Dutch experts as well as French institution have taken into consideration these issues. In addition, a new project was launched by the ministry of agriculture and land reclamation, and funded by the EU, on rural communities at Fayoum where the new RAMSAR sites are located is also providing assistance to local communities through NGOs and the local authorities. Report on agro-biodiversity in Egypt was produced in coordination with Conditional Incentive Based Rural Development Program-EU in Cairo;
- A recent study in Lake Brullus (Ramsar site) on the carbon sequestration potentiality was made to assess the distribution of soil organic carbon stock in vegetated and unvegetated sites. It ranged between 760.6 GgC in vegetated sites and 2420.2 GgC in unvegetated sites with total soil organic carbon storage of 3180.8 GgC. It concluded that lake Brullus could be instrumental in formulating efficient strategies related to carbon sequestration and reduction of green house gas emissions in wetlands (Eid and Shaltout . Egypt J. Aquatic Res. 2013, 39: 31-38). Magroves can also store carbon 4 times than rainforest in the root system and soil which are taken into the sea during tide.
- Communication was submitted to Climate Change Secretariat. Valuations of ecosystem services have been made for several wetlands.

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?	<b>B</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted):

**Target 10.** *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.*

COP13 REPORT	
10.1 Have the guiding principles for taking into account the cultural	<b>A</b>

<p>values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used or applied?.(Action 6.1.2/ 6.1.6)</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>10.1 Additional information: Egypt protected and documented traditional knowledge and their usage particularly in protected areas, through registration of medicinal plants, agriculture and fishing, bird migration and many other activities. It also encouraged participation of local communities in conservation of their cultures, as there are prehistoric drawings, roman and pheronoic monuments, chritsten and moslem knowledge of biodiversty and their conservation. Protected areas also encouraged the protection of cultural diversity of languages, local dialects, handicrafts, folklore, dancing and traditional tools.</p>	
<p>10.2 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)</p>	<p><b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>10.2 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands). A recent study was published by Hoda Yacoub (2018) in Restoration Ecology. The title of the paper is ` Knowledge and community resilience in rangelands recovery: the case of Wadi Allaqi Biosphere Reserve, South Eastern Desert, Egypt. This paper has shown that local communities were able to use floating plants, Najas spp., in Lake Nasser, as fodder to allow goats, sheep and camels to use when grazing was difficult. This new social-ecological system is based on tactical grazing along the shores of the lake, giving the rangelands the opportunity to recover from temporary grazing pressure. In addition, ethnology of pollination and pollinators: knowledge and practice of local communities in 3 societies in Egypt, Morocco, and Indonesia, were published by Roue et al 2015. Local communities have improved fruit quality and invented and maintained varieties of date palm and bee keeping by enhancing pollinators.</p>	
<p>10.3 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenou people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied. (Resolution VII. 8)(Action 6.1.5)</p>	<p><b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>10.3 Additional information: (If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or aplication of the guidelines) One of the main management of protected areas in Egypt is to apply the concepts and approaches of involving local communities in management, by providing job creation, staff of the protected areas, and participation in events related to the empowerment of local communities. We have also encouraged local communities to establish NGOs, where capacity building was provided, improve their products (e.g. handicrafts, medicinal plants), and facilitate them to the proper markets. An attempt is being implemented to establish micro finance system in protected areas.</p>	
<p>10.4 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2 )</p>	<p><b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>

10.4 Additional information:

Several publications on traditional knowledge and management practices in protected areas are available. See previous sections.

**Target 11.** *Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}*

<b>COP13 REPORT</b>	
11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>11.1 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>Several assessments were made in recent years. These included fish production from fishing and aquaculture in Lake Burullus (Ramsar Site), socioeconomics of wetlands in Egypt including Ramsar sites, bird hunting along the Northern Coast, and evaluation of carbon sequestration potentiality of lake Burulus and mangroves along the Red Sea coast, to mitigate climate change.</p>	
11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>11.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Several projects that contribute to poverty alleviation are being implemented in wetlands and nearby wetlands. These include huge fish farms that produce about 70 % of all fish production, making Egypt one of top 10 countries in the world in aquaculture. Self financing project funded by GEF in protected areas involve local communities where assistance is given to them, such as eco tourism, handicrafts, removal of reeds in wetlands and other activities. More socioeconomic studies were made in Lake Burullus to provide alternative livelihood to decrease bird hunting, and other developmental projects such as power plants. The regional African project also made socio-economic studies to improve the livelihood of local communities.</p>	
11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	<b>C</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
<p>11.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>In 11.1 and 11.2, socio economic values were obtained not only related social and economic aspects but the value of wetland services and products provided free of charge. These included the role of wetland to mitigate climate change, but also no resource value such as floating plants being used as fodder for animal production.</p>	

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
<p>11.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>In Target 10 about the traditional knowledge innovation and practices of local communities, we have documented clearly that the cultural values are linked to natural heritage. For example, ancient Egyptian civilization made use of water in agriculture, allowing people to have more time before harvesting to think about their surrounding environment. Cultural values are well documented, however, it is a process by which cultural values of local communities are implemented in the management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands. There are several conferences about the cultural values of wetland organized by MedWet in the Mediterranean where Egypt contributed significantly to our knoweldge. Such knowledge are implemented partially in wetlands, and some of them have been improved to match with the recent emerging economic challenges.</p>	

**Target 12.** Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}

COP13 REPORT	
12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i	A A=Yes; B=No;C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>12.1 Additional information:</p> <p>General Authority for Fish resources development has undertaken several works at Brullus Lake (Ramsar Site) where water circulation was improved by removing considerable sedements and reed, dredging and connection with thesea. In addition, ministry of environment commssioned a study on critical habitats and prepared species action plan (birds and mammals).</p>	
12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	D A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>12.2 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored ):</p> <p>Conditions of Lake Brulus have improved considerably where more fish and birds are available. In addition, it is planeed to change the some agricultural drainage canals that exceed the capacity of Quran lake (Ramsar site) into elsewhere. Water level of Wadi El Rayan lakes (Ramsar Site) is back to normal as restriction on use of water for agriculture and fish farms were made. Along the Red sea coast, magrove planatations are continuded to capture more CO2 and provide livilihood for local communities.</p>	

**Target 13.**Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods

COP13 REPORT	
13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands?	<b>A</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
<p>13.1.Additional information:(If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):</p> <p>Several ministerial decrees were issued to put strict regulations on Environmental impact assessment for development projects, and in accordance with the new constitution and the legislation. Executive regulations of Environmental protection law 4/1994, amended by Law 9/2009, were amended recently to ensure sustainability of development project. The concept of sustainable development is being revised in the new strategy for sustainable development. Perception of people is still focused on sectoral approach not as cross-cutting issue. Capacity building on the new integrated approach in addressing global and local environmental issues is currently implanted among governmental, public and stakeholders. Furthermore, any development project should include a sustainable plan. CBD COP13 and COP14 which will be held in Egypt will deal with mainstreaming of biodiversity into development sectors (so far 8 sectors). It is expected Egypt will take a lead on this issue during 2018.</p>	
13.2 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3}{1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii	<b>C</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
<p>13.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Treatment of wastewater via engineered wetlands at Lake Manzala is a new low cost technology to the Middle East and the Lake. The project aims to explore the suitability of using treated water in breeding some fish species that have already declined from the lake under pollution stress. Meanwhile, the project is keen on involving the local community in the operation and maintenance of the facility to increase awareness on the technology and reduce the risks of pollution. This resulted in the improvement of the livelihood of local communities where more fish farms were established at the edge of wetlands. Fish farms production last year contributed by 70% of all fish production. Egypt is also in the process of signing the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol, and has updated its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. According to CBD COP 10 where resource mobilization strategy will be a major component, as well as partnership and synergies with MEAs will be incorporated.</p> <p>The new sustainable development strategy emphasizes the role of SEAs, and a focus is given to National Large Development plan. Public hearing is practiced in Egypt as in the case of Suez Canal enlargement project.</p>	
13.3 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4}{1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii	<b>A</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases
<p>13.3 Additional information:</p> <p>The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources has prepared national water resources plan till</p>	

2017. The strategy has a policy in protecting public health and environment. Priority is giving to measures that prevent pollution. This includes reduction of pollution by stimulating clean products and relocation of certain industries. Agriculture will be encouraged to use more environmentally friendly methods and products. If pollution cannot be prevented treatment is the next option. The plan includes a considerable increase in treatment of municipal sewage and waste water. However, ministry of Environment has not yet implemented Strategic Environmental Assessment yet, and efforts are being made for sometime without success

## GOAL 4. Enhancing implementation

**Target 15.** Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention.{3.2.}

COP13 REPORT	
15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative): Egypt has been involved in the development and implementation of regional initiatives and programs. Egypt has been active in programmes related to the conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, (PERSGA), Mediterranean action plan (MAP) through RAC/SPA, the Nile Basin Initiative and NEPAD. Many activities of these initiatives and programs are related to wetlands (e.g. Nile, lakes, coral reefs, mangroves and many other wetland sit.	
15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}	<b>B</b> A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s): African Regional Project.	

**Target 16.** Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.

COP13 REPORT	
16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned

<p>a) At the national level  b) Sub-national level  c) Catchment/basin level  d) Local/site level</p> <p>(Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below)</p>	<p>a) A  b) A  c) A  d) A</p>
<p>16.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):</p> <p>Staff at the HQ of NCS have made significant contribution in the field CEPA where the visited wetlands along the Red Sea coast, the River Nile at Aswan where Salougha and Ghazala PAs are located, in the western desert where wetlands and springs exist, and also along the Mediterranean coast and Fayum depression. Rangers at the wetlands were trained, and have disseminated their knowledge into school children, university students and local communities. Wetnad Day 2<sup>nd</sup> February Press release, logo, workshop, campaigns Children.</p>	
<p>16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites  b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C= Partially; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;</p> <p>a) 3 centres  b) 7 centres</p>
<p>16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):</p> <p>Ramsar Sites: Brullus, zaranik, and Wadi Elrayan.  Other wetlands: Elba, wadi Elgemal, Ras Mohamed, Nabq, Ashtoom, Siwa,, saloga and Ghazal.</p>	
<p>16.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management  b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?  {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A  b) A</p>
<p>16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):</p> <p>Several Workshops were held where scientists, university students, NGOs and local communities were encouraged to participate in management activities in Qaroun, Wadi El Rayan, Wadi El Gemal, Omayed and other wetlands. NCS made a major contribution to secure small grants from GEF to participate in several projects related to awareness, hand crafts, traditional knowledge and other activities.</p>	



16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee?{4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>16.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>Within the framework of the supreme committee for integrated managemnt of wetlands, several working gtoups were established to be in charge of rehabilitation and restoration of Burrlus and Manzallah Lakes. Membership of such committee and working groups include representatives of environment, agriculture, fisheries, irrigation and water resources, academy of sceientific researcg and technology, and local authorities. They meet regularly to follow up with implementation plan of rehabilitation and restoration.</p>	

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>16.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>A recent supreme committee was established for integrated management of wetland focus with main aim is the rehabilitation and restoratin of Egyptian Northern Lakes. Members include representatives of Environment, Irrigation and water resources, agriculature, fisheries, academy of sceintific research and technology, and local authorities.</p>	

<p>16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and:</p> <p>a) Ramsar Site managers b) other MEA national focal points c) other ministries, departments and agencies {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A b) A c) A</p>
<p>16.6Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place):</p> <p>It is a usual practice that after the COP a report is prepared on all the issues raised and decisions adopted. After approval of the Minister of Environment, the report is sent to all relevant governmental sectors and other stakeholders informing them on all the decisions adopted and requesting them to follow upon the implementation and reporting on progress. Meanwhile, any relevant information received from the Ramsar Secretariat is communicated with relevant stakeholders.</p>	

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP12? {4.1.8}	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No
<p>16.7Additional information:</p> <p>Wetland Day</p>	



Every year the Ramsar Booklet on wetland day is translated into Arabic, published by NCS/ EAAA, and major events are celebrated at national and local levels where visitors are invited to visit protected areas without any charge, and receive the booklet, hats, t-shirts, etc, and they participate in the activities of the protected areas, including lectures, contests and awards, cleaning up campaign, and other activities.

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP12 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}	<b>A</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

16.8 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this):  
Major events like Environment Day, Bird Day (CMS), Biodiversity Day, wetland day are celebrated every year with support from Government, NGOs, private sector, and others.

**Target 17.** Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

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17.1. a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2015, 2016 and 2017? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i	<b>A</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
b) If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:	

17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i	<b>B</b>
	A=Yes; B=No
17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):	

17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i	<b>Z</b>
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12):	

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency?{3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii	<b>Z</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable
17.4 Additional information:	

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12): French GEF, Germany, Switzerland, FAO.	

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.6 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities): 5 million EUR for African Regional Project (Senegal, Mali, Chad, Egypt, and Sudan). The project has the following components: waterbird counts; development of management plans; socio-economic studies; capacity building; and improve insitutional and legal framework.	

**Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels{3.1}**

<b>COP13 REPORT</b>	
18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1}{3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.1 Additional information: Focal points of other MEAs are members of the Supreme National Committee for Wetland and National Committees for Climate Change, Desertification and Biodiversity. Mainstreaming of this convention has been made through a joint project, funded by GEF to streamline and synergies with RIO Conventions. Database for each convention are being prepared, and cross-cutting issues such as public awareness, capacity building, protected areas management were given priorities, and action plans are being prepared.	
18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)?{3.1.2}{3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

18.2 Additional information:

Egypt was the president of AMCEN during 2015-2017 where several expert meetings as well as ministers of Environment meet annually. The results of these meetings contributed UNEA 1, 2, and 3. Biodiversity issues were given particular attention, and 3 declarations were approved on natural capital. In addition, Egypt participated through its membership in the League of Arab States in meetings and regional conferences of the Arab countries to exchange experiences and common issues of wetland such as Muscat Action Plan for wise use of Arab wetlands and recommendations of Fujairah workshop.

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.

The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).

**A**

A=Yes; B=No;  
C=Partially;D=Planned;  
X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

18.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received):

BirdLife International with financial assistance from Germany and Switzerland have implemented a project by Nature Conservation Sector and Nature Conservation Egypt(NGO) on bird hunting along the northern coast including protected area. In addition, a regional project on the strengthening expertise in sub-Saharan Africa on water birds and their rational use for communities and their environment started in 2017. It is funded by French GEF, FAO, European Union, AEWA and other donors as well as national contribution from Egypt, Chad, Sudan, Mali, and Senegal. This project aims to improve our knowledge on bird population dynamics, integrate issues of water bird conservation in wetland management and enhance local capacities. So far, results are being analysed for decision makers as well as a socioeconomic studies to improve the livelihood of local communities in different wetlands. Furthermore, the soaring bird project funded by GEF is to start in January 2018 the second phase to continue mainstreaming of birds into wind energy, and tourism sector.

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

**C**

A=Yes; B=No;  
C=Partially;  
D=Planned

18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):

It is hoped that the African regional project will contribute toward establishing network for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands. In addition RAC/SPA with assistance from EU have provided financial assistance to Southern Mediterranean countries to prepare national monitoring program which will be linked with RAC/SPA data base on monitoring of marine and coastal habitats.

18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

**A**

A=Yes; B=No;  
C=Partially;  
D=Planned

18.5 Additional information:

Many scientific papers were published on the Nile and coastal lakes of Egypt.

<p>18.6 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>18.6 Additional information: 3.4.3 Additional information: Information about Egypt's wetlands and their status have been made publicly available. These include the National Wetland Strategy, books about Lake Nasser, Lake Bardawil and ,Lake Brullus, Toshka, Lake Nasser, River Nile, Egyptian Lakes,database on wetlands, web sites for protected areas, biodiversity and environmental forum: http://www.egyptchm.org see (Egypt's Biodiversity - Relevant Websites) http://www.medwet.orghttp://www.globwetland.org infospa@gmail.com www.epasp.org</p>	
<p>18.7 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>18.7 Additional information: Lake Nasser as transboundary wetlands between Sudan and Egypt is known. A book and many scientific papers were published on this lake. Egypt is collaborating with the other countries of the Nile Basin in the management and conservation of priority basin wetlands and biodiversity through the Wetland and Biodiversity Conservation Component of the Nile Trans boundary Environmental Action Project (NTEAP). This component aims at enhancing the understanding of wetlands function in sustainable development and to demonstrate an improved management at selected Trans boundary wetland sites within the Basin. This is to be done through building on nationally focused wetland conservation and management initiatives within the Nile basin, and is using the network of existing centers of knowledge and experience to provide a transboundary overlay of set perspectives to complement national wetlands conservation programs.</p>	
<p>18.8 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>C</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>18.8Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place): Cooperation management for shared wetland systems still in the early stage. several meetings were held in some countries to discus how to implement shared wetland management. It is hoped that the newly established Supreme National Committee will activate cooperative management of wetlands among the Nile Basin Countries.</p>	
<p>18.9 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>18.9 Additional information:</p>	

Egypt participates in a regional project funded by GEF/UNDP/Birdlife International for soaring birds in the Middle East countries. The second phase of this project is expected to start in early 2018. There are also other initiatives such as Med Wet, and AEWA initiative for Africa on waterbirds. In addition, Egypt signed two MOUs on dugong and turtles.

**Target 19.** Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

<b>COP13 REPORT</b>	
19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii	<b>C</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
<p>19.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Training needs assessment was undertaken by Nature Conservation Sector. Focus was given to protected areas including Ramsar Sites. Results of this assessment were used in training of Protected Area staff through the Regional African Project where they are familiar with socioeconomic studies, wintering birds count, and effective management. Similarly, staff were given opportunities to be trained on species action plan. More training is being undertaken by various departments of EEAA and NCS. For example, Effectiveness evaluations for the management of protected areas are being carried out at several wetland sites. Evaluation includes training needs assessment. Results are being prepared to include training on resource mobilization, effective financing, and economic evaluation. A report on the issue is available.</p>	
19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?.	<b>C</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
<p>19.2 Additional information: If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials</p> <p>The National Wetlands Strategy and plan of Action for Egypt contained a programme (6) on Education and Public Awareness. This programme is being implemented at several universities such as Cairo and Ain Shams where education and awareness is taught at post graduate level. Some NCS staff obtained their M.Sc on species issues of education and awareness</p>	
19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands	a) G (3) b) G (9)  E=# opportunities; F=Less than #; G= More than #; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):	

Many training workshops were held during the last 3 years in Egypt, African Countries, Slovenia, Spain, Jordan, Netherlands, USA, Germany, China, Norway, Austria, other. Egypt participated in most of these workshops that due to with turtles, bird counts, protected areas management, marine mammals, management effectiveness, updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and many other issues.

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

**A**

A=Yes; B=No;  
D=Planned; Z=Not  
Applicable

19.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):

As stated previously, National Ramsar Reports are prepared in consultation with relevant stakeholders before submitting to Ramsar Secretariat. Then, after each COP another report is prepared by the national Ramsar Focal point, where all relevant decisions adopted are communicated with the relevant stakeholders to follow up with implementations.

# Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

## Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

**Target 1.** *Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. Contributes to Aichi Target 2*

### Planning of National Targets

<b>Priority of the target:</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</b>	
<b>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</b>	

Additional information:

**Target 2.** *Water users respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. Contributes to Aichi Targets 7 and 8 and Sustainable Development Goal 6.3.1*

### Planning of National Targets

<b>Priority of the target:</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>	

**Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals**

**Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**

Additional information:

**Target 3.** *Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8.*

### Planning of National Targets

**Priority of the target:**

A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer

**Resourcing:**

A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer

**National Targets (Text Answer):**

**Planned Activities (Text Answer):**

**Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals**

**Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**

Additional information:



**Target 4.** *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. Contributes to Aichi Target 9.*

### Planning of National Targets

<b>Priority of the target:</b>		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>		
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>		
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</b>		
<b>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</b>		

Additional information:

## Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

**Target 5.** *The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 6,11, 12.*

### Planning of National Targets

<b>Priority of the target:</b>		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>		
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>		
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and</b>		

**Sustainable Development Goals**

**Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**

Additional information:

**Target 7.** Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6}.  
Contributes to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12

**Planning of National Targets**

<b>Priority of the target:</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</b>	
<b>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</b>	
Additional information:	

**Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands**

**Target 8.** National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i. Contributes to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19.

**Planning of National Targets**

<b>Priority of the target:</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</b>	
<b>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</b>	

Additional information:

**Target 9.** *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7.*

**Planning of National Targets**

<b>Priority of the target:</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</b>	
<b>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in</b>	

January 2018

Additional information:

**Target 10.** *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. Contributes to Aichi Target 18.*

### Planning of National Targets

<b>Priority of the target:</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</b>	
<b>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</b>	

Additional information:

**Target 11.** *Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14.*

### Planning of National Targets

<b>Priority of the target:</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>	
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>	

<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</b>	
<b>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</b>	
Additional information	

**Target 12.** Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 14 and 15.

### Planning of National Targets

<b>Priority of the target :</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</b>	
<b>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</b>	

**Target 13.** *Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods. Contributes to Aichi Targets 6 and 7.*

#### Planning of National Targets

<b>Priority of the target:</b>		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>		
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>		
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</b>		
<b>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</b>		

Additional information

## GOAL 4.enhancing implementation

**Target 15.** *Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}*

#### Planning of National Targets

<b>Priority of the target:</b>		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>		
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>		
<b>Outcomes achieved by</b>		

**2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals**

**Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**

Additional information

**Target 16.** *Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. Contributes to Aichi Target 1 and 18.*

### Planning of National Targets

**Priority of the target:** A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer

**Resourcing:** A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer

**National Targets (Text Answer):**

**Planned Activities (Text Answer):**

**Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals**

**Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**

Additional information

**Target 17.** Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 20.

### Planning of National Targets

<b>Priority of the target:</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</b>	
<b>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</b>	

Additional information

**Target 18.** International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

### Planning of National Targets

<b>Priority of the target:</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>	
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</b>	



**Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**

Additional information

**Target 19.**Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.Contributes to Aichi Targets 1 and 17.

### Planning of National Targets

**Priority of the target:** A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer

**Resourcing:** A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer

**National Targets (Text Answer):**

**Planned Activities (Text Answer):**

**Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals**

**Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**

Additional information

## Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

### Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can opt to provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP13 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP13 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the [Ramsar Sites Information Service](#)).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

Name of Contracting Party:

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**List of indicator questions:**

- 5.7** Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?
- 5.9** If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.
- 11.1** Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?
- 11.3** Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?
- 11.4** Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?
- 16.3a** Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?
- 16.6a** Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.7 ①	5.9 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
<i>Ex:1603</i>	<i>Lake White</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>B - No</i>	<i>D - Planned</i>	

- ① A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
- ③ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
- ④ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; Z=No Management Plan