



**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
ON THE CONSERVATION AND
MANAGEMENT OF MARINE TURTLES
AND THEIR HABITATS OF THE INDIAN
OCEAN AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA**

CMS/IOSEA/MOS8/Inf.7.1.y

8 October 2019

Original: English

8TH MEETING OF THE SIGNATORY STATES

Da Nang, Viet Nam, 21-25 October 2019

Agenda Item 7.1

EGYPT – NATIONAL REPORT 2019

(Prepared by Egypt)

IOSEA MARINE TURTLES MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING - NATIONAL REPORTING 2019

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU - National Reports

The purpose of completing the national report is to provide information on your country's implementation of the IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU including, as far as possible, contributions of cooperating non-governmental partners. Implementation will be assessed in terms of the six objectives of the Conservation and Management Plan (CMP). The online questionnaire is divided into these six main objectives, and asks specific questions in relation to the activities that need to be carried out to fulfil those objectives.

Please answer all questions as fully and as accurately as possible. It may seem time-consuming, but once you have completed the first report, the next time will be much easier because you can simply revise your existing report online. Comprehensive responses to the questions posed in Section 1.4 should satisfy many of the reporting requirements of the 2004 FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations, thereby avoiding duplication of effort.

Description text is provided below some of the questions to explain what information needs to be provided. Text boxes can be expanded to accommodate longer answers or to explain and provide additional information, beyond what is requested. Details of future plans are especially encouraged. Wherever possible, please try to indicate the source of information used to answer a particular question, if a published reference is available. Remember that you are sharing information with other countries about your progress, so that it may be of benefit to them. At the same time, you may find it useful to look at other countries' reports to get ideas for marine turtle conservation that might be adapted to your context.

When working on the online questionnaire, save your information by clicking on the "Save all" button inside each section. An auto-save feature also saves any changed responses every 30 seconds, and whenever you move between sections. Feel free to attach additional material (published reports, maps etc) to this questionnaire.

Throughout the questionnaire, alongside each question you will find one or more 3-letter abbreviations within square brackets. These are used to indicate the purpose for which the information provided will be used in the subsequent analysis of all of the national reports, as shown in the following table.

To some extent, the order in which these different types of information are listed below is a reflection of their importance – ranging from critical indicators of performance to factual details that are merely informative.

Abbreviation

Type

Treatment / Purpose

IND

Indicator

The information provided serves, in and of itself, as a key indicator of successful implementation or of pre-requisites for same (eg. of core actions undertaken, resource availability, capacity etc.)

PRI

Priorities

The collective data will be synthesized to give an indication of what has been done already (helping to avoid duplication of effort); what is generally not being done (gaps that need to be addressed); and what interventions or specific assistance may be required.

TSH

Trouble-shooting

Particular implementation problems and issues (possibly of special interest to a small group of countries) are identified/highlighted with a view to stimulating remedial action in the short-term.

BPR

Best practice

Well-documented examples of best practices / success stories will be compiled and presented as approaches that other Signatory States might consider pursuing (ie adopting or adapting to suit their own circumstances).

SAP

Self-Appraisal

Self-assessment of effectiveness and completeness of actions undertaken – intended to stimulate reflection within a given Signatory State on what more could or should be done in relation to a particular activity.

INF

Information

The information will be collected and compiled, with little or no modification, mainly for purpose of sharing of information that could be of interest or value to other readers and/or other analyses.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Signatory State:

Which agency or institution has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?

› Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

[EEAA Website](http://eeaa.gov.eg/)

Memorandum in effect in Signatory State since (dd/mm/yyyy):

› 01/05/2014

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

[Egypt](http://egypt)

This report was last modified (dd/mm/yyyy):

› 01/10/2019

Designated Focal Point (and full contact details):

› Dr Luay Elsayed ZONKLE

(PROVISIONAL)

Coordinator of Wildlife Program

Ministry of Environment

Rapporteur of Egyptian CITES

Management Authority

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You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

[Focal Point of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](http://www.iossea.org/Portals/0/Documentation/MOU/MOU%20on%20the%20Conservation%20and%20Management%20of%20Marine%20Turtles%20and%20their%20Habitats%20of%20the%20Indian%20Ocean%20and%20South-East%20Asia.pdf)

OBJECTIVE I: REDUCE DIRECT AND INDIRECT CAUSES OF MARINE TURTLE MORTALITY

1.1 Introduction to marine turtle populations and habitats, challenges and conservation efforts

Please introduce and summarise, in an abstract of less than a page, the marine turtle populations and their habitats in your country. Comment on their status and highlight the main conservation challenges and achievements to date. It is not necessary to list here by name the individual nesting beaches, feeding areas and developmental habitats that are important for marine turtles in your country, as this information can be generated from the 'Site-Threat' data sheets to be completed in Annex 1. **[INF]**

> Sea turtles are common in both the Red Sea and the Egyptian Mediterranean waters, although conservation efforts differ between the two regions. This difference is due to the nature of each region in terms of its environmental, biological, social and economic characteristics.

Marine turtles located in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aqaba are more protected due to the announcement of several important areas for feeding and nesting such as Protected Areas (PAs) such as Wadi Al-Gimal Reserve, Zabargad Island, Ras Mohammed PA and other areas under observation, monitoring and scientific research. The Red Sea region is more diversity of marine turtles than the Mediterranean Sea, such as the green turtle, the loggerheaded turtle, the hawksbill turtle, and the olive turtle.

Sea turtles of the species of green turtle bighead turtle are regularly found in Egyptian Mediterranean waters, while the leatherback turtle appears as a visitor to Mediterranean waters in general. Scientific research has reported the presence of green marine turtle in the Bardawil Lake area in El Arish city, North Sinai governorate for feeding and nesting. The presence of the loggerhead marine turtle more common in the western sector of the Nile Delta (North Coast and Salloum).

Marine turtles in Egypt, as different regions of the world, especially in the Mediterranean, facing many threats such as pollution in various forms, especially plastics, interaction with fishing activities, human consumption, coastal development, etc.

The Egyptian government works to protect its biodiversity in general and marine diversity in particular. There are many Egyptian laws concerned with the protection of marine turtles (Laws 102/ 1983 & 4/ 1994) in addition to its commitment to many international and regional agreements and memoranda of understanding. It is also implementing environmental monitoring and awareness programs and supporting scientific research and training aimed at assessing the status and trends of marine turtles in both the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea areas. During 2017, EEAA, in coordination with the Special Protected Areas Regional Activity Center (SPA / RAC), prepared a National Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Turtles in the Egyptian Mediterranean Sea. A national marine monitoring team was established and a tagging program was launched at the Mediterranean level.

1.2 Best practice approaches to minimizing threats

Describe any protocol or approaches practiced in your country, which you consider exemplary, for minimising threats to marine turtle populations and their habitats, which may be suitable for adaptation and adoption elsewhere. **[BRP]**

> In addition to the law enforcement, as described in the previous section. EEAA has formulated the National Action Plan for the Protection of Mediterranean marine Turtles to describe the current status of marine turtles, protection objectives and priorities, needed activities, indicators, stakeholders and partners, and identifying the required budgets. In parallel, communication channels have been opened with religious institutions (Islamic and Christian) in Egypt to guide the public to avoid sea turtle consumption. Communicate with the General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD) and Internal Trade to ban marine turtles in the markets.

1.3 Programmes to correct adverse economic incentives

1.3.1 Describe any socio-economic studies or activities that have been conducted among communities that interact with marine turtles and their habitats. **[BPR, INF]**

Elaborate on the nature of the socio-economic study/ activity undertaken, the results obtained (successful or otherwise) and the desirability/ suitability for replication.

Include references to published reports, where available.

> Although scientific and socio-economic studies on marine turtles in Egypt are limited, there are a number of agencies such as (MEDASSET) that have published numerous studies on the important feeding and nesting areas of marine turtles in the Lake Bardawil region, as well as reports on the illegal trade of marine turtles in the Egyptian market, however, such studies need to be based on accurate scientific method, sufficient data and significant time period. There are numerous of regional scientific studies aimed at track the field movement of marine turtle in the Mediterranean basin, where the Lake Bardawil emerged as a major station during their seasonal migration. Turtle tracking studies are also conducted in the Red Sea.

1.3.2 Which of these adverse economic incentives are underlying threats to marine turtles in your country? **[TSH]**

☒ Ease of access to the turtle resource (e.g. by virtue of proximity or ease of land/water access)

- ☒ Low cost of land near nesting beaches
- ☒ Low penalties against illegal harvesting

1.3.3 Has your country taken any measures to try to correct these adverse economic incentives? **[BPR]**

☒ Yes (If yes, please describe these measures in detail)

> In light of its hosting of the COP 14 to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Government of Egypt is currently working to support biodiversity conservation activities and reduce adverse economic incentives through the activation of mechanisms for integrating biodiversity into different State policies and development sectors.

1.4 Reduction of incidental capture and mortality

1.4.1 Indicate, and describe in more detail, the main fisheries occurring in the waters of your country, as well as any high seas fisheries in which flag vessels of your country participate and interact with marine turtles.

Tick 'YES' to indicate that a fishery is present and interacting marine turtles or 'NO' to indicate that a fishery is not present or is not interacting with marine turtles. **[INF]**

If a fishery is present, use the text box to indicate, for example, the approximate geographic distribution of the fishery, how long it has been operating, how many vessels are involved, etc.

a) Shrimp trawls:

☒ Yes (Please provide details)

> 1004 trawling boats in Mediterranean Sea and 129 in Red Sea (GAFRD, 2017).

b) Set gill nets:

☒ Yes (Please provide details)

> 699 gill net boats in Mediterranean Sea and 346 in Red Sea (GAFRD, 2017).

c) Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs):

☒ No (Please provide details)

d) Purse seine (with or without FADs):

☒ Yes (Please provide details)

> 233 Purse seine boats in Mediterranean Sea and 113 in Red Sea (GAFRD, 2017).

e) Longline (shallow or deepset):

☒ Yes (Please provide details)

> 1221 long line boats in Mediterranean Sea and 984 in Red Sea (GAFRD, 2017).

f) Driftnet:

☒ Yes (Please provide details)

> 324 crab net boats in Red Sea. In addition, different classes of sailing boats (1st, 2nd, and 3rd) as; 21, 428, and 648 in Mediterranean Sea and only 45 3rd class in Red Sea.

1.4.2 Please indicate the relative level of fishing effort and perceived impact of each of the above fisheries on marine turtles (e.g. in terms of by-catch) [TSH]. Select from one of the following descriptions: RELATIVELY HIGH, MODERATE, RELATIVELY LOW, NONE (i.e. not present), UNKNOWN (i.e. unable to answer for whatever reason).

a) Shrimp trawls

Please select only one per line

	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE	RELATIVELY HIGH
Fishing efforts:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Perceived impact:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

b) Set gill nets

Please select only one per line

	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE	RELATIVELY HIGH
Fishing effort:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Perceived impact:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c) Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)

Please select only one per line

	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE	RELATIVELY HIGH
Fishing effort:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Perceived impact:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

d) Purse seine (with or without FADs)

Please select only one per line

	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE	RELATIVELY HIGH
Fishing efforts:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Perceived impact:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

e) Longline (shallow or deepset)

Please select only one per line

	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE	RELATIVELY HIGH
Fishing effort:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Perceived impact:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

f) Driftnet

Please select only one per line

	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE	RELATIVELY HIGH
Fishing effort:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Perceived impact:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.4.3 Describe any **illegal fishing** that is known to occur in or around the waters of your country that may impact marine turtles. Describe the measures being taken to deal with this problem and any difficulties encountered in this regard. [TSH]

> In general, marine turtles in Egypt are not considered to be a target species, but they come out largely incidentally. However, the EEAA works in coordination with the Environment Police, Surface and Border Guard to ban and control sea turtles as soon as they arrive at the port or appear on the market. Many awareness campaigns are being carried out to urge citizens not to deal with these species.

1.4.4 Which of the following methods are used by your country to minimise incidental capture/mortality of marine turtles in fishing activities? [IND]

a) **Appropriate handling** of incidentally caught turtles (e.g. resuscitation or release by fishers using equipment such as de-hooking, line cutting tools and scoop nets)

☒ YES (Details/future plans)

> Until recently, marine turtles are individually cared and treated at private veterinary clinics or at the expense of some individuals interested in marine turtle protection. Recently, EEAA has adopted the rehabilitation and release program for marine turtles. It is also working to establish a specialized care center for marine turtles.

b) **Devices that allow the escape of marine turtles** (e.g. turtle excluder devices (TEDs) or other

measures that are comparable in effectiveness)

☒ UNDER INVESTIGATION or NOT APPLICABLE (Details/future plans)

> There are no such devices yet in the Egyptian fishing gears, but GAFRD works to support the fishing fleet with such modern techniques in coordination with the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries.

c) **Measures to avoid encirclement** of marine turtles in purse seine

☒ NO (Details/future plans)

d) **Appropriate combinations** of hook design, type of bait, depth, gear specifications and fishing practices

☒ NO (Details/future plans)

e) **Monitoring and recovery of fish aggregating devices** (FADs)

☒ NO (Details/future plans)

☒ UNDER INVESTIGATION or NOT APPLICABLE

f) **Net retention and recycling schemes**

☒ NO (Details/future plans)

g) **Spatial and temporal control of fishing** (e.g. seasonal closures of fishing activities)

☒ YES (Details/future plans)

> The status of application of the fishing stop varies between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. Fishing is regularly stopped in the Red Sea, but not enforced in the Mediterranean Sea. Efforts are underway to implement a stop of fishing in the Mediterranean in the coming period.

h) **Effort management control**

☒ YES (Details/future plans)

> The General Authority for Fisheries Development issues the annual statistical book which monitors the volume of fish production as well as the number of machinery and sailing boats and the number of licensed fishermen overall of the Republic. This book is the main reference for fish production in Egypt.

1.4.5 Which of the following programmes has your country developed - in consultation with the fishing industry and fisheries management organisations - to promote implementation of measures to minimise incidental capture and mortality of turtles in national waters and in the high seas? [IND]

Please use the corresponding text boxes to explain/clarify each of your responses, including 'NOT APPLICABLE' responses, and indicate future plans in this regard. [IND]

Please describe the collaboration, when/where the programmes were introduced, any difficulties encountered, and general results obtained (i.e. successful and unsuccessful). Provide references to publications, where available.

a) **Onboard observer programmes**

X

☒ NO (Details/future plans)

b) **Vessel monitoring systems**

☒ YES (Details/future plans)

> In coordination with the Secretariat of the ACCOBAMS "Agreement for Cetaceans conservation in the Mediterranean", and within the framework of the implementation of the Regional Survey Initiative, preparations are under way to survey and monitor marine mega fauna such as cetaceans, marine turtles, sharks, marine birds and marine litter. This data will be based on observation, recording and analysis to determine the current status of these organisms, their distribution areas and the threats they face.

c) **Inspections** (i.e. at sea, in port, at landing sites)

☒ NO (Details/future plans)

d) **Training programmes / workshops** to educate fishers

☒ YES (Details/future plans)

e) **Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines** etc.

☒ YES (Details/future plans)

1.4.6 Are the mitigation measures described in 1.4.4 and 1.4.5 periodically reviewed and evaluated for their efficiency? **[SAP]**

☒ YES (Please give details)

> Protection and conservation efforts are assessed monthly and annually through periodic reports of protected areas activities and the annual state of the environment report issued by EEAA.

1.4.8 Has your country exchanged information and provided technical assistance (formally or informally) to other Signatory States to promote the activities described in 1.4.4, 1.4.5 and 1.4.7 above? **[SAP]**

☒ NO

1.5 Addressing harvest of, and trade in, marine turtles; and protecting of habitat

1.5.1 Does your country have legislation to prohibit direct harvest and domestic trade in marine turtles, their eggs, parts and products; and to protect important turtle habitats? **[IND]**

Please provide details (title/date) of the relevant legislation, as well as any exemptions (e.g. for traditional harvest) under that legislation.

☒ YES

> • Law No. 53/1966 (the Agriculture Law): Species protection, mainly birds beneficial to agriculture, but also those which are globally threatened.

• Law No. 102/1983 for Natural Protectorates establishing the legal framework for the creation and management of protected areas. The law explicitly prohibits any action that would endanger species or destroy landscapes within the protected areas. The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) is the competent body for the implementation of the law.

• Law No. 124/1983 on Catching Fish and other marine creatures: Regulates hunting at lakes, fish farms and other inland wetlands.

• Minister of Agriculture Decree 1403/1990 which provides protection of 14 reptiles' species including the green turtle.

• Law No. 4/1994 for the Environment: This law is the most significant law of all the legislations concerning conservation of environment in Egypt. It includes provisions concerning international conventions, Environmental Impact Assessment procedures, hunting management and species protection. It also explicitly forbids the hunting, shooting, catching, possession, transport and sale of wild birds and other animals listed in Decree No. 28/1967 (issued in implementation of the provisions of article 117 of Agriculture Law No. 53/1966) or by international conventions to which the Arab Republic of Egypt adheres

1.5.2 Which, among the following list, are economic uses and cultural values of marine turtles in your country? [INF]

Please rate the relative prevalence / importance of each consumptive or non-consumptive use. Use the text boxes below each rating to explain or clarify your responses.

a1) Meat consumption

☒ YES

a2) Meat consumption: relative prevalence/importance

☒ MODERATE

b1) Egg consumption

☒ YES

b2) Egg consumption: relative prevalence/importance

☒ LOW

c1) Shell products

☒ YES

c2) Shell products: relative prevalence/importance

☒ LOW

d1) Fat consumption

☒ NO

e1) Traditional medicine

☒ YES

e2) Traditional medicine: relative prevalence/importance

☒ HIGH

f1) Eco-tourism programmes

☒ YES

f2) Eco-tourism programmes: relative prevalence/importance

☒ MODERATE

g1) Cultural / traditional significance

☒ NO

1.5.3 Please indicate the relative level and impact of traditional harvest on marine turtles and their eggs.
[IND, TSH]

	RELATIVELY HIGH	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	Moderate
Level of harvest:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Impact of harvest:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.5.4 Have any domestic management programmes been established to limit the levels of intentional harvest? **[SAP]**

Use the text box to give details.

☒ YES

> National Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Turtles in the Egyptian Mediterranean Coast (EEAA - SPA/RAC) 2017.

1.6 Minimizing mortality through nesting beach programmes

1.6.1 Measures and effectiveness

First, tick one of the YES/NO-boxes to indicate whether or not your country has any of the following measures in place to minimise the mortality of eggs, hatchlings and nesting females. If yes, then **estimate the relative effectiveness** of these measures. **[IND, SAP]**

Use the text boxes below each rating to elaborate on your responses, including any lessons learned that might be of value to other Signatory States, and indicate your plans for the coming year. Please explain any "Not Applicable (N/A)" responses.

a1) Monitoring/protection programmes

☒ YES

a2) Monitoring/protection programmes: relative effectiveness

☒ GOOD

b1) Education/awareness programmes

☒ YES

b2) Education/awareness programmes: Relative effectiveness

☒ LOW

c1) Egg relocation/hatcheries

☒ NO

d1) Predator control

☒ NO

e1) Vehicle / access restrictions

☒ YES

> In general, it determines the walking and/ or Vehicle areas at PAs through tracks.

e2) Vehicle/access restriction: relative effectiveness

☒ GOOD

f1) Removal of debris / clean-up

☒ YES

> in some areas in Red Sea.

f2) Removal of debris /clean-up: relative effectiveness

☒ GOOD

g1) Re-vegetation of frontal dunes

☒ NO

h1) Building location/design regulations

☒ YES

h2) Building location/design regulations: relative effectiveness

☒ LOW

i1) Light pollution reduction

☒ YES

i2) Light pollution reduction: Relative effectiveness

☒ LOW

1.6.2 Has your country undertaken any evaluation of its nest and beach management programmes? [SAP]

Use the text box to elaborate on your response, if necessary.

☒ YES

> Several studies have been prepared, but they are irregular.

OBJECTIVE II: PROTECT, CONSERVE AND REHABILITATE MARINE TURTLE HABITATS

2.1 Measures to protect and conserve marine turtle habitats

2.1.1 What is being done to protect critical habitats outside of established protected areas? (NB: It is assumed that legislation relating to established protected areas will have been described in Section 1.5.1) **[BPR, SAP]**

> • Law No. 53/1966 (the Agriculture Law): Species protection, mainly birds beneficial to agriculture, but also those which are globally threatened.
• Law No. 102/1983 for Natural Protectorates establishing the legal framework for the creation and management of protected areas. The law explicitly prohibits any action that would endanger species or destroy landscapes within the protected areas. The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) is the competent body for the implementation of the law.
• Law No. 124/1983 on Catching Fish and other marine creatures: Regulates hunting at lakes, fish farms and other inland wetlands.
• Minister of Agriculture Decree 1403/1990 which provides protection of 14 reptiles' species including the green turtle.
• Law No. 4/1994 for the Environment: This law is the most significant law of all the legislations concerning conservation of environment in Egypt. It includes provisions concerning international conventions, Environmental Impact Assessment procedures, hunting management and species protection. It also explicitly forbids the hunting, shooting, catching, possession, transport and sale of wild birds and other animals listed in Decree No. 28/1967 (issued in implementation of the provisions of article 117 of Agriculture Law No. 53/1966) or by international conventions to which the Arab Republic of Egypt adheres.

2.1.2 Are assessments routinely made of the environmental impact of marine and coastal development on marine turtles and their habitats? **[IND, SAP]**

Use the text box to elaborate on your response.

☒ YES

2.1.3 Is marine water quality (including marine debris) monitoring near turtle habitats? If yes, describe the nature of this monitoring and any remedial measures that may have been taken. **[SAP]**

☒ YES

> A regular monitoring program is being implemented in coordination with the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries for the quality of marine and inland waters. These results are published briefly on the EEAA website.

2.1.4 Are measures in place to prohibit the use of poisonous chemicals and explosives? **[SAP]**

Use the text box to elaborate on your response.

☒ YES

2.2 Rehabilitation of degraded marine turtle habitats

2.2.1 Are efforts being made to recover degraded coral reefs? If yes, give details (location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned, future plans etc.). **[IND, SAP]**

Provide sufficient details of the measures taken, especially those measures shown to have been effective in recovering degraded coral reefs. Please indicate future plans in this regard.

☒ YES (Details/future plans)

> There is already an efforts to protect and monitor marine turtles, including preventing illegal trade, as well as rehabilitating them to restore their natural state as much as possible through the efforts of civil society and the private sector. There are many success stories in both the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) is currently working in coordination with the SPA/ RAC to establish the first marine turtle care center on the Mediterranean coast.

2.2.2 Are efforts being made to recover degraded mangrove habitats that are important for turtles? If yes, give details (location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned future plans etc.). **[IND, SAP]**

☒ YES (Details/future plans)

> The Law of Protected Areas protects all coasts characterized by the presence of mangroves trees and forests. In many Red Sea PAs such as Wadi El-Gimal and Ras Mohammed, there are programs for mangrove cultivation.

2.2.3 Are efforts being made to recover degraded sea grass habitats? If yes, give details (location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned future plans etc.). **[IND, SAP]**

☒ YES (Details/future plans)

