

Please provide the following details on the origin of this report

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*Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material which was used as a basis for the report*

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*Please provide information on any particular circumstances in your country that are relevant to understanding the answers to the questions in this report*

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*The COP has established programmes of work that respond to a number of Articles. Please identify the relative priority accorded to each theme and the adequacy of resources. This will allow subsequent information on implementation of each Article to be put into context. There are other questions on implementation of the programmes of work at the end of these guidelines.*

#### ***Inland water ecosystems***

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

#### ***Marine and coastal biological diversity***

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	

b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

***Agricultural biological diversity***

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	X
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	X

***Forest biological diversity***

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	X
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

***Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands***

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	

b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

**Further comments on work programmes and priorities**

<p>Wetlands</p> <p>Medwet, Wadi El Rayan, Nile Basin Initiative, Nile Islands</p> <p>Coastal and Marine</p> <p>EU, USAID, Red Sea GEF</p> <p>Arid Lands.....</p> <p>Medicinal Plants, EU, Medwet, USAID</p>
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**Article 5 Cooperation**

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
11. Egypt welcomes cooperation with other countries and is taking an active role in regional and international initiatives.					
12. Resources are very limited for out of state activities, however many local activities fulfill regional and international objectives in this respect. Most available resources are from donors rather than local funds.					
13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?					
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)					
b) international programmes (please give details below)				X	
c) international agreements (please give details below)				X	

**Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use**

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?
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a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	

**Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance**

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	

**Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies**

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	

**Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development**

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

<p>13. There are no bilateral co-operation in third party countries. There are several international cooperation schemes including the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), PERSECA, METAP, MedWet, RAC/SPA. Egypt is also a signatory party of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA).</p> <p>14. Management of trans-boundary watersheds, particularly the Nile River Basin, receives great importance at the highest political levels in Egypt. Egypt is participating in the Nile River Basin Initiative. Due to the arid nature of the region there is little trans boundary flow of water other than through the Nile River.</p>
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15. The concept of trans-boundary PAs is being considered with regard to two PAs: Elba PA and Wadi Allaqi PA along the borders with Sudan. Practical steps have not been taken however.

17. Biodiversity was highlighted in the National Report to the WSSD in Johannesburg 2002, with the country's achievements in biodiversity conservation taking centre stage. Egypt celebrated the achievements of two decades by holding the first Egyptian - International Conference on Protected Areas and sustainable Development in Sharm El Sheikh in October 2002.

**Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use**

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?

a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
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19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?

a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
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Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

18. Egypt affords high priority for the sustainable use of biological diversity. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) emphasises the importance of the wise and sustainable use of biodiversity resources, and outlines priority actions which should enhance sustainability. The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) highlights the sustainable use of natural resources as a priority.

An important workshop was convened by UNDP in November 2002 to formulate Egypt's response to the WSSD WEHAB initiative on sustainable development including the sustainable use of biodiversity resources.

20. Resources available in this particular area are very limited however. Sustainable funding resources for conservation are considered one of the top priorities for the EEAA.

UNDP Capacity Building Initiatives and UNEP Add On activities will help facilitate the development of appropriate strategies for sustainable biodiversity use. However, a much larger support is needed to mainstream sustainable use.

20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?

a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed <sub>1</sub>	
e) completed and adopted <sub>2</sub>	X
f) reports on implementation available	
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	

1/ Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed <sub>2</sub>	
e) completed and adopted <sub>2</sub>	X
f) reports on implementation available	
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	
b) most articles	X
c) all articles	
23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	
c) all major sectors	X
d) all sectors	

***Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8***

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	X
c) regional meetings	
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	X
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

<b><i>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	UNEP

***Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions***

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

20. The Egyptian NBSAP has been completed in 1998. The NBSAP is now considered the main guiding instrument for the country in relation to biodiversity issues.

21. The action plan was adopted by the Ministry of Planning as a national document, however only limited funding from the national budget is available for implementation.

22-23. The Egyptian NBSAP covers most of the articles of the CBD. However, the structure of NBSAP does not correspond exactly with that of the convention. The NBSAP is divided into different themes that reflect national priorities and circumstances.

25. Many of the action plans anticipate an international cooperation component, but the extent of this varies.

27. Some targets have been established, although not incorporated in the NBSAP at the time. For example a target of 40 PAs covering 19% of the country's area has been established for the year 2017.

29. The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) is the focal point for the CBD, RAMSAR Convention, Bonn Convention, thus coordination is assured. Close cooperation and coordination between the EEAA and the Ministry of Agriculture (the focal point for CITES) exists, and the EEAA is represented on the national CITES committee.

**Article 7 Identification and monitoring**

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>30. Biodiversity inventory and monitoring has been given special importance in Egypt. The National Biodiversity Unit (NBU) was established by the EEAA for the primary purpose of monitoring and inventory of Egypt's biodiversity. Until now the NBU has produced a series of 12 publications enumerating much of Egypt's species and supported several other works that contribute to that knowledge base. In addition, as part of the country study, a massive database of almost all known taxa was accumulated and entered in electronic form to be available to the public in the near future. The NBU acts as the national focal point for biodiversity data management, and should act as a link the various national institutions dealing with biodiversity data. In parallel, the Ministry of communication is establishing a database for Egypt's natural and cultural heritage (CulNat), which will include a systematic treatment of all of Egypt's flora and fauna. The purpose of this project is to document the biodiversity resources and make the information widely and easily available to the public through the Internet.</p> <p>Monitoring schemes on the other hand are still under development. These initially are focusing on monitoring key (indicator) resources key within certain PAs. A formal biodiversity monitoring program is under development under the NBU and should get funding within 2003.</p> <p>31. Resources are very limited at the national level. The national focal point (NBU) receives minimal funding from government budget, limiting its effectiveness. Recent funding opportunities have been made available from third parties to support and upgrade the NBU to enable it to fulfil its functions in the short term. However, funding for other concerned agencies in the country are extremely limited.</p>							

32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	
c) for a range of major groups	
d) for a comprehensive range of species	X
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	X
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	X
c) major programme in some sectors	

d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	X
c) for a range of major groups	
d) for a comprehensive range of species	
36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	X
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	X
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	X
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	X

**Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment**

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	X
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	
42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	
43. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes (if so give details below)	
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

**Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators**

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	X
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	

a) no	
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes - through the national CHM	
d) yes - other means (please specify)	X
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	
b) providing training	X
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	X
e) other (please describe)	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

32. The NBU and CulNat are two ongoing national species level inventory programs for all taxa known in Egypt. Several private and institutional initiatives are underway to list and account several groups, such as vascular plants, fungi, Arachnids, reptiles and amphibians and ants.

33. The country study accounted for the major habitats, but further finer inventory and classification is needed.

34,37. There is limited inventories and monitoring at genetic level currently taking place.

35. The NBU is formulating monitoring mechanisms at the species level. It monitors the global status of taxa according to IUCN Red Lists and other species lists of special concern (e.g. CITES). National level assessment is planned. Specific monitoring schemes have been initiated for gazelles, reptiles and birds of prey in South Sinai, Egyptian Tortoises, nesting marine turtles, etc.

36. Monitoring schemes are in place for Red Sea coral reefs, mangroves along the Red Sea coast, mountain habitats of South Sinai.

38-39. Key adverse activities are identified in the NBSAP.

40. The NBU's mandate includes coordination of data collection and management at the national level. However, limited resources make effective national coordination difficult.

46. One of the objectives of the NBU is to make accurate taxonomic data widely available to all concerned parties in Egypt and to maximize accessibility to its data base through making it available on the Internet. This information was made available free of charge through a series of publications by the NBU and distributed to the primary stakeholders.

48. Some of the existing assessment and monitoring programs were subject of internal reports and publication in international and local scientific journals.

**Decisions on Taxonomy**

**Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA  
[part]**

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	
b) early stages of assessment	X
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	

e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	X
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	X
b) some opportunities	
c) significant opportunities	
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	X
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	X
b) yes - stated policy	
c) yes - systematic national programme	
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	
d) being implemented by all major collections	
57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	X
b) yes - in the previous national report	
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	

a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	X
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
d) yes - significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

***Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action***

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	
b) basic assessment	X
c) thorough assessment	
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X

b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	X
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	

***Further comments on implementation of these decisions***

50-51. Egypt recognises the vital importance of having the appropriate infrastructure and personnel necessary to acquire an accurate and up to date understanding of the taxonomic composition of its biodiversity. Practical steps to identify gaps and formalise an action plan are in discussion to build national consensus on the roles of the various stake holders.

54. Limited financial resources are available to support the available taxonomic collections in Egypt. Limited support is given to several collections of significance such as the University of Cairo Herbarium, the collection of the Entomological Society, the Giza Zoo zoological collection, Assiut University mycological collection, Ministry of Agriculture Gene Banks, in addition to small scattered collections in various universities. The support for these collections comes from a variety of sources. Egypt has the establishment of a national Natural History Museum as a priority in its NBSAC. Financial support from the donor community has been thought with some limited interest.

55-56. It is hoped that the Egyptian Natural History Museum would work to develop an entire new cadre of professional taxonomists in Egypt, building links with institutions in other countries and establishing the codes of taxonomic conduct at the local level.

57. Some basic training is provided in science colleges at university level. A regional training course was held in Sharm El Sheikh in May 2001.

59. Financial support continues to institutions holding significant collections. Funding opportunities for institutions at risk is being thought from donor organisations.

65. Egypt is working to increase national expertise in the taxonomy of diverse organisms through encouraging postgraduate students to address taxonomic issues of key groups and through establishing work opportunities for taxonomists in various projects.

**Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]**

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>70. In-situ conservation mainly through protected area establishment has been the main focus of conservation efforts in Egypt. Today there are 24 existing and 16 proposed Protected Areas.</p> <p>71. The annual government budget for the Nature Conservation Sector of the EEAA is ... LE Million. This is a substantial figure but very inadequate to manage the large network of PAs in Egypt. Further resources are made available through donor projects, but there is a need for sustainable funding sources.</p>					

72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?	
a) system under development	
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	
c) national protected area systems plan in place	X
d) relatively complete system in place	
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?	
a) no	
b) no, under development	X
c) yes	
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	X
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a significant extent	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

**Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention**

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	X

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

72. A preliminary Protected Area System Plan was established and adopted in 1998, which outlined and justified the future expansion and extent of the protected area network in Egypt.
73. Generic criteria and methodology for the selection and identification of PAs have been developed and is in use, but still need to be formally adopted.
75. There are scattered efforts made to protect critical habitats important for several endangered species mostly in PAs. Examples include habitat conservation for the Egyptian Tortoise <i>Testudo kleinmanni</i> .
76. Law 102 for 1983 specifies criteria for activities that can be taken in areas adjacent to PAs. Adjacent areas are defined as those areas within which any activity could have adverse impacts on PA resources. These regulations have been applied especially in coastal PAs where adverse influences from

coastal development can easily be transferred through the marine environment. 77,78. One example of habitat restoration and species recovery is that of the Egyptian Tortoise *Testudo kleinmanni* recovery program in Zaranik Protected Area.

81. Law 102 for 1983 regulates the establishment and management of PAs.

Law 4 for 1994 and Law 53 for 1966 protect endangered species and regulate some harvesting aspects. There is still a need for a comprehensive biodiversity harvesting (hunting) legislation.

84. Several donor financed projects supported, continue to support or will soon be initiated, these include:

- EU support for Gulf of Aqaba PAs (South Sinai).
- Italian Cooperation support for Wadi El Rayan, Siwa and Elba PAs.
- GEF / UNDP / MedWet project supporting three Mediterranean PAs (Zaranik, Burullus, Omayed).
- USAID support for Red Sea PAs.
- GEF / World Bank support for the establishment of two new PAs (Salum and El Qasr).

#### **Article 8h Alien species**

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
86. Alien invasive species have recently become recognised at the local level as a serious threat to biodiversity with potentially grave economic consequences. Subsequently concrete measures to formulate a national policy and action plan in this respect are underway.					
87. Financial support for these efforts are severely limited, however it is hoped that some support can be secured through international funding mechanisms to launch national efforts in this respect.					

88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?	
a) no	
b) only major species of concern	X
c) only new or recent introductions	
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions	
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions	

89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) no	
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed	X
c) most alien species have been assessed	
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

**Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA**

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	
b) discussion on potential projects under way	X
c) active development of new projects	
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

**Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species**

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) limited implementation in some sectors	
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	
b) in preparation	X
c) yes	

95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
x	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	X
d) multilateral co-operation	
98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	X
b) some initiatives	
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	X
b) some information	
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	X
b) limited support	
c) substantial support	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

88-90. A workshop was held in May 2002 discussing the issue. Participating agencies included the EEAA (NCS), Universities, Ministry of Agriculture, Police, Transportation Ministry, and various concerned individuals and experts. The workshop summarised the state of knowledge on invasive species in Egypt and established recommendations for future action. Currently a national project to study (taxonomy, ecology, impacts) of alien invasive species of plants (especially agricultural weeds) and animals is being elaborated.

91,97. Egypt is participating in a Mediterranean wide initiative to study and control invasive marine organisms. Movement of alien species through the Suez Canal is seen as the primary cause for invasions into the Mediterranean.

**Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions**

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>104. Egypt considers the involvement of local communities in conservation efforts and respecting their local knowledge and traditions of prime importance.</p> <p>Local community knowledge and involvement is highlighted in most PA management plans. Several activities have been developed which specifically target local knowledge and participation in conservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GEF / UNDP Medicinal plant project.</li> <li>• St Katherine Bedouin hand craft development initiative.</li> <li>• Swiss fund North Coast Bedouin / biodiversity conservation project.</li> <li>• GEF / World Bank Matruh natural resources management project.</li> <li>• Italian Cooperation support for Siwa and Elba PAs.</li> <li>• GEF / UNDP / MeWet project supporting three Mediterranean PAs (Zaranik, Burullus, Oamyed).</li> </ul>					
105. Resources available are limited.					

105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	

**Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)**

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	

108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	X
c) all	

111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	X

b) yes	
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**Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions**

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	
114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	

118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes - through the national CHM	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - with specific countries	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	X
d) extensive measures	
121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) development in progress	
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	
b) not appropriate	X
c) yes	
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	X
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	

124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) partly	X
d) fully	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

118. Many of Egypt's PAs have a system of community guards which involves the employment of a number of carefully selected (or elected) individuals, who work to facilitate interactions between the PAs and the local communities and to insure their participation in resource management. In addition the communities receive direct benefit through employment.

121. Some measures have been taken by various organisations. There are a number of collections concerning folklore and traditional knowledge and handcrafts. Protected area visitor centres usually display aspects of indigenous people in their exhibits. Most conservation projects give particular importance to local knowledge and community participation.

**Article 9 Ex situ conservation**

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Institutions and individuals in Egypt have collected crop germplasm all over the country according to their needs. A collection of about 10,000 seed samples is stored at the Plant Genetic Resources at Bahteem, and at international research centers, such as ICARDA, IRRI. This collection mainly consists of cereals, food and forage legumes, oil-seed and fiber crops. Also at El-Sheikh Zuwayid station about 300 seed samples, 50 medicinal plants, 40 olive cultivars, 28 fig cultivars.</p>					

127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	
134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in situ</i> populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	

***If a developed country Party -***

135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for ex situ conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of ex situ conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?

***If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -***

136. Has your country received financial and other support for ex situ conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of ex situ conservation facilities (9e)?

a) no	
b) yes	X

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Gene Bank

Zoological Gardens

Captive Breeding (Egyptian Tortoise)

Botanical Gardens

Medicinal Plant Projects

127- A national program for Ex Situ conservation has recently been developed. The new National Plant Genetic Resources Unit/Egypt (NPGRU/E) is responsible for the Ex Situ conservation program.

In the past, institutions and individuals have collected crop germplasm all over the country according to their need and in the absence of a national program. The Plant Genetic Resources Section in Bahteem of Field Crop Research Institute, was established from funds allocated by the Field Crops Research Institute and later the unit has received additional support from IPGRI and USAID.

130- The Horticultural Research Institute of the Agricultural Research Center, MALR has started with the establishment of a Field Genebank in order to preserve the most important fruit trees and "Land races" in the country.

134 - In Egypt several botanic gardens had been established. Plant species in these garden were introduced into the country during the last 120 years. The existing botanic gardens are.

<b>Name of Botanic Garden</b>	<b>Area in acre</b>	<b>Number of plant spices</b>
Orman	28	215
Asswan	17	371
Zoo Garden	80	342
Zohria Garden	8	329
Kubba Garden	124	350

Faculty of science Ain Shams Univ.	2	1500
Sharm el- sheikh	33	100

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In addition, a botanic garden is being established in Sharm el-sheikh to accumulate native plant speceis in Sinai.

Egypt have a Co-operation with Jordan and Omman for collection the genetic resources of Banana as well as co-operation between Canadian and Egyptian Gene Bank. Also, a co-operation among Royal British Garden and Egyptian Gene Bank for double collection and storage. Nowadays there is a recent Egyptian Legislation is discussed belong to Plant Genetic Resources.

**Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity**

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
137-138. Although the approach to sustainable use of natural resources of Egypt including components of biological diversity is high, the resources available are very limiting so far in the country.							
There is special emphasis given to sustainable use of biodiversity resources in Egypt, particularly in PA management programmes. Several project targeting the management of PAs in Egypt (St Katherine, Wadi El Rayan, Gulf of Aqaba, Zaranik, Burullus, Omayed, Siwa, Elba and the Red Sea Islands) have sustainable use of biodiversity as a central theme.							
There is also a GEF funded project for the sustainable use of medicinal plants throughout the country.							

139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) programme or policy in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) review of implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

**Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions**

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

**Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue**

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	X
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	
147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	
148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	X
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	
149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism**

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
151. Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

150-155. Ecotourism is a growing industry in many parts of Egypt. Egypt has participated in the year of ecotourism (2002) by attending several regional and international forums on Ecotourism and its role in sustainable development, including a World Arab Summit in summer 2002.

The Ministry of Tourism in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment have developed criteria for ecotourism development in Egypt. The Red Sea Sustainable Tourism Initiative (RSSTI), Red Sea Project Support Unit (PSU), Gulf of Aqaba Protected Area Project, St Katherine PA project and Wadi El Rayan PA project are amongst several activities which include initiatives for developing ecotourism in various parts of the country. Many materials and websites concerning ecotourism in Egypt have been developed.

The Protected Area Network in Egypt represents a wealth of opportunities for the ecotourism. It is recognized that in order to enhance and optimize the mutual benefits between ecotourism and protected areas an ecotourism strategy for Egypt needs to be developed, it would include the following:

- An overall review and assessment of the opportunities available to ecotourism, focusing primarily on resources encompassed in the Protected Area Network,
- Market survey to identify potential and volume of tourists and their interests,
- Economic evaluation of current and potential ecotourism activities in protected areas,
- Assess availability of facilities for ecotourism in protected areas,
- Establish standards for ecotourism development in protected areas,
- Training programmes for eco-interpreters, drivers, community guards and others,
- Development of ecotourism related activities, itineraries and facilities in several pilot protected areas,
- General recommendations for the creation of more amenable conditions for ecotourism in Egypt,
- A comprehensive marketing and promotion campaign.

**Article 11 Incentive measures**

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
157-158. Egypt affords the implementation of this article moderate importance at this time, due to the current socio-economic trends in the country. In addition resources are very limited to implement significant incentive measures. Egypt, however recognises the importance of incentive measures and is seeking to expand the adoption of such measures in its efforts for biological conservation.					

158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	
e) review of implementation available	
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	X
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

**Decision III/18. Incentive measures**

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) reviews in progress	X
c) some reviews complete	
d) as far as practically possible	
161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	

b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	X
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	X
c) some	
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	X
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	

a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	X
b) processes being identified	
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	X
b) identification programme under way	
c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

**Decision V/15. Incentive measures**

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) early stages of development	
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

159-162. Egypt is in the early stages of developing the frame work for incentive measures in the country. There is a need for experienced technical assistance to help develop this frame work in fashion suitable to the Egyptian conditions and constraints.

163. Several activities have been developed and carried out in various PAs as incentives for local populations, these included capacity building in activities which promote sustainable use of resources. Activities include:

- Handy craft development, marketing and promotion in St Katherine and Zaranik PAs;
- Sustainable medicinal plant harvesting and marketing;
- Veterinary services in various PAs;
- Medical services for local populations in various PAs;
- Training for community guards; etc.

164. Biodiversity is being considered in many EIAs reviewed by the EEAA, however the use of biodiversity considerations as an incentive measure is still limited.

172-173. With regards to the Kyoto Protocol Egypt provides:

- Incentives for conversion of vehicles (particularly public transport) to natural gas, which is available at significantly cheaper prices than petrol.
- Incentives are provided for the phasing out of polluting energy sources for industries.
- Conversion to non polluting sources of energy for the generation of electricity, most prominently wind energy.
- Egypt is now a leading country in wind energy development in the Middle East region, with several wind farms encompassing several hundred wind mills. Local experience for the construction and maintenance of wind energy technology has been developed to a large extent.

**Article 12 Research and training**

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>		
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>173, 174. Research and training are afforded high priority. Research has focused on inventory and monitoring of biological resources. Training and capacity building are essential components of the NBSAP and are an important element of every activity carried out in this field.</p> <p>Resources are limited, mostly available through donor projects and international training opportunities.</p>							
175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) early stages of development						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c) advanced stages of development						<input type="checkbox"/>	
d) programmes in place						<input type="checkbox"/>	
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?							
a) no						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
b) yes						<input type="checkbox"/>	
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) yes - limited extent						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c) yes - significant extent						<input type="checkbox"/>	
178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) yes - limited extent						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c) yes - significant extent						<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>							
179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) yes, where relevant						<input type="checkbox"/>	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

175. The EEAA established a Nature Conservation Training Centre at Sharm El Sheikh, a world class facility with the primary aim of increasing national technical capacity in sustainable natural resources management, particularly biodiversity. The centre provides technical training in the area of protected area management and natural resources management to professionals in the field. The centre has a set training schedule and is active on a national and regional basis, and has accommodated several training courses for natural resource managers from around the Middle East. In addition the centre accommodates occasional meetings and capacity building workshops. Two universities (Ain Shams and Suez Canal) have developed environmental oriented curricula with some emphasis on sustainable use of biodiversity resources. The Desert Research Centre (Ministry of Agriculture [MOE]) carries out research on some aspects of sustainable use of biodiversity.

177. Several projects have been initiated with a considerable emphasis on investigating sustainable use of biodiversity resources, e.g. the Medicinal Plants Project (GEF / UNDP / EEAA), the Management plan for Elba Protected Area (Italian Cooperation / EEAA), Second Matruh Resources Management Project (MRMP II) (GEF / World Bank / EEAA / MOE).

178. Egypt encourages, accommodates and supports both local and international institutional and private research initiatives in the area of sustainable use of biodiversity. The EEAA / NCS made available their facilities in throughout the national network of PAs to numerous native and visiting researchers concerned with biodiversity studies, with special preference given to studies emphasising sustainable use and conservation measures. Examples include: Sustainable fisheries in the Gulf of Aqaba; Gazelle population monitoring in South Sinai; Grazing impact monitoring in St Katherine PA; Coral reef monitoring in the Red Sea; Sea cucumber sustainable harvest; Coral implantation / rehabilitation in the Red Sea; Egyptian Tortoise *Testudo kleinmanni* monitoring and ecological assessment project; Ecology and conservation of endemic butterflies in the high mountains of Sinai; The migratory soaring birds conservation project (with BirdLife International); Important Bird Area (IBA) identification and monitoring program; in addition to numerous other various individual, NGO or institutional research initiative in the field.

**Article 13 Public education and awareness**

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>		
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
180. Public education and awareness of conservation issues are considered of prime importance and as a strategic tool for achieving long term sustainable conservation in Egypt.							
181. Resources are very limited for this crucial activity. Limited resources are made available through government funding and donor projects, as well as national and international NGOs and conservation organisations.							

182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation,	

implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	X
b) significant but not adequate resources	
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	
c) under development	
d) yes	X
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Decision V/17. Education and public awareness**

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?	
a) no	
b) limited support	
c) yes (please give details)	X

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

<p>182. Al Ahram the main official news paper in Egypt has a weekly environmental page, which frequently highlights biodiversity issues. Other dailies and journals publish occasional articles on conservation issues. There are several shows on national TV dedicated to the biological sciences and include messages on conservation. Several children's programs have conservation messages embedded within them (for example the regionally famous "Bakkar" aired two shows on protected areas in Ramadan of 2002). Most protected areas have visitor centres geared towards public education. Protected areas provide educational programs for visitors, particularly children. Numerous publications were produce by the NCS for various protected areas, conservation issues, resource management, threats, etc. Several audiovisual products (CDs, videos) were made for the Red Sea, South Sinai and Wadi El Rayan.</p> <p>183, 188. Biodiversity and conservation issues have been introduced into High School curricula. Several universities have developed programs for postgraduate studies with coverage of the fields of conservation and biodiversity.</p> <p>184. All donor supported projects have components for education and awareness raising.</p> <p>185,186. The Egyptian NBSAP highlights education and public awareness as a priority for future action. The resources made available from the GEO for education and public awareness is significant, but is insufficient. Most donor projects in the area of natural resource management field have components for public awareness.</p>
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**Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts**

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High	X	b) Medium	c) Low
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	X
		c) Limiting	
		d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
194,195. EIAs are now an important environmental management tool in Egypt, with about 12,000 EIAs conducted annually. The inclusion of biodiversity concerns in EIAs receives relatively high importance. However economic development objectives take priority in some instances. Resources available are limited to a large extent.			

196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14(1a))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation in place	X
e) review of implementation available	
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	X
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	
b) yes	
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) no need identified	

202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) no need identified	

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	X
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	

**Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress**

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	X
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	X
c) fully	
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	X
c) in all circumstances	
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	X
c) yes - in all cases	
211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	X
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide further details)	X
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	

214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please append or summarise)	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

196. Law 4 for 1994 includes articles that specify the EIA process in Egypt.
197. Direct public participation is not included in current procedures.
199. There is limited discussion of some issues: e.g. migration of marine organisms through the Suez Canal and their impact on regional biodiversity in the Mediterranean.
203. The National Oil Pollution Contingency Plan is in place and functional in both the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.
204. There is an initiative to coordinate between Red Sea countries in contingency planning undertaken by PERSGA.
212. DR FOUDA we need some details on examples:

**Article 15 Access to genetic resources**

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Mainly for flora, little done for fauna					
217- The most frequently used genetic resource collections in national programs are wheat, maize, cotton, faba beans, clover, alfalfa, sorghum, barely, sugar beet, sugar cane, sun flowers, garlic, onion, tomato, water melon, grape and some other medicinal, forage, oil and horticultural crops are the most important ones to be mentioned.					
218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?					
a) no					X
b) yes - limited extent					

c) yes - significant extent	
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) processes in place	
221. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	X
c) Policy and administrative measures	

**Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources**

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes, within the previous national report	
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	

224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	X
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	?
b) analysis in progress	?
c) analysis completed	
226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources**

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X

c) to a significant extent	
<b>Parties that are recipients of genetic resources</b>	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	?
b) other arrangements made	?
c) yes	?
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	?
b) yes (please provide details)	?
233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	?
b) legislation under development	?
c) yes	?
234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	?
b) taking steps to do so	?
c) yes	?
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	?
b) some information provided	
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	?
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	?
b) yes to a limited extent	?

c) yes to a significant extent	
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**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

This needs to be discussed with the Genetics Expert

The general policy of the government is the free exchange of plant genetic resources. In cases relevant to crops that play a strategic role in Egyptian agriculture, like with cotton germplasm, have to be followed. The Minister of Agriculture can decide whether or not to export particular plant genetic resources.

As mentioned earlier, the government subsidizes the price of production and sale of improved varieties to encourage farmers to use the germplasm. Plant breeders and seed production experts are usually involved in the planning of major agricultural development projects. The absence of an adequate germplasm system in the past will change after the establishment of the new NPGRU/E. In line with the National Strategy for Biodiversity of 1997, initiatives in place to regulate access to g. r. and traditional knowledge as well as to benefit sharing. Within protected areas, access is strictly enforced by EEAA.

Egypt signed the ITPGR for Food and Agriculture.

**Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology**

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
High tech is developing and ...e.g. Remote sensing, GIS, Communication, Camera trap, Fishing gear, Hunting, Coral reefs, modern irrigation systems, renewable energy ...					

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please give brief details below)	

242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	X
b) relevant, but no measures	
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	
243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	X
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

**Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights**

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	X
b) some	

c) many	
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**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

<p>Talk to Genetic Expert</p> <p>Medicinal Plants Project</p> <p>Also, check intellectual Property Rights</p> <p>A new law on IPR was enacted (Law 82 for 2002) in line with the TRIPS agreement</p>
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**Article 17 Exchange of information**

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Some steps are taken to build few networks for transmission of biological information upon which are:</p> <p>a) EEAA web-database for Hazardous substances</p> <p>b) Web database of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA)</p> <p>c) The National Biodiversity Unit (NBU) provides raw data and digested information through an electronic database for the Nature Conservation Sector, Public awareness and CHM (under construction)</p> <p>d) The Gene Bank network (under construction) where the National Biodiversity Unit is one of 13 satellites.</p>							
249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?							
a) no measures							
b) restricted by lack of resources						X	
c) some measures in place							
d) potential measures under review							
e) comprehensive measures in place							
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>							
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent							
c) yes - significant extent							

251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

**Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation**

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
a) Academy of Scientific Research					
b) Bilateral Agreements					
c) Supreme Council of Universities					

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) methods in place	

257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

**Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism**

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	Ask Dr. Essam/Dr. Fouda
b) yes	?
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	?
b) yes - limited extent	?
c) yes - significant extent	?
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	?
b) yes	?
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	?
b) yes, at the national level	?
c) yes, at national and international levels	?
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	?
b) participation only	?
c) supporting some meetings and participating	?

264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	?
b) under development	?
c) yes (please give details below)	?
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	?
b) yes	?
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	?
b) yes	?

**Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms (Article 18)**

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	?
b) reviewed but not implemented	?
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	?

**Further comments on implementation of these Articles**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Biodiversity Unit (NBU) is the focal point for CHM</li> <li>• There is currently a project to support the function of NBU in CHM</li> <li>• Further institutional development is needed for the NBU</li> </ul>
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**Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits**

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Biosafety					

270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?
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a) no measures	?
b) some measures in place	?
c) potential measures under review	?
d) comprehensive measures in place	?
If so, are these measures:	
a) Legislation	?
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	?
c) Policy and administrative measures	?
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	?
b) some measures in place	?
c) potential measures under review	?
d) comprehensive measures in place	?

**Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan  
of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on  
Biosafety**

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	?
b) signed, ratification in progress	?
c) instrument of ratification deposited	?

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Need to ask a Biosafety/Technology Expert
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**Article 20 Financial resources**

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Financial resources are available through:							
General budget				Income generated by fees for PAs			
Donor projects				Ministry of Agriculture (Gene Bank, CITES)			
Environmental fund				Other ministries			
Priorities:							
Established by GOE							
Donor priorities							
275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) yes - incentives only						<input type="checkbox"/>	
c) yes - financial support only						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
d) yes - financial support and incentives						<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>							
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) yes						<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</b>							
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) yes						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

**If a developed country Party -**

278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?

**If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -**

279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?

a) no	
b) yes	

**Decision III/6. Additional financial resources**

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?

a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?

a) no	X
b) yes (please attach information)	

**Decision V/11. Additional financial resources**

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?

a) no	X
b) procedures being established	
c) yes (please provide details)	

283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?

a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	X
c) yes (please provide details)	

284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?

a) not applicable	X
b) no	
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	

<b>Developed country Parties -</b>	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
<b>Developing country Parties -</b>	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national conditions	X
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

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**Article 21 Financial mechanism**

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Environmental funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violations</li> <li>• PA fund</li> </ul> <p>Income from visit fees to Pas</p> <p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EEAA</li> </ul>							

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism**

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) no, although there are activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes, within the previous national report	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) yes, through case-studies	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

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**Article 23 Conference of the Parties**

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	Check Dr. Fouda?Essam
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	

**Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17.**

**Finance and budget**

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	?
b) yes	?

**Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties**

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	Dr. Fouda/Dr Essam
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	

**Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002**

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	Dr. Fouda
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	
298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	

a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Egypt participated actively in all the COPs and has made its contribution to the core budget on time.

***Article 24 Secretariat***

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

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***Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice***

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	Ask Dr. Essam/Dr Fouda
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

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***Article 26 Reports***

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	

b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	X
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	Check Internet/D Essam
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later (please specify date)	

**Decision IV/14 National reports**

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	
b) publishing the report?	
c) making the report available on request?	
d) posting the report on the Internet?	X

**Decision V/19. National reporting**

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	X
b) yes - forest ecosystems	
c) yes - alien species	
d) yes - benefit sharing	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

A great effort was made to consult as many as possible of the relevant stakeholders. We insured that the opinion of the most relevant stakeholders are reflected in this report.

**Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach**

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?
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a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	X
d) workshops planned/held	
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes within the country	X
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	X
b) informal co-operation	
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	

**Inland water ecosystems**

**Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use**

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<b>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</b>	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	

**Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems  
(implementation of decision IV/4)**

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	X
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	

c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	X
317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	X
b) yes - national plans only	
c) yes - national plans and major sectors	
d) yes - national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

**Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions**

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work**

<p>Information on inland waters available through a variety of sources:  Topical reports: annual fisheries reports, ministry of irrigation.  Ad hoc reports: Wetland Pas</p> <p>319- MedWet / GEF Mediterranean wetlands project is developing a national wetland strategy.</p>
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**Marine and coastal biological diversity**

**Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity**

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
321. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	

a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) arrangements in place	X
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	X
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	X
b) programmes are being developed	
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	
325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	

***Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)***

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	

b) yes (please provide details below)	X
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

**Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work**

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**Agricultural biological diversity**

**Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity**

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	X
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	X
c) yes	
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes - case-studies	
c) yes - other mechanisms (please specify)	
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	

a) no	
b) yes - pollinators	
c) yes - soil biota	
d) yes - integrated landscape management and farming systems	X
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	Ask Dr. Fouda/Dr. Essam
b) yes	
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify	

and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

**Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme**

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) some co-operation	
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) limited additional funds	
c) significant additional funds	
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes, to a limited extent	
c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	?
b) taking steps to do so	

c) yes	
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	Check (EEAA)
b) signed - ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	Check (Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs)
b) yes	
349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	Check Ministry of Agriculture
b) yes	
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	Check Genetics/Biosafety Expert
b) no	
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	Check Genetics/Biosafety Expert
b) yes - under consideration	
c) yes - measures under development	

353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	check
b) some assessments	
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	Check Genetics/Biosafety Expert
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	Check/Genetics and Biosafety Expert
b) some measures identified	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	
356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	Check Genetics/Biosafety Experts
b) yes - regulation needed	
c) yes - regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <u>inter alia</u> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	Check genetics/biosafety Experts
b) yes - developed but not yet applied	
c) yes - developed and applied	
358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	Check

	genetics and biosafety Experts
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	

***Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work***

Need to collect information on the Biosafety Project

341- In Egypt we realize the importance of computerized databases for plant collections. In an advanced step towards documentation of plant genetic resources each satellite of the National Genebank of Egypt is provided with a computer to document the available information (passport, distribution, characterization, herbarium, etc.) on their accessions. Also in a step towards improved skills of personnel, group or individual training courses were set up to upgrade the knowledge of scientists in the area of computerized database management. Previously, germplasm documentation was an individual effort, each institute, or plant breeder in the institute, documenting its own information, either manually or with a computer. As a result, most information on germplasm is lost or incomplete.

342- In 1995, The Ministry of Agriculture, established a new National Plant Genetic Resources Program (NPGRP/E) in Egypt. The program consists of headquarters, located in Giza, the main center of the Field Crops Research Institute (FCRI), and 13 satellite centers distributed in the country as follows:

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Satellite No. 1- | Field Crop Research Institute (FCRI) Bahteem Research Station.  |
| Satellite No. 2  | Field Crop Research Institute (FCRI), Horticulture, Al-Fayoum.  |
| Satellite No. 3  | Cairo University Faculty of Agriculture, Al-Fayoum.             |
| Satellite No. 4  | Desert Research Center, El-Sheikh Zuwayid Station.              |
| Satellite No. 5  | Genetic Engineering Center.                                     |
| Satellite No. 6  | Ain Shams University, ,Faculty of Science.                      |
| Satellite No. 7  | Alexandria University, ,Faculty of Agriculture.                 |
| Satellite No. 8  | Assuite University, Faculty of Agriculture.                     |
| Satellite No. 9  | The National Research Center, Scientific Research Academy.      |
| Satellite No. 10 | Ministry of Environment, Directorate of National Protectorates. |
| Satellite No. 11 | Zagazig University, Faculty of Agriculture Moshtoher.           |
| Satellite No. 12 | Al-Monofieh University, Genetic Engineering Research Institute. |
| Satellite No. 13 | Private Section, "Sekem" Agricultural Company.                  |

Each satellite has a well-defined responsibility that covers a specific aspect of genetic resources conservation. The PGRP/E has a strong emphasis on gathering information on the national collection. In a step

toward strengthening the evaluation and documentation capabilities of national programs to ensure a flow of germplasm and information that will lead to better use of the germplasm collection, NPGRP/E distributed personal computers to the satellites. Construction of new central storage facilities was to commence in late 2001 at the Field Crop Research Institute (FCRI).

The Genetic Resources Section of FCRI was established in 1987. This section carries out the exploration, germplasm exchange, multiplication, characterization, evaluation documentation, and conservation of the institute's mandate crops (cereals, food legumes, root and tuber plants, and forages) in various locations. The facilities consist of seed cleaning and processing laboratories, seed drying, and seed storage. They are limited in their ability to satisfy the country's needs.

1. El-Sheikh Zuwayid station, northeast coast: Three greenhouses with controlled environment are available (two 288 m<sup>2</sup> and one 80m<sup>2</sup>). One greenhouse (216m<sup>2</sup>) for multiplication of olive germplasm, and a plant acclimatization net house (684m<sup>2</sup>). A mini genebank consisting of two cold rooms (40 m<sup>3</sup> each), one medium-term cold stored controlled at + 5° with 40% R.H. and one long-term cold store controlled at -22°C. A 10-m<sup>3</sup> seed-drying room controlled at 22°C and 10% R.GH. is attached to the mini genebank. This genebank deals with fruit trees, and medicinal, ,pasture, and aromatic plants.
2. Bahtem Station, still in development: Three cold rooms, one long-term cold room (124m<sup>3</sup>) controlled at -20°C and two medium-term cold rooms (63m<sup>3</sup> and 59m<sup>3</sup>) controlled at 5°C. The genebank has a drying facility (63m<sup>3</sup>) controlled at 25°C and 15-20% R.H.
3. Maize Research Department, FCRI: One medium-term cold room (120m<sup>3</sup>) controlled at + 15°C.
4. Cairo University: One medium-term cold room (40m<sup>3</sup>) controlled at + 5°C.
5. Assuite University: One medium-term cold room (25m<sup>3</sup>) controlled at + 5°C.

Egypt, with an estimated population of 67 million in the year 2000, a limited area currently under cultivation (5% of total and area), and limited water resources providing less than 1000 cubic meters per person per year, is facing serious challenges in agricultural development. To meet the growing demand for food and fiber and to fulfill the goal of self-reliance, Egypt must:

- ? Optimize consumption of water resources through use of drought and heat tolerant crop varieties;
- ? Increase production of agricultural crops by increasing both yield per unit area and total

land area under cultivation;

- ? Protect the natural environment and minimize pollution;
- ? Improve public health; and
- ? Develop industrial fermentation sectors in pharmaceuticals, chemicals, enzymes, ,and other products.

In this respect, biotechnology's contributions to improved food production, health care, and environmental protection can play an important role in fostering economic and social progress in Egypt. This can be achieved, for example, through improved seeds with high productivity under conditions of drought, heat, and pest and disease pressure, new vaccines, novel food ingredients, and new techniques for the rapid detection and identification of pathogens and toxicants. Egyptian government leaders recognize the importance of Biosafety regulation of genetically modified plants should be viewed in the context of crop variety development, release and distribution in Egypt, which determines the feasibility of a new product entering commercial release. Elements of this wider context described in this section include Egypt's seed registration system, regulations regarding intellectual property, and the public debate and consequent consumer response to genetically modified food.

### ***Forest biological diversity***

#### ***Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity***

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	
c) not relevant	X
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<b><i>For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -</i></b>	

363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

**Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity**

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	X
b) yes - submission of case-studies	
c) yes - thematic national report submitted	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) yes - some stakeholders	
c) yes - all stakeholders	

370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	X
b) some programmes covering some needs	
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	X
b) under consideration	
c) measures taken	

**Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands**

**Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems**

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

**Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Egypt work through the project(Conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants in arid and semi-arid ecosystems in Egypt).</li> <li>1. Updating, completing the base live survey and mapping distribution of medicinal plant and other species in Sinai.</li> </ul>
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- 2- Assess genetic diversity of wild plants species in dry lands.
- 3- Identification of the trade route of medicinal plants to determine the origin of the plants in order to identify the degree of collection.
- 4- Designing and implementation of training programme for processing, packing, storing and selling the medicinal plant products targeted to women.

**Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention**

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	Check Dr. Essam/Dr. Fouda
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	
377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) under way	
c) yes	

**Please use this box to identify what specific activities your country has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:**

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**Please use this box to identify joint initiatives with other Parties, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:**

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*Please use this box to provide any further comments on matters related to national implementation of the Convention:*

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*The wording of these questions is based on the Articles of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Please provide information on any difficulties that you have encountered in interpreting the wording of these questions*

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*If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:*

Date of completion:	<i>Dr. Essam/Internet</i>
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government	
By which authority?	<i>Dr. Essam/Internet</i>
On what date?	<i>Dr. Essam/Internet</i>
If the NBSAP has been published please give	
Title:	
Name and address of publisher:	
ISBN:	
Price (if applicable):	
Other information on ordering:	
If the NBSAP has not been published	
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:	<i>National Biodiversity Unit, Nature Conservation Sector, Egyptian Environmental Affair Agency 30 Misr Helwan El-Zyrae Rd. Maadi - Cairo EGYPT Tel. 5256463 - 5256452</i>

		<b>Fax. 5252461 - 5256490</b>	
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website			
Please give full URL:			
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF			
Please indicate which agency:		<b>UNEP</b>	
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?			
Yes	X	No	

*Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the objectives of this Convention*

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*Please provide details of any national body (e.g. national audit office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in your country*

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