

# Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2012-2014

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2012-2014 was approved at the 9th meeting of the Standing Committee (18-19 September 2013, Trondheim, Norway) by Doc StC 9.11. This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with Article V.1(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat not later than 120 days before the session of the MOP. The 6th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP6) is taking place on 9-14 November 2015 in Bonn, Germany; therefore the deadline for submission of National Reports is 12 May 2015.

The AEWA National Reports 2012-2014 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting Facility, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed in 2010-2011 by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to [aewa\\_national\\_reporting@unep.de](mailto:aewa_national_reporting@unep.de)

## 1. General Information

### Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Libya

### Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01/06/2005

### List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) upon deposition of its instruments of accession on provisions of the Agreement or its Action Plan in accordance with Article XV of AEWA

> None

## 2. Institutional Information

Please update information on the National AEWA Administrative Authority, the National Focal Points, the Designated National Respondent and the other contributors to this report.

### Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

> Nature conservation department, Environment general Authority

Name and title of the head of institution

> ABDELMONAEM ABOUGHRIS director of EGA

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### Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

> Mr. Essam M. Bouras

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Head of protected area section

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### Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters

Name and title of the TC NFP

> Mr.Khaled Etayeb

Affiliation (institution, department)  
> lecturert at zoology Dep-tripoli University

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**Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2012-2014**

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point (NFP) has been designated as the National Respondent

**Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2012-2014**

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this reports  
> Dr Khaled Etayab ( Tripoli Uni) National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee ,Mr Wagih Bashemam  
Libya bird society.

## Status

### 3. Non-native Waterbird Species Status

**Are there non-native waterbird species occurring in your country?**

If you respond **negatively** to this question, please skip this chapter and proceed to chapter 4. Species Conservation. If you respond **positively** to this question, please select from the drop-down list below only the **non-native** species that occur in your country and fill out the required information.

No

#### **AEWA Species - *Tachybaptus ruficollis* / Little Grebe**

**English Common name(s):**

Little Grebe

**French Common name(s):**

Grébe castagneux, Grèbe castagneux



#### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Podiceps cristatus / Great Crested Grebe**

**English Common name(s):**

Great Crested Grebe

**French Common name(s):**

Grèbe huppé



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

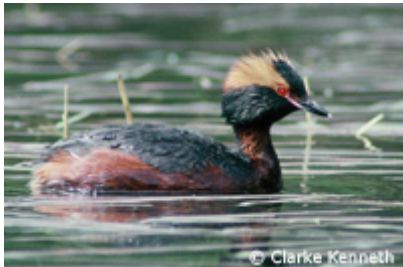
## **AEWA Species - Podiceps auritus / Slavonian Grebe**

### **English Common name(s):**

Horned Grebe, Slavonian Grebe

### **French Common name(s):**

Grèbe esclavon



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Podiceps nigricollis / Black-necked Grebe**

**English Common name(s):**

Black-necked Grebe, Eared Grebe

**French Common name(s):**

Grèbe à cou noir



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Phalacrocorax carbo / Great Cormorant**

### **English Common name(s):**

Great Cormorant

### **French Common name(s):**

Grand Cormoran



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Egretta garzetta / Little Egret**

### **English Common name(s):**

Little Egret

### **French Common name(s):**

Aigrette garzette



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Ardea cinerea / Grey Heron**

**English Common name(s):**

Grey Heron

**French Common name(s):**

Héron cendré



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Ardea purpurea* / Purple Heron**

**English Common name(s):**

Purple Heron

**French Common name(s):**

Héron pourpre, Héron pourpré



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Bubulcus ibis / Cattle Egret**

### **English Common name(s):**

Buff-backed Heron, Cattle Egret

### **French Common name(s):**

Héron garde-bœufs



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

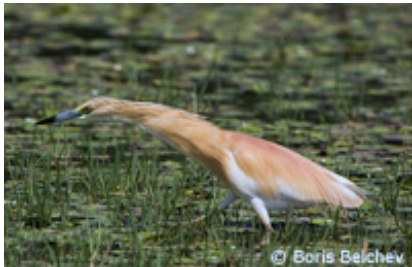
## **AEWA Species - Ardeola ralloides / Squacco Heron**

**English Common name(s):**

Squacco Heron

**French Common name(s):**

Crabier chevelu, Héron crabier



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Ixobrychus minutus* / Little Bittern**

### **English Common name(s):**

Little Bittern

### **French Common name(s):**

Blongios nain



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Ciconia nigra* / Black Stork**

**English Common name(s):**

Black Stork

**French Common name(s):**

Cigogne noire



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Ciconia ciconia* / White Stork**

**English Common name(s):**

White Stork

**French Common name(s):**

Cigogne blanche



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Plegadis falcinellus / Glossy Ibis**

### **English Common name(s):**

Glossy Ibis

### **French Common name(s):**

Ibis falcinelle



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Platalea leucorodia / Eurasian Spoonbill**

### **English Common name(s):**

Eurasian Spoonbill, Spoonbill, White Spoonbill

### **French Common name(s):**

Spatule blanche



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Phoenicopterus roseus / Greater Flamingo**

**English Common name(s):**

Greater Flamingo

**French Common name(s):**

Flamant rose



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Anser anser / Greylag Goose**

**English Common name(s):**

Greylag Goose

**French Common name(s):**

Oie cendrée



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Tadorna ferruginea* / Ruddy Shelduck**

**English Common name(s):**

Ruddy Shelduck

**French Common name(s):**

Tadorne casarca



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Tadorna tadorna / Common Shelduck**

**English Common name(s):**

Common Shelduck, Shelduck

**French Common name(s):**

Tadorne de Belon



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Anas penelope* / Eurasian Wigeon**

**English Common name(s):**

Eurasian Wigeon, Wigeon

**French Common name(s):**

Canard siffleur



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Anas strepera* / Gadwall**

**English Common name(s):**

Gadwall

**French Common name(s):**

Canard chipeau



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Anas crecca* / Common Teal**

### **English Common name(s):**

Teal, Common Teal, Green-winged Teal

### **French Common name(s):**

Sarcelle d'hiver



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Anas platyrhynchos* / Mallard**

**English Common name(s):**

Common Mallard, Mallard

**French Common name(s):**

Canard colvert



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Anas acuta* / Northern Pintail**

### **English Common name(s):**

Common Pintail, Northern Pintail, Pintail

### **French Common name(s):**

Canard pilet, Pilet



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Anas querquedula* / Garganey**

**English Common name(s):**

Garganey, Garganey Teal

**French Common name(s):**

Sarcelle d'été



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

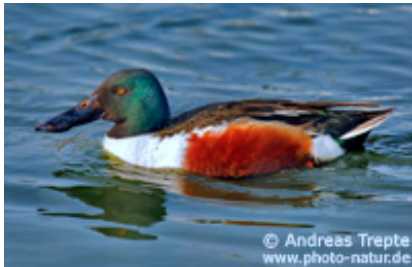
## **AEWA Species - *Anas clypeata* / Northern Shoveler**

**English Common name(s):**

Northern Shoveler, Shoveler

**French Common name(s):**

Canard souchet, Souchet



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

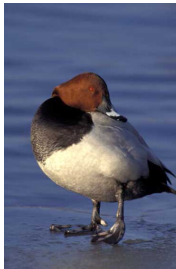
## **AEWA Species - *Aythya ferina* / Common Pochard**

**English Common name(s):**

Common Pochard, Pochard

**French Common name(s):**

Fuligule milouin



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Aythya nyroca / Ferruginous Duck**

### **English Common name(s):**

Ferruginous Duck, Ferruginous Pochard, White-eyed Pochard

### **French Common name(s):**

Fuligule nyroca



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## AEWA Species - *Aythya fuligula* / Tufted Duck

**English Common name(s):**

Tufted Duck

**French Common name(s):**

Fuligule morillon



### Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Grus grus / Common Crane**

**English Common name(s):**

Common Crane, Crane

**French Common name(s):**

Grue cendrée



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Rallus aquaticus / Water Rail**

**English Common name(s):**

Water Rail

**French Common name(s):**

Râle d'eau



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Gallinula chloropus / Common Moorhen**

### **English Common name(s):**

Common Moorhen, Moorhen

### **French Common name(s):**

Gallinule poule-d'eau, Poule d'eau



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Fulica atra / Common Coot**

### **English Common name(s):**

Common Coot, Coot, Eurasian Coot

### **French Common name(s):**

Foulque macroule



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Haematopus ostralegus / Eurasian Oystercatcher**

### **English Common name(s):**

Eurasian Oystercatcher, Oystercatcher

### **French Common name(s):**

Huîtrier pie



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

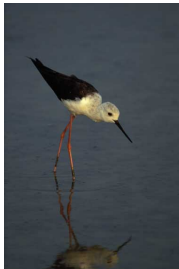
## **AEWA Species - Himantopus himantopus / Black-winged Stilt**

**English Common name(s):**

Black-winged Stilt

**French Common name(s):**

Echasse blanche, Échasse blanche



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Recurvirostra avosetta* / Pied Avocet**

### **English Common name(s):**

Avocet, Pied Avocet

### **French Common name(s):**

Avocette élégante



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Pluvialis apricaria* / Eurasian Golden Plover**

### **English Common name(s):**

Eurasian Golden-Plover, European Golden-Plover, Golden Plover

### **French Common name(s):**

Pluvier doré



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Pluvialis squatarola* / Grey Plover**

### **English Common name(s):**

Black-bellied Plover, Grey Plover

### **French Common name(s):**

Pluvier argenté



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Charadrius hiaticula / Common Ringed Plover**

### **English Common name(s):**

Common Ringed Plover, Ringed Plover

### **French Common name(s):**

Grand Gravelot, Grande Gravelot, Pluvier grand-gravelot



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Charadrius dubius / Little Ringed Plover**

### **English Common name(s):**

Little Ringed Plover

### **French Common name(s):**

Petit Gravelot, Pluvier petit-gravelot



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Charadrius alexandrinus / Kentish Plover**

### **English Common name(s):**

Kentish Plover, Snowy Plover

### **French Common name(s):**

Gravelot à collier interrompu, Pluvier à collier interrompu



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

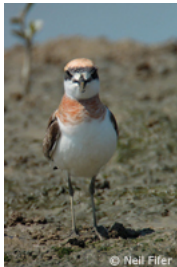
## **AEWA Species - Charadrius leschenaultii / Greater Sandplover**

### **English Common name(s):**

Greater Sand Plover

### **French Common name(s):**

Gravelot de Leschenault, Pluvier de Leschenault



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Eudromias morinellus / Eurasian Dotterel**

**English Common name(s):**

Eurasian Dotterel

**French Common name(s):**

Pluvier guignard



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Vanellus vanellus / Northern Lapwing**

**English Common name(s):**

Lapwing, Northern Lapwing

**French Common name(s):**

Vanneau huppé



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Gallinago gallinago / Common Snipe**

**English Common name(s):**

Common Snipe, Snipe

**French Common name(s):**

Bécassine des marais



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## AEWA Species - *Lymnocyptes minimus* / Jack Snipe

### English Common name(s):

Jack Snipe

### French Common name(s):

Bécassine sourde



### Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Limosa limosa* / Black-tailed Godwit**

### **English Common name(s):**

Black-tailed Godwit

### **French Common name(s):**

Barge à queue noire, Barge à queue noire



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Limosa lapponica* / Bar-tailed Godwit**

**English Common name(s):**

Bar-tailed Godwit

**French Common name(s):**

Barge rousse



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Numenius phaeopus / Whimbrel**

### **English Common name(s):**

Whimbrel

### **French Common name(s):**

Courlis corlieu



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Numenius arquata / Eurasian Curlew**

**English Common name(s):**

Curlew, Eurasian Curlew

**French Common name(s):**

Courlis cendré



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Tringa erythropus* / Spotted Redshank**

**English Common name(s):**

Spotted Redshank

**French Common name(s):**

Chevalier arlequin



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Tringa stagnatilis* / Marsh Sandpiper**

**English Common name(s):**

Marsh Sandpiper

**French Common name(s):**

Chevalier stagnatile



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Tringa nebularia* / Common Greenshank**

**English Common name(s):**

Common Greenshank, Greenshank

**French Common name(s):**

Chevalier aboyeur



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Tringa ochropus* / Green Sandpiper**

### **English Common name(s):**

Green Sandpiper

### **French Common name(s):**

Chevalier culblanc, Chevalier cul-blanc



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Tringa cinerea* / Terek Sandpiper**

**English Common name(s):**

Terek Sandpiper

**French Common name(s):**

Chevalier bargette



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Tringa hypoleucos* / Common Sandpiper**

**English Common name(s):**

Common Sandpiper

**French Common name(s):**

Chevalier guignette



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Arenaria interpres* / Ruddy Turnstone**

**English Common name(s):**

Ruddy Turnstone, Turnstone

**French Common name(s):**

Tournepierrière à collier



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Calidris alba* / Sanderling**

### **English Common name(s):**

Sanderling

### **French Common name(s):**

Bécasseau sanderling, Bécasseau sanderling



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Calidris minuta* / Little Stint**

### **English Common name(s):**

Little Stint

### **French Common name(s):**

Bécasseau minute



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Calidris temmincki / Temminck's Stint**

**English Common name(s):**

Temminck's Stint

**French Common name(s):**

Bécasseau de Temminck



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Calidris alpina / Dunlin**

**English Common name(s):**

Dunlin

**French Common name(s):**

Bécasseau variable



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Calidris ferruginea* / Curlew Sandpiper**

**English Common name(s):**

Curlew Sandpiper

**French Common name(s):**

Bécasseau cocorli



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Philomachus pugnax* / Ruff**

### **English Common name(s):**

Ruff

### **French Common name(s):**

Chevalier combattant, Combattant varié



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Catharacta skua / Great Skua**

**English Common name(s):**

Great Skua

**French Common name(s):**

Grand Labbe



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Larus canus / Common Gull**

### **English Common name(s):**

Common Gull, Mew Gull

### **French Common name(s):**

Goéland cendré



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Larus audouinii* / Audouin's Gull**

**English Common name(s):**

Audouin's Gull

**French Common name(s):**

Goéland d'Audouin



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Larus argentatus / Herring Gull**

**English Common name(s):**

Herring Gull

**French Common name(s):**

Goéland argenté



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Larus cachinnans / Yellow-legged Gull**

**English Common name(s):**

Caspian Gull, Yellow-legged Gull

**French Common name(s):**

Goéland leucophée



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Larus fuscus / Lesser Black-backed Gull**

**English Common name(s):**

Lesser Black-backed Gull

**French Common name(s):**

Goéland brun



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Larus ridibundus / Common Black-headed Gull**

### **English Common name(s):**

Black-headed Gull, Common Black-headed Gull

### **French Common name(s):**

Mouette rieuse



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Larus genei / Slender-billed Gull**

**English Common name(s):**

Slender-billed Gull

**French Common name(s):**

Goéland railleur



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Larus melanocephalus / Mediterranean Gull**

**English Common name(s):**

Mediterranean Gull

**French Common name(s):**

Mouette mélanocéphale



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Larus minutus / Little Gull**

**English Common name(s):**

Little Gull

**French Common name(s):**

Mouette pygmée



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Sterna nilotica* / Gull-billed Tern**

**English Common name(s):**

Gull-billed Tern

**French Common name(s):**

Sterne hansel



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - Sterna caspia / Caspian Tern**

**English Common name(s):**

Caspian Tern

**French Common name(s):**

Sterne caspienne



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Sterna bengalensis* / Lesser Crested Tern**

### **English Common name(s):**

Lesser Crested Tern, Lesser Crested-Tern

### **French Common name(s):**

Sterne voyageuse



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Sterna sandvicensis* / Sandwich Tern**

### **English Common name(s):**

Sandwich Tern

### **French Common name(s):**

Sterne caugek



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Chlidonias hybridus* / Whiskered Tern**

**English Common name(s):**

Whiskered Tern

**French Common name(s):**

Guifette moustac



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **AEWA Species - *Chlidonias niger* / Black Tern**

**English Common name(s):**

Black Tern

**French Common name(s):**

Guifette noire



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

## **Alien Species - *Anas discors* / Blue-winged Teal**

### **English Common name(s):**

Blue-winged Teal

### **French Common name(s):**

Sarcelle à ailes bleues, Sarcelle soucrourou



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

# Pressures and Responses

## 4. Species Conservation

### 4.1 Legal Measures

#### 1. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

Please select from the list below.

No modes of taking has been prohibited

Please explain the reasons

> Currently, there are no any Law or regulations related that in Libya. The regulations are still under preparation. But most of these practices are customary unacceptable by the professional hunters.

#### 2. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate

#### livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

No

#### 3. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

No

### 4.2 Single Species Action Plans

#### 4. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAP), for species whose populations are listed on Column A of Table 1, developed under or recognised by AEWA, into National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAP). (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

##### Please report on each relevant ISSAP for Libya

National Single Species Action Plan for Gallinago media

(Great Snipe)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> This will be the next step after the issuing of the regulations concerning birds conservation and hunting.

National Single Species Action Plan for Platalea leucorodia

(Eurasian Spoonbill)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> This will be the next step after the issuing of the regulations concerning birds conservation and hunting

National Single Species Action Plan for Limosa limosa

(Black-tailed Godwit)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> This will be the next step after the issuing of the regulations concerning birds conservation and hunting

National Single Species Action Plan for Aythya nyroca

(Ferruginous Duck)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> This will be the next step after the issuing of the regulations concerning birds conservation and hunting

#### 5. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed?

**(AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)**

Yes

**Please provide information on each species for which relevant action has been undertaken**

**National Single Species Action Plan for *Sterna bengalensis* / Lesser Crested Tern**

For *Sterna bengalensis* / Lesser Crested Tern

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

> EGA started studying the important sites for lesser crested tern nests which is tree sites in Libya the major one is Al elba island it host more than 100 nest and number increased, it is about 12 km far from the sea shore, the tow other sites hosting 120 nest and 25 nest, we started ringing program with tree different colors of rings to simplify the recognition of the tree different populations, in 2010 one of the sites designated as MPA, EGA has site up master plane to designate the major island as MPA too, the smallest islet which located in side Banghaze city faced some problems in 2010 which cause the loss of around 120 nest, this year Libyan bird society with collaboration with EGA started program to restore and expansion for the site to improve nesting and increase nests this program funded by Conservatoire du littoral

**6. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?**

No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the preparation of NSSAPs?

> We have not prepare any single species action plan yet. Certainly, we will use AEWA Guidelines if we start preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds.

**4.3 Emergency Measures**

**7. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)**

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium.

No emergency situation has occurred

**8. Are there any other emergency measures, different from the ones reported above, but were developed and are in place in your country?**

No

**9. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?**

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with emergency situations?

> There is no national guidelines regarding this issue and the action for such emergency was depend on the situation it self.

**4.4 Re-establishments**

**10. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> lack of staff and fund

**11. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?**

No

Please explain the reasons

> We just updated the list of Libyan birds and this will be the next.

**12. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)**

No

**13. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation Purposes?**

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?

> We have not do that before, but it will be used whether we start the translocation of waterbirds for conservation Purposes.

#### **4.5 Introductions**

**14. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)**

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it

> Using SITES regulations and framework, and also the law No 15 which organize species introducing.

Field for additional information (optional)

> EGA is preparing a national legislation dealing with invasive and alien species, to be approved later on by the government.

**15. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of arrangements and communications

**16. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) (in the framework of other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme) (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 5)?**

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date of the process

> There are some national activities and efforts in place for this issue, coordinated by EGA collaborating with Marine Biology Research Center (MBRC) and some researchers from Libyan Universities. Started in Feb. 2012. The finalization date is still unknown, depend on the security situation of the country.

**17. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)**

Not applicable

Please explain

> There are no non-native waterbird species so far.

**18. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3 and Resolution 5.15)**

Not applicable

Please explain

> No data about that.

**19. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native**

**waterbird species?**

Not applicable

Please explain

> There are no non-native waterbird species so far.

# Pressures and Responses

## 5. Habitat Conservation

### 5.1 Habitat Inventories

**20. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2)**

Yes

Please provide full reference, e.g. title, year, authors, etc. or a web link

> in the Atlas of wintering waterbirds of Libya 2005-2010 we listed all the sites in Libya and which one has international or national important and which has potential international or national for each birds that exist in Libya

**21. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, have you used the AEWA Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds?**

Yes

Please provide details

> EGA started the waterbirds survey in 2005 with support from AEWA and collaborating with RCA/SPA we create international team during the 6 years of survey we trained national team, during the surveys we discovered all the wetland in Libya and we visit them at least one time for the sites that not hold interesting numbers and species, and also with RAC/SPA we carried out a ringing program for lesser crested tern which more than 90% of the Mediterranean population nesting in Libya, reports are distributed in RAC/SPA website, and the Atlas of wintering waterbirds of Libya 2005-2010 has been published it include all information about waterbirds in Libya with wetlands, as well as book of Libyan birds will publish soon.

### 5.2. Conservation of Areas

**22. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)**

For one or more single sites

No

For the national protected area network

No

**23. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)**

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites

#### All sites of international importance

Total number

> 8

Out of the above total: number of protected sites

> 1

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented

> 0

#### All sites of national importance

Total number

> 58

Out of the above total: number protected sites

> 3

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented

> 1

**24. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)**

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected date of finalisation

> The work started in late 2013 but regarding the situation in libya, the work not finished we expect to finish it in 2016

**25. Has your country developed a strategic plan (independently or as part of your country's overarching biodiversity or protected area policy document) to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds), including resilience to climate change, and to conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species? (Resolution 5.2, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> because of lack of capacity and resourses

**26. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?**

No

Please explain the reasons. What guidance has been used instead?

> The situation in libya for the last 4 years are not stable, so even the government not stable, for that reason we could not manage the key sites for migratory waterbirds.

**27. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country?**

Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool

> EGA studied the IBAS and identified the international and national important sites for birds

## Pressures and Responses

### 6. Management of Human Activities

#### 6.1. Hunting

**28. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3)**

Yes

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

All AEWA species occurring in your country

> for the last 2 year a questionnaires has been distributed in the places where the hunting is high and collected to analyzing the data.

Only part of the territory of your country

> not all the Libyan territory has been covered but the sites that facing hunting pressure

Only some harvesting activities

**29. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)**

No

Please explain the reasons and barriers to introduction of legislation

> A plan has been prepared but not implemented yet due to lack of awareness and force .

Has your country introduced self-imposed and published timetable for banning fully the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

No

Please explain the reasons

> Hunting is prohibited, even if there is some illegal hunting in some places, because un forced legislations or weak and lack of awareness

**30. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6)**

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

Low

Please provide details

> The law of prohibit taking is exist but it is enforced just within protected areas.

**32. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?**

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

> lack of awareness and capacity

#### 6.2. Other human activities

**33. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12)**

No

**34. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1)**

Yes and being implemented

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

Yes

Please provide details

> The law No. 15-2003 on protection and improvement of the environment, specifies in details the process of

EIA. EGA is a responsible institution to enforce such regulation, EIA studies either conducted by independent consultant and revise by EGA monitoring department, or conducted by a research team from EGA and up on the results the permission is granted or not.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

No

Please provide details

> In the libyan law the you have to have EIA before starting the projects, the EIA should done by privet companies approved by government and monitored by government, the report should delivered to EGA for permission.

Field for additional information (optional)

> during the last years many NGOs has been created which deal with conservation, environment, wild life, birds protection...etc. those NGOs become active some of them working as observers of the project to control the processes of EIA.

**35. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16)**

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

> all projects that will established they must have EIA before starting, and the EIA reports should deliver to EGA that should accept or reject it.

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

Partially

Please describe the measures put in place

> Some times the strategic projects could not be stop, but we reduce the impact as much as we can

**36. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?**

Yes

Please provide details

> We used the guid lines when we have not our regulations developed yet, so for instance the projects will developed near IBAS we used the AEWA guid lines.

**37. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.**

37.1. Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?

Yes

Please provide details

> in the projects of the wind farms a committee from stakeholders discussed the project and put in the place the necessary procedures.

37.2. Have a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision; and, if such studies identify any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> There is no power lines projects in the last five years.

37.3. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps; and has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance\* been avoided, where such construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds?

\* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> There in no rout and directions. But procedures has been taken to work on in with ministry of power in the future.

37.4. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions been used in your country?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> Due to lack of capacity and the situation we could not work on it.

37.5. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified and modified as a matter of priority?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> We did not even identify it.

37.6. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale, as well as of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> lack of capacity.

37.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> We did not have NBSAP yet

**38. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?**

No

**39. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.**

39.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> there is no renewable energy projects started yet but, a plan of action has been but in place for this projects and Requirements for such projects are developing and need to be proved by government.

39.2. Please describe what international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria are being followed in your country for renewable energy developments impact assessment and the utilization of renewable energy sources.

> we dont have renewable energy projects but we are working in developing our national regulations we will use the guide linens from AEWA and other countries.

39.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?

Not applicable

39.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

Not applicable

39.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds:

Other - Please specify

> we dont have wind farms in libya

39.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

Not applicable

Please explain

> we dont have biofuel production

39.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> there is no national biodiversity strategy yet

**40. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8)**

No Information

When and how do you intend to fill this information gap?

> because of lack of capacity and resources we did not carry out any estimation for by catch.

**41. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement area? (Resolution 3.8)**

Not applicable

Please explain

> by catch of waterbirds in libya it is very few there is no recorded cases

**42. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.12 on Adverse Effects of Agrochemicals on Migratory Waterbirds in Africa (this question is applicable only to Contracting Parties in Africa).**

42.1. Have relevant government authorities developed and implemented regulations on the trade and application of agrochemicals known to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on waterbirds?

No

Please explain the reasons

> i dont have information about it.

42.2. Is the use of such agrochemicals regulated in the vicinity of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, particularly in wetlands, also taking into account run-offs from agriculture affecting aquatic ecosystems?

No

## Pressures and Responses

### 7. Research and Monitoring

#### 43. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.2)

Yes

##### Covering the breeding period

Partially

Please provide details

> EGA has started program of ringing lesser crested tern in 2008, in 2009 started also studying other biological factors may affect the species, as well as the last years we started monitoring program for breeding in the sites near Tripoli, some new records of breeding has been reported. Confirmation of breeding of some species that were not recorded for long time, as well as new sites for breeding has been discovered.

Last year, LSB carried out a project in the eastern part of Libya focusing on training and monitoring of waterbirds.

##### Covering the passage/migration period

Partially

Please provide details

> So far a comprehensive work was for wintering birds.

##### Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Fully

Please provide details

> Since 2005 we started wintering water bird censuses

Field for additional information (optional)

> Recent waterbird studies with bilateral cooperation were started as far as 1993. Coastal birds survey was conducted in collaboration between EGA and AEWA and other relevant organization and the former IWRB (Wetlands International). The mission team has surveyed the coastal area for birds census and identification of IBA's. Finally, a National Wetland Inventory project coordinated by MedWet is under preparation.

#### 44. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

Considering to provide support

Which country(ies) are being considered for support?

> Egypt

Please provide details

> Some years ago we (north African country) but in place a plan to help Egypt in the wintering survey the because the area need to be covered in Egypt is huge so we decided that in need a team from different country to work at least one time to discover as much as we can, but it is still plan.

#### 45. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

Yes

Please provide details

> Establishing of national waterbirds monitoring guidelines and the standard form of waterbird census in Africa adopted by Wetlands International has been used since 2005

#### 46. Have any research programmes been established in your country in the last 5 years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies and plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.3)

Yes

Please list those programmes and indicate which AEWA priorities they are addressing

> Wintering waterbirds census 2005-2014.

PhD. study on Ecology and conservation of the Lesser Crested Tern at the eastern part of Libya.

**47. List (or provide links to lists) of research related to waterbirds and their conservation that has been undertaken or results published in the past triennium (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.5)**

- > RAC/SPA website, also Atlas of wintering waterbirds of Libya 2005-2010.
- Aspects On Libyan Legislations For Biodiversity Conservation and Propose Farwa Complex As Protected Area. ATTI E MEMORIE DELL'ENTE FAUNA SICILIANA - VOLUME XI - PP. 81-90
- First Breeding Evidence of Marbled Duck (*Marmaronetta angustirostris*) in Libya *Waterbirds*, 37(1):107-110. 2014
- ORNITHOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE MALLAHA WETLAND IN TRIPOLI, LIBYA. *Bull. Soc. zool. Fr.*, 2013, 138(1-4) : 201-211.
- Status and distribution of coastal birds at Farwa Island, Libya. *Travaux de l'Institut Scientifique, Rabat, Série Zoologie*, 2013, n°49, 79-85.
- The impact of climate change on population trends of marine birds in Libya. INOC -IIUM- International Conference on " Oceanography & Sustainable Marine Production: A Challenge of Managing Marine Resources under Climate Change, ICOSMaP", Kuantan- Malaysia, 28-30 October 2013.
- HUMAN DISTURBANCE AFFECTING SENSITIVE COMPONENTS (WATERBIRDS) OF WETLANDS; A CASE STUDY ON WATERBIRDS IN LIBYAN RAMSAR SITES. 5ème Congrès Franco-Maghrébin de Zoologie, Korba Tunisie 13-17 novembre 2014.

**48. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.1)**

Yes

**Nationally**

Yes

Please provide details

- > Since 2005 Libyan government has co-funded wintering survey and ringing program, and also provide the necessary filed equipments and other logistic supports.

**Internationally**

No

Please explain the reasons

- > No answer

**49. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on watebirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12)**

No

Are there plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in your country?

No

Please provide reason(s)

- > There are many priorities to be planned before this issue.

## Pressures and Responses

### 8. Education and Information

#### 8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

**50. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)**

Yes, being implemented

Please describe the awareness programmes which have been developed. Please upload any relevant sample materials which have been developed and add contact details of a contact person for each programme.

> Interviews with researchers working on birds are conducted with national and local radios and TV's. Wetlands and its biological, ecological and cultural importance were subjects of many articles in ALBEEAH (The Environment) magazine, and workshops organized during the last few years. Training course in water birds identification has been done on international level collaboration with RAC/SPA trainee from 5 Arab countries are participated to the training with Libyan participant, 2 international trainer one from Tunisia and one from France. In 2012 first society of birds established which is Libya society of birds (LSB). The LSB has started 2 projects with support form EGA for awareness of locals and decision makers of the important of Ain alghazalh and also organizing the hunting.

Does the programme specifically focus on AEWA and the provisions of its Action Plan?

No

**51. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been nominated by your country? (Resolution 5.5)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> not yet e still waiting fot the aprovel form the government to disgnate

**52. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> there is no person responsible for education, regarding the camping last year LSB has conducted camping related to conservation of the species occurring in Libya.

**53. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)**

Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.

> in the last years the WMBD was celebrating in some sites in Libya.

**54. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Strategic Plan 2009- 2017, Objective 4, Target 4.1 and Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> lack of capacity

**55. In Resolution 3.10 the Meeting of the Parties encouraged Contracting Parties to host AEWA Exchange Centres for their respective regions. Has your country considered/shown interest in**

**hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2 and Resolution 3.10)**

Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> lack of awareness and capacity, as well as the situation in Libya in the last years not stable but in the future we will consider that, and it need to discussed with the government

# Pressures and Responses

## 9. Implementation

**58. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 5.3)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> There is limited resources and capacity

**59. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.4)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Unstable situation in libya in the last years

**60. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat?**

No

Please explain the reasons

> if you consider the wintering survey as one of the activities that coordinated by AEWA libya funded the surveys from 2005 to this year.

**61. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.7)**

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

> The focal point for AEWA is the same organization for the other biodiversity agreements , so the coordinate with each other in the issue related to protection of birds and the habitat.

**62. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, site twinning schemes with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)**

Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

> there is a site which is in the border with Tunisia it is considered as IBA it has been Mentioned CEPF projects, plan of project for conservation between the 2 countries has been discussed.

**63. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and to assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011 - 2020 including the Aichi targets?**

Yes

Please provide details

> the focal point of the AEWA and the CBD working to gather to achevi the Aichi target even the steps is slow regading the situation of the libay in the last years.

**64. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?**

> - Increase national institutional capacity toward the implementation of AEWA agreement.

- Improve and strength the role of national focal point in communication with governmental and NGOs working in related issues to improve conservation.

- Strength the implementation of single species action plans on the national level.

## Pressures and Responses

### 10. Climate Change

#### 65. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> The impact of climate change on population trends of marine birds in Libya. INOC -IIUM- International Conference on " Oceanography & Sustainable Marine Production: A Challenge of Managing Marine Resources under Climate Change, ICOSMaP", Kuantan- Malaysia, 28-30 October 2013

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 22 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> lack of capacity and resources

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.

Planned

Please provide details

> EGA and researchers from university planned and prepared a project to assess the potential of vulnerability of water bird to climate change, but because of lack of fund and the situation in libyan makes implementing of the project is difficult.

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> we still have other priorities need to be done then this step come next.

lack of capacity

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 23 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> we still have other priorities need to be done then this step come next.

lack of capacity

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

#### 66. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

> we still have other priorities need to be done then this step come next.

lack of capacity

# Pressures and Responses

## 11. Avian Influenza

### **67. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?**

#### 67.1 List challenges

- > - Lack of awareness for the public
- Lack of national capacity in preparing awareness material.
- Produce educational material for different stakeholders relevant to HPAI.
- lack of communication with the public.

#### 67.2 List required further guidance or information

- > - Preparing national awareness and communication plan for relevant stakeholders.
- Ensure circulation and deliver of educational material.
- Establish standard data collection system and data base for HPAI outbreaks

#### 67.3 Field for additional information (optional)

- > last year discovered 12 cases of HPAI in tubrok in the eastern part of Libya the Animal Health has taken the necessary measures,cases were culled followed by health procedures, citizens have been isolated in the area and monitored it turns out they are free of the disease

### **Optionally you can provide additional information on section 10. Avian Influenza**

- > When HPAI appear Libyan government established national committee from different sectors to follow up the issue, even this year when

## **12. Confirmation**

### **Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission**

#### **Please confirm:**

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2012-2014 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

#### **Date of submission**

> 19/5/2015