



Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2021-2024

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2021-2024 was approved by the 8th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP8, 26-30 September 2022, Budapest, Hungary) through Resolution 8.3 and modified by the Standing Committee at its 23rd and 24th meetings (June 2023 and July 2024, respectively) as mandated by the MOP. This format has been compiled following the AEWA Annex 3 (Action Plan), the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and resolutions of the MOP.

In accordance with article V(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. Through Resolution 8.3 the deadline for submission of national reports to the 9th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP9) was set at 180 days before the opening of the meeting. MOP9 is scheduled to take place on 10-14 November 2025; therefore, the deadline for submission of National Reports is **13 May 2025**.

As per Resolution 7.1 of the MOP, Chapter 3 of the National Report Format on the numbers and trends of native and non-native species of waterbirds was developed as a stand-alone online reporting module, which is due for submission to every second MOP session. The next submission of this module is scheduled for delivery to MOP10 and will take place in 2026-2027 through a stand-alone reporting process. Therefore, the current Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2021-2024 does not contain Chapter 3.

As per the decision of the 23rd meeting of the Standing Committee (26-27 June 2023), reporting of waterbird harvest data for the period 2019-2023 was undertaken as a stand-alone module of the national report and administered through a separate reporting process in the course of 2024.

The AEWA National Reports 2021-2024 were compiled and submitted through the AEWA Online National Reporting System, which is part of the broader CMS Family Online Reporting System. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

>>> State of 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) in respect of any population(s) listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 or any specific provision of the AEWA Action Plan - either upon deposition of its instruments of accession (per AEWA, Article XV) or subsequent to any amendment of Table 1 or the AEWA Action Plan, as adopted by a session of the Agreement's Meeting of the Parties (per AEWA, Article X.6).

EU member states should list also all reservations entered by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union.

>>> No. Libya has not made any reservations concerning any populations listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 or any provisions of the AEWA Action Plan.

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 /Ministry Of Environment

Name and title of the head of institution

>>> Ibrahim Elarbi Moner

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>>> not available

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>>> not applicable

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>>> Tripoli

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Website

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

>>> Ali Ahmed Berbash

Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> Nature Conservation Department / protected area section

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

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>>> Ali Ahmed Berbash

Affiliation (institution, department)
>>> Nature Conservation Department / protected area section

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Designated National Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA NFP) matters

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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2021-2024

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 2021 - 2024

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report. For Contracting Parties in which nature conservation is not an exclusive competence of national/federal government, Designated National Respondents are encouraged to seek input from other relevant levels of government.

>>> Essam Aboras

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Following MOP8, was a review undertaken in your country of the relevant domestic legislation against the provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP8? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1 (a), 1.1 (b), 2.2(a) and 2.2(b))

Yes

Please indicate the outcome of this review

Relevant national legislation was fully in line with the Agreement text and its annexes

2. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?

See Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 3

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Did this require adjusting your national legislation?

No

Please describe how your current national legislation is compatible with the advice provided in the Guidance

>>> Libya's national legislation is largely compatible with the AEWA guidance on the conservation of migratory birds. The Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection of Terrestrial, Marine, and Aerial Animals and Plants provides a legal framework for protecting wild species, including migratory birds, by prohibiting hunting, capturing, or trading of protected species and allowing the establishment of reserves

3. Please confirm the protection status under your country's national legislation of each population listed in the Excel file linked below. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column A populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(Notice: before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Libya_Q3_AEWA_NR_2021-2024_PopCoLA.xlsx](#)

4. Please confirm for each population, listed in the Excel file linked below, whether there is an open hunting season (birds and/or eggs) in your country. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column A, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance: Open hunting season in the context of this inquiry means that the waterbird population is allowed to be hunted for a certain period in the year in accordance with the respective domestic legislation of the country. Some populations, even if huntable according to the legislation, in certain circumstances may be subject to a year-round closed season for management reasons.

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(Notice: before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Libya_Q4_AEWA_NR_2021-2024_PopCoIA-Cat2_3_4.xlsx](#)

5. Please confirm for each population, listed in the Excel file linked below, whether taking is regulated in your country. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column B populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(Notice: before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Libya_Q5_AEWA_NR_2021-2024_PopCoIB.xlsx](#)

6. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

One or more modes of taking have been prohibited

Please provide details to each mode of taking in the list below:

Snares

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Limes

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Hooks

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Electrocuting devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Artificial light sources

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Devices for illuminating targets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Explosives

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Nets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Traps

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Poison

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Poisoned or anaesthetic baits

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

Other non-selective modes of taking

Yes, fully

Please specify which other non-selective modes of taking have been prohibited

>>> Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment

7. 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); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

No

8. Has a review of enforcement of and compliance with the domestic legislation relevant for AEWA implementation, [in particular the legislation which caters for the obligations under paragraphs 2.1 and 4.1 of the AEWA Action Plan], been undertaken in your country after MOP8? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1(c) and 2.2(c))

Yes

When was the review completed? Please attach a copy or provide a weblink, if available.

>>> A review of the national law was conducted in 2025, which includes a paragraph on bird conservation that aligns with the AEWA Action Plan, we are at the time of adoption.

What is the assessed level of enforcement and compliance?

Medium (more compliance than non-compliance)

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of compliance. Please describe in which areas enforcement and compliance are still insufficient. Would you be interested in participating in training or experience sharing and on which specific topic?

>>> The lower level of compliance is mainly due to limited enforcement capacity, lack of awareness among local communities, and insufficient coordination between responsible authorities.

Enforcement and compliance remain particularly weak in remote and rural areas, where monitoring is limited and resources are scarce.

Yes, we would be interested in participating in training and experience-sharing activities, especially on the following topics:

- Effective law enforcement mechanisms for bird protection
- Monitoring and reporting of illegal hunting and trade

Have any measures been put in place to ensure strengthened enforcement and compliance?

Yes

Please describe the measures

>>> A environmental police established to enforce the law.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Although all forms of hunting are prohibited in Libya, the enforcement of these laws remains relatively weak, particularly in light of the current circumstances facing the country.

9. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link

in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> According to the libyan legislations hunting, taking, and deliberate disturbance of birds are prohibited

4.2. Species Action and Management Plans

10. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multi-species Action Plans (IMSAP), listed below, into National Action or Management Plans. If no action or management plan is listed below, this is because your country is not considered to be a Principal Range State for any species currently covered by an AEWA plan. In such a case, please proceed to the next question. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2 (d))

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca* National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Population in Libya is very small and not concentrated, so a full National Plan is not yet practical; targeted actions are ongoing

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> - Key wetlands sites identified and protected
- Population surveys and monitoring conducted
- Engagement of local authorities and NGOs

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Advanced implementation - most of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of implementation.

>>> Although no National Plan is in place, several ISSAP-related actions are ongoing, including protection and monitoring of key wetlands, awareness activities, and cooperation with local stakeholders. Implementation is moderate due to the small and scattered population, but actions contribute effectively to ISSAP objectives.

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media* National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> No National Plan or conservation actions have been implemented, as the species has been recorded once in Libya during recent surveys or monitoring activities 2015-2025.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* National Plan for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa*

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> A dedicated National Plan for the Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*) has not been developed, as the species occurs in Libya only in very small and scattered numbers.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> - Key wetlands sites identified and protected
- Population surveys and monitoring conducted

- Engagement of local authorities and NGOs

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Advanced implementation - most of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of implementation.

>>> the Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*) continues to receive conservation attention through targeted measures, including:

Recognition and safeguarding of priority wetland habitats used by the species,

Implementation of monitoring and periodic field surveys to track occurrence,

Collaboration with local institutions and NGOs to support conservation actions.

Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia* **National Plan for Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Libya has not yet developed a specific National Plan for the Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*). There is an intention to prepare such a plan in the future; however, limited technical and financial support has delayed its development.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> Enhancing the protection of key wetlands important for the species

Seasonal monitoring and documentation of Spoonbill presence

Awareness-raising and cooperation with local communities and site managers to reduce disturbance

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Advanced implementation - most of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of implementation.

>>> Expanding legal protection for significant wetlands used by the species, including establish and proposing additional areas for protected status

Conducting periodic surveys to record migration patterns and seasonal presence

Implementing management interventions to safeguard feeding and roosting habitats

Strengthening cooperation and awareness among local authorities, communities, and NGOs to minimize human disturbance and support conservation activities

11. Has your country provided assistance for the coordination and implementation of International Species Action or Management Plans through funding of AEWA International Species Working and Expert Groups? (Resolution 7.5)

No

12. Has your country provided financial or in-kind assistance for the development of new International Species Action or Management Plans? (Resolution 7.5)

No

13. Has your country been involved in the development and/or implementation of any flyway-scale projects to implement Single or Multi-Species Action Plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(f))

No

14. Has a review and prioritization been undertaken in your country of the resources needed to develop national action plans in response to ISSAPs, implement those plans and coordinate their implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(g))

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> some preliminary steps have been taken, such as initiating targeted conservation actions for priority species like the Lesser Crested Tern, including site protection, monitoring, and stakeholder engagement. These actions provide a foundation for future resource assessments and the development of full National

Action Plans.

15. 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

Libya

Kentish Plover / *Charadrius alexandrinus*

National Single Species Action Plan for Kentish Plover / *Charadrius alexandrinus*

NSSAP in development

Please provide details

>>> In Libya, the conservation of marine and coastal bird species listed in Annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol is being addressed through targeted implementation, with special attention to those species that breed along the Libyan coast. The national efforts include the designation and management of key breeding sites, the development of buffer zones around nesting colonies to reduce human disturbance, and the integration of monitoring programmes to track breeding success and population trends. Legislative and administrative measures are being strengthened, such as the review of development permits for coastal infrastructure to ensure compatibility with breeding seasons. Awareness-raising and stakeholder engagement activities are underway to involve local communities, fishers and tourism operators in mitigating disturbance during critical breeding periods. Although a full national action plan focusing exclusively on breeding species has not yet been formally adopted, Libya uses the regional Action Plan as the guiding framework and has commenced implementing high-priority actions for breeding bird species along its coastline

Little Tern / *Sternula albifrons*

National Single Species Action Plan for Little Tern / *Sternula albifrons*

NSSAP in development

Please provide details

>>> In Libya, the conservation of marine and coastal bird species listed in Annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol is being addressed through targeted implementation, with special attention to those species that breed along the Libyan coast. The national efforts include the designation and management of key breeding sites, the development of buffer zones around nesting colonies to reduce human disturbance, and the integration of monitoring programmes to track breeding success and population trends. Legislative and administrative measures are being strengthened, such as the review of development permits for coastal infrastructure to ensure compatibility with breeding seasons. Awareness-raising and stakeholder engagement activities are underway to involve local communities, fishers and tourism operators in mitigating disturbance during critical breeding periods. Although a full national action plan focusing exclusively on breeding species has not yet been formally adopted, Libya uses the regional Action Plan as the guiding framework and has commenced implementing high-priority actions for breeding bird species along its coastline

Common Tern / *Sterna hirundo*

National Single Species Action Plan for Common Tern / *Sterna hirundo*

NSSAP in development

Lesser Crested Tern / *Thalasseus bengalensis*

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

NSSAP in development

Please provide details

>>> Confer strictly protected status on the species.
Prohibit all types of disturbance to breeding colonies, including the taking of eggs and young.
- Monitor and supervise colonies regularly.
- Create SPAs where the species' breeding colonies exist and prohibit access to known sites except for scientific purposes.
- Investigate whether local fisheries impact on breeding success.
- Establish population size and trends.
- Provide small artificial islands at Sabkhat Julyanah to encourage an increase of the colony size in the lake.

16. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species

Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing **the Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Libya is currently at Step 3 of the AEWA Guidelines for preparing National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds. Preliminary assessments have been carried out and priority species identified; however, the development and implementation of full species-specific action plans are constrained by limited technical expertise and financial resources.

To progress, Libya requires:

Technical assistance for expert advice on species-specific conservation needs, and management measures.

Financial support to conduct national workshops, carry out field surveys, and draft and publish comprehensive National Species Action Plans.

Libya is committed to meeting its AEWA obligations and seeks enhanced cooperation with the AEWA Secretariat and international partners to support these efforts.

4.3 Emergency Measures

18. 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.

Emergency situation has occurred

Please provide information on each emergency situation which occurred

Extreme weather

Indicate when the emergency situation took place

>>> 4-12/9/2025

Indicate where the emergency situation took place (including geographical coordinates)

>>> Derna, located in the Cyrenaica region of Libya (32.7667°N, 22.6333°E)

Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact

Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:

For each affected species:

What proportion of the national (breeding, passage, wintering/nonbreeding, whichever is applicable) population does this number represent?

< 10%

If mortality has been recorded, indicate number of individuals

>>> no data

If a waterbird site has been affected, indicate area of habitat impacted (in hectares)

>>> about 600 hectares

What proportion of the site has been affected?

Please fill in the percentage (%) in the box below.

>>> 80

Have emergency response measures been implemented?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Libyan government, in collaboration with environmental organizations, is working to restore the 15 km path connecting Derna to the Wadi Naqa Reserve. This path was severely damaged by the storm, hindering access to the protected area

19. Are there any other emergency response measures, different from the ones applied in response to the emergency situations reported above, that were developed and are in place in your country so that they can be used in future in emergency cases?

No

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> For some emergency Libya using national laws and strategies specially for oil splits.

4.4 Re-establishments

21. 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

>>> There is no re-establishment projects in libya yet

22. 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

>>> There is no re-establishment projects in libya yet

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

No

24. Has your country used the AEWA conservation Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> There is no translocation projects in libya yet

4.5 Introductions

25. 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, but not being enforced properly or at all

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it, including reasons for non-enforcement. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> Environmental Law No13 which regulate the introduction and trade of animal and plant species

26. 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

>>> There is no clear and specific law; however, there are regulations governing zoos and the private sector involved in the sale of certain non-native species.

27. 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 currently no clear impacts that require intervention against invasive species.

28. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds and terrestrial predators) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 2.5.3 and 4.3.10 and Resolution 5.15)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is no sufficient information about the aquatic weeds and terrestrial predators that could cause negative impact on waterbirds

29. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> The number of the waterbirds could be crossbred with native species is limited in Libya and there is no evidence of crossbreeding.

4.6 Seabirds

The country has maritime territories and the AEWA seabird conservation priorities are relevant for the country:

Yes

30. Does your country have comprehensive data on seabird by-catch? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Libya has not conducted any specific studies on seabird by-catch. Only some incidental data have been collected, and there is currently no comprehensive dataset or systematic monitoring program in place.

When and how do you plan to fill these data gaps?

>>> Implementation is planned to start within the next few years, depending on the availability of resources and technical capacity.

Conducting baseline surveys along the Libyan coastline to identify key seabird species and their distribution. Collaborating with national research institutions, NGOs, and fishing communities to record incidental by-catch data.

Integrating seabird by-catch monitoring into existing marine and coastal biodiversity monitoring programs. Seeking technical and financial support from international partners to develop a systematic, long-term monitoring framework.

31. Have you assessed the impact of by-catch by artisanal fisheries to AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Not Applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> on data seabird by-catch

**32. Have you assessed the impact of artisanal/recreational fisheries on seabirds' prey?
(Resolution 7.6)**

No

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

40. 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

>>> <https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/29081>

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the inventory?

>>> All data were derived from IWC (International Waterbird Census) analyses, based on the 1% threshold at national and international levels. This means that sites supporting at least 1% of a population of a given species at either the national or international scale were identified as important for conservation and monitoring.

42. Has your country reviewed and confirmed to the AEWA Secretariat its inventory of the known nationally and internationally important sites through the process developed by the Technical Committee and launched by the Secretariat in August 2020? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.1(a))

NO

Please explain the reasons

>>> Since a full national inventory has not yet been published, these data currently appear as an annex to the Atlas of Wintering Birds in Libya. They provide a preliminary identification of sites that are important for conservation and monitoring of waterbird populations.

5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

43. 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

Please explain the reasons

>>> No. This is primarily due to limited technical and financial resources, the absence of specialized studies on climate impacts, and the current prioritization of immediate conservation and management activities over long-term climate resilience assessments. Further capacity-building and research would be required to undertake such evaluations in the future

For the national protected area network

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> No. This is primarily due to limited technical and financial resources, the absence of specialized studies on climate impacts, and the current prioritization of immediate conservation and management activities over long-term climate resilience assessments. Further capacity-building and research would be required to undertake such evaluations in the future

44. 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 2019-2027, Target 3.3)

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

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites. (Sites of national importance excludes the sites already reported above as internationally important)

All sites of national importance

Total number

>>> 6

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 6

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

High

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of effectiveness.

>>> Declaring them as protected areas obliges state institutions not to interfere through urban development or destruction of their natural environment.

Nationally important protected sites with a management plan in place which is being implemented

Number of sites

>>> 0

Please rate the effectiveness of the management measures

Low

Please provide details and reasons for the low level of effectiveness.

>>> The protected areas have been declared as a proactive measure due to the presence of numerous threats in these regions. Work is currently underway to develop management plans for the newly designated protected areas.

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this strategy / plan

>>> Libya has submitted NBSAP which include actions to fill the gaps

Has it been implemented?

Yes, being implemented

Please provide details, including when it is expected to be concluded

>>> Libya, through the authority responsible for bird conservation—the Ministry of Environment—has designated nationally and internationally important sites as Ramsar sites and protected area

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> No management plan has been officially adopted yet; however, some sites have regulatory procedures in place, and management plans are currently being prepared for other sites.

46. Is the network of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds integrated into your country's water- and land-use policies and planning and decision-making processes? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.4)

Yes, partially

Please provide details and reasons for partial integration

>>> Currently, the network of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds in Libya is partially integrated into water- and land-use policies and planning. Key points include: Some protected areas and wetlands are considered in national development and coastal planning, particularly regarding infrastructure projects.

Environmental impact assessments (EIAs) are increasingly used to evaluate potential effects on important bird

sites.

Full integration into broader water and land management policies is still limited, and many sites are not yet fully reflected in national planning instruments.

Libya recognizes the importance of strengthening policy integration to ensure that the conservation needs of migratory waterbirds are consistently considered in all relevant planning and decision-making processes.

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> Libya has not yet developed a formal action plan for the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds. Therefore, the AEWA Conservation Guidelines have not yet been applied in a structured manner at the national level. However, preliminary measures, such as site identification and targeted habitat protection, provide a foundation for future application of these guidelines once a national plan is established.

48. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country? (Resolution 7.9)

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> key constraint is the lack of knowledge and experience in using the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool. Efforts are needed to build technical capacity so that this tool can be effectively utilized in the future for identifying and managing priority sites.

49. Has your country identified priority measures required to maintain or increase the extent and quality of waterbird habitats in the wider environment? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 4.3(a))

Yes

Please provide details, alternatively attach a file or a link to a resource presenting the outcomes of the prioritisation

>>> Based on the data collected during national studies, Important Bird Areas (IBAs) have been identified, and according to this information, a number of these IBAs have been designated as Ramsar sites and protected areas.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> here is the link of RAMSAR and protected areas designation

<https://environment.gov.ly/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/%D9%82%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D9%88%D8%B2%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%A6%D8%A9-%D8%A8%D8%B4%D8%A3%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%B4%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%B7%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%B9%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%A8%D8%AD%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%88%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%AD%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9.pdf>

<https://environment.gov.ly/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/%D9%82%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D9%88%D8%B2%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%A6%D8%A9-%D8%A8%D8%B4%D8%A3%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%B4%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%B7%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%B9%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B6%D9%8A-%D8%B1%D8%B7%D8%A8%D8%A9.pdf>

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[34fed15c-7447-46d8-866f-44c76ee80cea.pdf](#)

[ة.ل.ح.اس.و.ة.ي.ح.ب.ط.ت.اي.م.ح.م.ع.اش.ن.ان.أ.ش.ب.ة.ئ.ي.ب.ل.ار.ي.ز.و.ر.ار.ق.pdf](#)

[ة.ب.ط.ر.ي.ض.ار.ا.ة.ي.ح.ب.ط.ت.اي.م.ح.م.ع.اش.ن.ان.أ.ش.ب.ة.ئ.ي.ب.ل.ار.ي.ز.و.ر.ار.ق.pdf](#)

50. Following MOP7, has your country been involved in the establishment of innovative, international, multi-stakeholder partnerships to guide the development and implementation of habitat management, creation and restoration projects in the wider environment? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 4.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details on each partnership arrangement your country has been involved in (add links to relevant online resources or attach other available materials)

>>> A partnership between governmental and NGOs conducted several projects regarding habitat management and restoration was funded by international NGOs

Please indicate which other countries have been involved in each of the partnership arrangements

>>> with IUCN (PPI oscan).
- SPA/RAC (CHILD project)
- CEPF.

Have a specific project or projects been established under the partnership arrangement(s) for the implementation of habitat management, creation and restoration in the wider environment?

Yes

Please provide description and details on each project

For each project separately, please provide an account of what surface (in hectares) of what habitat type has been (1) placed under improved management, (2) restored and/or (3) created.

>>> - FARWA Protected area a management plan have been developed.
- GARAH protected area: Baseline survey completed, we are preparing the management plan.
- CHILD project for 3 areas in Libya.
- Libya database for wetlands.

Placed under improved management

>>> not applicable

Restored

>>> not applicable

Created

>>> not applicable

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

51. Does the legislation of your country implement the principle of sustainable use of waterbirds, as envisaged in the AEWA Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Yes

Please provide details on how this is achieved and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> National legislation in Libya (Law No. 15) explicitly prohibits hunting and any form of exploitation of waterbirds, aiming to prevent population declines and ensure their long-term conservation. The country also protects key habitats through designated protected areas, which serve as critical refuges for waterbird populations. While these laws reflect Libya's commitment to biodiversity conservation, ongoing efforts in enforcement, monitoring, and public awareness are still required to fully safeguard waterbirds across their entire range.

52. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(d))

Fully

When was lead shot use in wetlands banned?

>>> 2003

What legislation is in place?

>>> LAW no 15

Who enforces this legislation?

>>> Ministry of Interior

Environmental Police

Agricultural Police

Judicial Police Officers

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

No

If appropriate, please explain the reasons for not doing this.

>>> The current situation in Libya does not allow for a proper assessment of law implementation, especially following the recent political change

Has measurement of impact of the legislation been undertaken i.e. where there was a problem of lead poisoning in waterbirds, has this been reduced?

No

If appropriate, please explain the reasons for not doing this.

>>> The current situation in Libya does not allow for a proper assessment of law implementation, especially following the recent political change

53. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(e))

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> According to the current situation, Libya is focusing efforts on raising public awareness among hunters, decision-makers, and local municipalities to ensure better enforcement of the law. These awareness campaigns aim to reduce illegal taking of waterbirds by promoting understanding of legal regulations, the ecological importance of waterbirds, and the consequences of non-compliance.

54. Is legally binding proficiency testing for hunters, including amongst other things bird

identification, in place in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.8; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Partially

Please provide details and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> Since there is currently no regulated hunting season in Libya, the Ministry of Environment, in cooperation with NGOs, is taking every opportunity to increase public awareness among hunters and local communities. These efforts focus on promoting knowledge of nationally protected and endangered species and encouraging compliance with conservation regulations to reduce illegal taking of waterbirds.

55. Are best practice codes and standards for hunting in place in your country in support of enforcement of hunting laws and regulations? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.7; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> absence of an officially regulated hunting season and limited institutional capacity to develop and implement such guidelines. Enforcement mechanisms remain weak, and coordination between relevant authorities and hunting groups is still limited. As a result, efforts have focused primarily on general awareness-raising rather than establishing formal best-practice standards.

56. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> Harvesting of migratory birds is not permitted in Libya

6.2. Ecotourism

57. Is wetland- and waterbird-related ecotourism integrated into your country's national tourism development strategies or other relevant national strategies? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.2.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.5(c))

Yes

Please describe and provide details

>>> There is collaboration in research and on important bird sites with some relevant ministries to organize ecotourism and take it into account in the country's strategic plans.

58. Are there existing ecotourism initiatives in your country specifically based on migratory waterbirds and their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.5)

No, but such initiative(s) is being currently developed

Please provide details

>>> efforts are underway to develop such initiatives, which aim to combine conservation of key wetlands with sustainable tourism, raising public awareness, and generating local economic benefits while protecting waterbird populations

6.3. Other human activities

59. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 80 in chapter 7 - Research and monitoring.

No

60. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes and being implemented

Does this legislation apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof?

Entire country

Please provide details

>>> The law requires that all major development projects, including infrastructure, industrial, energy, and tourism projects, undergo an EIA before approval

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> the SEA/EIA processes in Libya technically include consideration of waterbirds and the habitats they depend on. Environmental Impact Assessments require projects to evaluate potential effects on natural habitats, species, and ecosystems

Do the SEA/EIA processes include cumulative impact assessment?

Other

Please provide details

>>> partly

In Libya, SEA/EIA processes technically provide a framework for assessing potential environmental impacts, but cumulative impact assessment is not systematically applied nationwide. In some regions, however, cumulative impacts are considered for specific projects or areas, particularly where environmental sensitivity or development pressures are higher

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Other

Please provide details

>>> Partly

In Libya, SEA/EIA processes technically include provisions for public participation. The company responsible for a project presents the environmental study, which contains data collected from various stakeholders. Based on this study, the Ministry of Environment decides whether to grant permission to proceed with the project

61. Are there any other legal and/or administrative measures in your country to avoid, mitigate and compensate for adverse impacts of development activities on the sites of national and international importance for migratory birds? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> All development activities in areas important for birds must go through the Ministry of Environment during the implementation phase. In addition, there are joint regulations with the Ministry of Agriculture concerning the protection of habitats that are important for biodiversity in general.

62. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(b))

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

>>> Wind power generation stations in the Shaafiya Protected Area

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?

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

>>> Modifying the project design or relocating the project to areas of lower importance or no importance for birds.

63. Do you maintain a record of the cases of adverse impacts of development activities and other pressures on sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(a))

Yes

Number of sites

>>> 1

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> Sabkhat Julyanah
32 05 25 N 20 03 34 E

Number of sites avoided

>>> not applicable

Number of sites mitigated

>>> not applicable

Number of sites compensated

>>> not applicable

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and the impacts that have been addressed.

>>> not applicable

Number of sites

>>> not applicable

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> not applicable

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

65.1. 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?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> Consultation is limited only to major projects or those that overlap with protected areas.

65.2. Has 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?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> Data are available, but there is no clear or shared database with the relevant authorities.

65.3 If such studies, as described in the question above, have identified any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There have been no power line projects in the previous period that had an impact on birds.

65.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps?

Not Applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There have been no power line projects in the previous period that had an impact on birds.

65.5. 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.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There have been no power line projects in the previous period that had an impact on birds.

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

No

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

>>> There have been no power line projects in the previous period that had an impact on birds.

65.7. 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?

No

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

>>> We do not have such issues regarding power lines in Libya.

65.8. Where sections of existing power lines have been identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, have they been modified as a matter of priority?

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> We do not have such issues regarding power lines in Libya.

65.9. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale?

Partial

Please provide details.

>>> There is limited communication with the General Electricity Company on this matter. Monitoring of any impacts of power lines on birds has relied almost entirely on reports from local residents, non-governmental organizations, and social media.

65.10. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

Not applicable

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

Yes

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl** button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Not applicable

Please explain.

>>> As explained in the previous points, Libya currently does not have such negative impacts, but these measures will certainly be applied if such risks are encountered.

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

67.1. 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 are no constraints; however, recently, with the increasing demand for renewable energy, the preparation of such a map has begun to avoid any potential conflicts.

67.2. Have any international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria been followed in your country for impact assessment of renewable energy developments and the utilization of renewable energy sources?

No

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

No

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

>>> There are only some field inspection visits and monitoring of the work.

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

Not applicable

Operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> No wind farms in Libya

Dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> No wind farms yet in Libya

Focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> No wind farms yet in Libya

67.6. 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

67.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.16. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Yes

68. Has your country used the following AEWA Conservation Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Resolution 6.11)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Not Applicable

Please explain

>>> There is no need to implement it at this time for the purpose of this report, as there are no major renewable energy development projects.

69. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8) (Please respond to this question only with respect to species, which are NOT considered seabirds. Seabird by-catch is dealt with in section 4.6 Seabirds)

No Information

70. 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).

70.1. 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?

Yes and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> The Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, has established a list of approved agrochemicals available in the Libyan market.

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

Yes

70.4. Have education and training activities been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effect on waterbirds?

Yes

71. Has any project / initiative been implemented in your country that promotes the integration of cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds into policy and decision-making affecting them or their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.6)

Yes

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

72. Does your country have in place waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.4(a) and 1.4(b))

Yes

Covering the breeding period

Guidance: Including pre- and post-breeding sites of concentration, such as moulting sites close to breeding areas

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> covered species

Lesser Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bengalensis*)

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Data is collected on the number of nests and the nesting success rate, in addition to taking samples of the birds' food to identify the species they rely on for feeding. Samples from dead chicks are also collected and examined, and bird droppings are sampled for laboratory analyses. Nesting sites are monitored until the chicks begin to fly, and a large number of chicks are ringed with plastic and metal rings to track their migration routes and identify important sites used outside the breeding season.

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> We collect data primarily on age rather than sex.

Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> list the species covered

Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*).

Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*).

Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*).

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*).

Squacco Heron (*Ardeola ralloides*).

Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*).

Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*).

Great White Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*).

Common Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*).

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*).

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*).

Garganey (*Spatula querquedula*).

Northern Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*).

Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*).

Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*).

Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*).

Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*).

Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius arquata*).

Common Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).

Marsh Sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*).

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*).

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

Sandwich Tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*).

Lesser Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bengalensis*)

Slender-billed Gull (*Chroicocephalus genei*).

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is no specific mechanism or established study methodology in Libya yet for collecting data on all bird species; such approaches exist only for some of the breeding species in the country.

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Only some data are collected, particularly during the winter count, regarding age classes and sex, especially for birds in which the differences between males and females are clearly visible

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Fully [Guidance: Coverage is full when all internationally and nationally important non-breeding/wintering sites are covered at least by one comprehensive annual count.]

Please provide details.

>>> Every year, all important bird sites are covered through the Wintering Survey program, which has been conducted annually since 2005

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is no specific mechanism or established study methodology in Libya yet for collecting data on all bird species; such approaches exist only for some of the breeding species in the country.

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Only some data are collected, regarding age classes and sex, especially for birds in which the differences between males and females are clearly visible

73. Have you undertaken after MOP8 a brief assessment of existing monitoring activities in your country against the priorities set out in document AEWA/MOP 8.27 in order to help identify ways in which they can best implement those recommendations? (Resolution 8.5)

No

74. Are data collected through the International Waterbird Census or other relevant monitoring schemes being actively used in your country to inform national-level implementation of AEWA? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.5(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> According to data that collected from IWC decision was taken to designate new national RAMSAR site and protected areas

75. Has your country supported, technically or financially, through bilateral or multilateral initiatives, other Parties or Range States requiring assistance and support in designing appropriate monitoring schemes, developing their capacity and overall strengthening of waterbird monitoring and population data collection? (Resolutions 5.2 and 8.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Limited financial resources: Libya currently faces budgetary constraints which limit its ability to provide financial assistance to other countries or AEWA Range States.

Focus on domestic priorities: National conservation efforts are primarily focused on protecting Libya's own wetlands and waterbird populations, rather than providing external support.

Capacity constraints: While Libya has some technical expertise in waterbird monitoring, it has not yet developed the infrastructure or human resources necessary to provide training or technical assistance to other Parties.

Lack of formal bilateral or multilateral programs: There are currently no established programs through which Libya contributes to the monitoring capacity of other Range States.

76. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on waterbird monitoring?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl** button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Libya has used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on waterbird monitoring to guide the design and implementation of national monitoring programs. The guidelines have helped standardize survey methods, improve data quality, train staff and volunteers, and ensure that population data collected are compatible with international reporting and conservation planning

77. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census and/or other waterbird monitoring scheme at international or national level? (Resolution 6.3)

Yes

Nationally

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Most of the support was technical, while financial support was very limited due to the lack of government funding for these programs. Non-governmental organizations, through certain projects and donors, provided both financial and technical support for these program

Internationally

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Most of the focus has been directed locally due to the lack of financial resources to support initiatives at the international level. Technically, we have the necessary capacities, but there are no formal agreements in this regard with other Parties

78. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3, 7.7 and 8.5)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reason

>>> Currently, the Libyan government does not have the financial capacity to support international programs and agreements

79. (Applicable to African Contracting Parties only) Were the periods of breeding and of pre-nuptial migration for all AEWA-listed species and their respective populations occurring on the territory of your country identified at national level? (Resolution 7.8)

Yes

Please provide details; provide a reference or attach a file, if available

>>> some studies have been conducted by the Ministry of Environment and certain NGOs interested in birds to examine breeding periods and known nesting sites, as well as to explore potential sites for the nesting of some species. However, there is no dedicated database for breeding birds in Libya

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[ATLAS OF WINTERING WATERBIRD IN LIBYA 2005-2010.pdf](#)

80. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 59 in chapter 6. Management of human activities.

No

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

Yes

Please provide further details

>>> Libya plans to study the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds to assess exposure and reduce mortality. Financial and technical support is needed for field surveys, lab analysis, and staff training to ensure effective monitoring and mitigation.

81. Has your country established partnerships and initiated joint research programmes at any level, with clear timeframes for delivery, to fill priority knowledge gaps as identified in document AEWA/MOP 8.30? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.1(a)).

No, but initiative(s)/research programme(s) are being developed

Please provide details

>>> Libya has recognized the importance of assessing national capacity needs for effective AEWA implementation. Initial steps have been taken to review existing technical expertise, institutional frameworks, monitoring systems, and partnerships for migratory waterbird conservation

82. In this reporting period, have results of conservation and management interventions, whether successful or unsuccessful, been published in your country so as to inform future conservation and management actions? (Article III.2(k), Resolution 8.7)

Yes

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

83. 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; Resolution 6.10)

Guidance: Such programmes should consist of a series of established, long-term communication activities, which are guided by clearly defined goals, target audiences and communication channels. A programme does not constitute a single, one-off communication activity, product or event. In other words, an established national programme to raise awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA would ideally be a number of targeted communication activities which are guided by a communication plan and are backed by sufficient human and financial resources.

Yes, being implemented

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

No

84. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been designated by your country? (Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

Yes

Is the National CEPA Focal Point from the government or non-governmental sector?

Government

Has the AEWA CEPA Focal Point begun coordinating national implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy?

Yes

How can the cooperation between the appointed AEWA CEPA Focal Point and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Points be described?

There is very close cooperation

85. 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)

Yes

Please indicate which measures have been taken:

a. National training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Moderate

b. Training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat

No

c. AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat

No

d. Specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Moderate

86. 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.

>>> Awareness campaigns in schools and local communities about the importance of migratory waterbirds and wetland conservation.

Educational workshops and seminars for students, birdwatchers, and local stakeholders on migratory bird species and their habitats.

Field visits and birdwatching events at key wetlands to engage the public and collect observational data.

Media outreach including social media posts, radio segments, and informational brochures to promote conservation messages.

87. 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 and/or towards priority CEPA activities in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Resolution 6.10)

No

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

88. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the resources needed for the delivery of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.6.(b))

Yes

Please provide details; attach the assessment or provide a weblink, if available

>>> This assessment reviewed the needs for monitoring programmes, habitat management, capacity-building, and enforcement activities related to waterbird and wetland conservation. It also identified gaps in funding, training, and equipment, and outlined priority areas where additional national and international support would be beneficial. The results of this assessment are being used to guide national planning and to strengthen cooperation with regional and international partners.

Have you developed a resource mobilization plan?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This is mainly due to competing national priorities, and the absence of a stable funding framework for biodiversity-related programmes. In addition, coordination between relevant national institutions is still developing, which has delayed the formulation of a comprehensive plan to identify funding sources and mobilize resources from national and international partners.

89. Has your country provided resources to address the resource needs as identified in document AEWA/MOP 8.43, for enabling and strengthening the international-level coordination and delivery of the Strategic Plan? (Resolution 8.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> financial constraints, shifting national priorities, and limited institutional capacity to allocate funds for international commitments. Additionally, ongoing economic challenges and the absence of a dedicated national budget line for migratory waterbird conservation have restricted the ability to contribute to international coordination efforts

90. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.2)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> limited diplomatic capacity focused on AEWA-related outreach, as well as other national priorities taking precedence. Additionally, there has been a lack of dedicated resources and a formal strategy for engaging non-party countries in the region.

91. 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 2019-2027, Action 5.3(b))

Guidance: Such mechanism can be a dedicated cross-institutional working group, involving representatives of the civil society and other relevant stakeholders, aimed at planning, coordinating and reporting the implementation of the Agreement in the country. Alternatively, the implementation of AEWA at national level can be coordinated as an extension of larger national coordination mechanisms for other MEAs, such as National Ramsar Committees or CBD NBSAPs coordination.

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

>>> All focal points for biodiversity protection agreements are under the Directorate of Nature Conservation at the Ministry of Environment, which makes coordination among them very easy. This is achieved through regular meetings of the focal points after each environmental event to align visions and plans.

Are priority capacity gaps addressed by the coordination mechanism?

Yes

Please rank the effectiveness of the national coordination mechanism for AEWA implementation:

Medium

92. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the capacity needs for AEWA implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3.(e))

Yes

Please provide details; attach the assessment or provide a weblink, if available

>>> A national assessment of capacity needs for AEWA implementation has been undertaken. This assessment helped identify gaps in technical expertise, monitoring capacity, institutional coordination, and resource availability required to effectively implement AEWA priorities. It also highlighted the need for strengthened training, improved data collection systems, and enhanced cooperation among national stakeholders to support long-term conservation of migratory waterbirds.

Have you developed a prioritized national action plan to fill significant capacity gaps in your country?

Yes, but it is not being implemented

Please provide details and the reasons for the lack of implementation; attach the plan or provide a weblink, if available

>>> Limited financial resources, which restrict the development of comprehensive national capacity-building programmes.

Competing national priorities, with biodiversity conservation receiving limited funding compared to other pressing needs.

93.1. Cooperate in launching regional initiatives, particularly in Africa, to address the implementation of capacity priorities, linking to the African Initiative, including scientific collaboration as well as a “younger generations” component, and including provision for actions to be further informed through country-specific needs assessments.

No

93.2. Establish procedures for ensuring continuity of succession and transfer of knowledge and skills, when there are changes in personnel responsible for AEWA national implementation.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Keeping a centralized repository of reports, research, and monitoring data within the Ministry of Environment and partner institutions, allowing new staff to quickly access historical information.

Organizing periodic training sessions and workshops for new staff to build their capacity in AEWA-related tasks and ensure smooth continuity in project implementation.

93.3. Hold regional or sub-regional preparatory meetings before each ordinary session of the MOP, in particular for African Range States, and for such meetings to include an enhanced capacity-building component targeting priority needs identified by the Parties concerned.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Libya has participated in pre-MOP regional and sub-regional preparatory meetings prior to each ordinary session of the MOP, particularly in coordination with other African Range States. These pre-MOP meetings

include enhanced capacity-building components that address priority needs identified by the participating Parties, facilitating knowledge exchange, technical training, and improved coordination on the implementation of AEWA objectives.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Libya has some conceptual ideas regarding twinning schemes between sites that share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues with other countries. However, these ideas have not yet been implemented on the ground. The main reasons include political constraints and the need for further studies to identify suitable sites and assess their compatibility for twinning arrangements.

95. Are those officers in your country’s government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Kunming-Montreal

Global Biodiversity Framework? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Most of the national focal points for biodiversity and climate-related agreements meet after each meeting of the Parties and following the adoption of significant decisions to discuss the overall situation.

96. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the assessment of achieving these goals? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Most of the national focal points for biodiversity and climate-related agreements meet after each meeting of the Parties and following the adoption of significant decisions to discuss the overall situation.

97. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes to implementation and assess the delivery of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Most of the national focal points for biodiversity and climate-related agreements meet after each meeting of the Parties and following the adoption of significant decisions to discuss the overall situation.

98. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Most of the national focal points for biodiversity and climate-related agreements meet after each meeting of the Parties and following the adoption of significant decisions to discuss the overall situation.

99. Are the AEWA priorities integrated into your county's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and/or other similar national implementation mechanisms/processes for other international strategic plans and policies (Resolution 6.3; AEWA Strategic Plan, Targets 5.4 and 5.5)?

99.1 The new generation of NBSAPs related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 2022)

Yes

Please rank the progress of implementation of the integrated AEWA priorities

Medium (Please provide details to support your ranking and the reasons for limited implementation)

99.2 The relevant Sustainable Development Goals

Yes

99.3 The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032

Yes

Please rank the progress of implementation of the integrated AEWA priorities

High (Please provide details to support your ranking)

99.4 The Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024

Yes

Please rank the progress of implementation of the integrated AEWA priorities

High (Please provide details to support your ranking)

Sustainable Development Goals

Yes

Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Discussion and support of certain decisions related to birds and their habitats with the national focal point prior to decision-making at the 14th, and 15th meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

101. 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?

>>> It is important that the secretariats of these agreements meet at least once every three years to define the main lines of joint work based on the data available to them, and to develop compatible and coordinated action plans for biodiversity conservation. By doing so within a clear framework, we can ensure the protection of species, habitats, and ecosystems.

102. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Resolutions 7.1 and 8.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> limited national financial resources, competing budgetary priorities

Libya has focused its available resources on national conservation initiatives and priority local projects.

103. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> limited national financial resources, competing budgetary priorities

Libya has focused its available resources on national conservation initiatives and priority local projects.

104. Has your country prioritised and allocated a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat for Technical Committee support or for any other area of work? (Resolutions 7.11, 7.12, 8.11 and 8.12)

No and has not been prioritised

105. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilization for the implementation of AEWA.

105.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

>>> Personnel time and expertise from the Ministry of Environment and other relevant agencies for monitoring waterbirds and wetlands.

Logistical support for national workshops, awareness campaigns, and coordination meetings with local NGOs and community stakeholders.

While no significant financial contributions were made, these in-kind resources have facilitated the implementation of selected AEWA priorities in line with national plans and the AEWA Strategic Plan, particularly in relation to waterbird conservation and wetland management.

105.2 Does your country's government have unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund (annual assessed contributions to the Agreement's budget as approved by each session of the Meeting of the Parties)?

Yes

How many annual contributions are outstanding?

>>> 20

When are they going to be settled?

>>> the government's financial situation does not currently allow for the payment of contributions to several

environmental agreements. The consistent response has been that the dues will be settled once the financial situation improves, which they have promised may happen next year.

105.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 105.4.

No

105.4 Does your country's government participate in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support for the successful implementation of AEWA activities?

No

105.5 Does your country's government use innovative financing mechanisms for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan such as a (national) Migratory Waterbirds Fund?

No

105.6 Does the implementation of AEWA in your country benefit from synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at national level, amongst others, through information sharing on potential funding opportunities and sharing of financial resources such as the Desertification Fund, Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environmental Facility?

No

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

106. 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

Planned

Please provide details

>>> In collaboration with NGOs working on waterbirds and wetlands, a plan was developed to carry out studies assessing the impacts of climate change, as well as to design a project focused on adaptation and mitigation measures.

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

109. 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?

List challenges

>>> No cases of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) have been detected in Libya during the last triennium. However, continued monitoring and coordination with regional and international partners remain important to ensure early detection and effective response in case of future outbreaks

List required further guidance or information

>>> Training materials and capacity-building programs for early detection, diagnosis, and reporting. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) for coordination between wildlife, veterinary, and public health authorities.

Access to regional databases and information-sharing platforms on HPAI outbreaks.

Guidance on developing emergency response and contingency plans for potential HPAI cases.

Best practices for communication and awareness-raising among hunters, farmers, and wetland managers.

110. Does your country have in place surveillance and rapid testing programmes for HPAI of dead birds so as to inform: any enhancements to monitoring of the species populations (Resolutions 8.2 and 8.7) and site-related management and biosecurity measures as needed (Resolution 8.15)?

Yes

Please provide more information

>>> through its National Center for Animal Health (NCAH) and in collaboration with FAO and other partners, has some surveillance and rapid-testing initiatives that include field surveys of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in birds, and sampling/testing in live bird market and also

Has this information been submitted to international databases, e.g. the WOAAH WAHIS system <https://wahis.woah.org/#/home>, which strive to improve understanding of the epidemiology of the disease and its impacts across borders (as called for by the CMS/FAO Co-convened Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds: see paragraph 2.3.1.6 of the 2023 statement of the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds on H5N1 high pathogenicity avian influenza in wild birds - unprecedented conservation impacts and urgent needs (available here)?

Yes (please clarify)

>>> The National Center for Animal Health, which is administratively under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, is primarily responsible for collecting the data and entering it into the databases.

111. Has your country adapted/changed in the last triennium monitoring and assessment of those species affected by avian influenza, particularly HPAI H5N1 outbreaks, as well as other diseases, as the basis for potentially implementing emergency measures envisaged by paragraph 2.3 of the AEWa Action Plan? (Resolutions 8.2 and 8.7)

No

112. Have you established HPAI contingency plans nationally and at sites of significant importance to waterbirds, including coastal seabirds? (Resolution 8.15)

No

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 2021-2024 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

>>> 11/11/2025