

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> According to article 10 of Lebanon Hunting Law number 580 dated 25/2/2004, it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds. Also it is prohibited to export bird eggs or young birds and animals except those raised in breeding farms.

Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa / limosa, Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

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> Lebanon Hunting Law (580/ 2004) states in its article 10 that it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds; and in article 3 that hunting is banned during reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

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Great Snipe / Gallinago media / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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Marsh Sandpiper / *Tringa stagnatilis* / Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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Collared Pratincole / *Glareola pratincola* / pratincola, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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Lesser Black-backed Gull / Larus fuscus / fuscus, NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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2. Please confirm whether hunting of any populations listed under AEWA Table 1, Column 1, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 is allowed in your country.

Great Snipe / Gallinago media / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Great Snipe / Gallinago media / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> In Lebanon, hunting is opened only in specific season in the year and for specific game birds. Both season and game birds are identified each year through a decision from the Minister of Environment after consultation with the Higher Hunting Council. The game birds allowed for hunting during the hunting season don't include the species listed above.

Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> In Lebanon, hunting is opened only in specific season in the year and for specific game birds. Both season and game birds are identified each year through a decision from the Minister of Environment after consultation with the Higher Hunting Council. The game birds allowed for hunting during the hunting season don't include the species listed above.

3. Please confirm whether the taking of all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column B which occur in your country is regulated (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2), in particular:

Common Pochard / Aythya ferina / Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Lebanon Hunting Law (580/ 2004) states in its article 10 that it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals

and birds; and in article 3 that hunting is banned during reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Lebanon's hunting law (580/2004) allows to set a season for hunting, and a list of game birds allowed for hunting during this season with identified bag limits. However, taking is not allowed according to this law.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Tufted Duck / Aythya fuligula / Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win) / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Tufted Duck / Aythya fuligula / Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Northern Pintail / *Anas acuta* / Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 2c

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Common Teal / *Anas crecca* / crecca, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 2c

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Mallard / Anas platyrhynchos / platyrhynchos, Eastern Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean / Column B / Category 2c

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Greater Flamingo / Phoenicopterus roseus / East Mediterranean / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Greater Flamingo / *Phoenicopterus roseus* / South-west & South Asia / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Western Water Rail / *Rallus aquaticus* / *aquaticus*, Europe & North Africa / Column B / Category 2c

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Spotted Crane / Porzana porzana / Europe/Africa / Column B / Category 2d

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Little Crane / Zapornia parva / Western Eurasia/Africa / Column B / Category 2c

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Demoiselle Crane / *Anthropoides virgo* / Kalmykia/North-east Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Lebanon Hunting Law (580/ 2004) states in its article 10 that it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds; and in article 3 that hunting is banned during reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Lebanon's hunting law (580/2004) allows to set a season for hunting, and a list of game birds allowed for hunting during this season with identified bag limits. However, taking is not allowed according to this law.

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Black Stork / *Ciconia nigra* / Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B /

Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Eurasian Bittern / *Botaurus stellaris* / stellaris, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre) / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Eurasian Bittern / *Botaurus stellaris / stellaris*, South-west Asia (win) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

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Common Little Bittern / *Ixobrychus minutus / minutus*, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Sub-saharan Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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raised in breeding farms.

Cattle Egret / Bubulcus ibis / ibis, East Mediterranean & South-west Asia / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Purple Heron / Ardea purpurea / purpurea, East Europe, Black Sea & Meditereean/Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Great White Egret / *Ardea alba* / *alba*, W, C & SE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

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Little Egret / *Egretta garzetta* / *garzetta*, Central & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Little Egret / Egretta garzetta / garzetta, Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 1

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Pygmy Cormorant / Microcarbo pygmaeus / Black Sea & Mediterranean / Column B / Category 1

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Pied Avocet / *Recurvirostra avosetta* / South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre) / Column B / Category 1

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Black-winged Stilt / *Himantopus himantopus* / himantopus, Central Europe & E Mediterranean/N-Central Africa / Column B / Category 1

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Grey Plover / *Pluvialis squatarola* / *squatarola*, C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Eurasian Golden Plover / *Pluvialis apricaria* / *altifrons*, Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Eurasian Dotterel / Eudromias morinellus / Asia/Middle East / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Spur-winged Lapwing / Vanellus spinosus / Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Broad-billed Sandpiper / Calidris falcinellus / falcinellus, Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Curlew Sandpiper / Calidris ferruginea / Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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> Lebanon's hunting law (580/2004) allows to set a season for hunting, and a list of game birds allowed for

hunting during this season with identified bag limits. However, taking is not allowed according to this law.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> According to article 10 of Lebanon Hunting Law number 580 dated 25/2/2004, it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds. Also it is prohibited to export bird eggs or young birds and animals except those raised in breeding farms.

Little Stint / *Calidris minuta* / N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Lebanon Hunting Law (580/ 2004) states in its article 10 that it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds; and in article 3 that hunting is banned during reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Lebanon's hunting law (580/2004) allows to set a season for hunting, and a list of game birds allowed for hunting during this season with identified bag limits. However, taking is not allowed according to this law.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> According to article 10 of Lebanon Hunting Law number 580 dated 25/2/2004, it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds. Also it is prohibited to export bird eggs or young birds and animals except those raised in breeding farms.

Little Gull / *Hydrocoloeus minutus* / W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Lebanon Hunting Law (580/ 2004) states in its article 10 that it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds; and in article 3 that hunting is banned during reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Lebanon's hunting law (580/2004) allows to set a season for hunting, and a list of game birds allowed for hunting during this season with identified bag limits. However, taking is not allowed according to this law.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> According to article 10 of Lebanon Hunting Law number 580 dated 25/2/2004, it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds. Also it is prohibited to export bird eggs or young birds and animals except those raised in breeding farms.

Slender-billed Gull / Larus genei / Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre) / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Lebanon Hunting Law (580/ 2004) states in its article 10 that it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds; and in article 3 that hunting is banned during reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Lebanon's hunting law (580/2004) allows to set a season for hunting, and a list of game birds allowed for hunting during this season with identified bag limits. However, taking is not allowed according to this law.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> According to article 10 of Lebanon Hunting Law number 580 dated 25/2/2004, it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds. Also it is prohibited to export bird eggs or young birds and animals except those raised in breeding farms.

Mediterranean Gull / Larus melanocephalus / W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Lebanon Hunting Law (580/ 2004) states in its article 10 that it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds; and in article 3 that hunting is banned during reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Lebanon's hunting law (580/2004) allows to set a season for hunting, and a list of game birds allowed for hunting during this season with identified bag limits. However, taking is not allowed according to this law.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> According to article 10 of Lebanon Hunting Law number 580 dated 25/2/2004, it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds. Also it is prohibited to export bird eggs or young birds and animals except those raised in breeding farms.

Sandwich Tern / *Thalasseus sandvicensis* / sandvicensis, Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre) / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Lebanon Hunting Law (580/ 2004) states in its article 10 that it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds; and in article 3 that hunting is banned during reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Lebanon's hunting law (580/2004) allows to set a season for hunting, and a list of game birds allowed for hunting during this season with identified bag limits. However, taking is not allowed according to this law.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> According to article 10 of Lebanon Hunting Law number 580 dated 25/2/2004, it is prohibited in all seasons to remove bird nests or take or destroy or sell or purchase or transfer or capture or harm eggs or chicks, of young animals and birds. Also it is prohibited to export bird eggs or young birds and animals except those raised in breeding farms.

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

Please select from the list below.

Snares

Limes

Hooks

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Electrocuting devices

Artificial light sources

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Devices for illuminating targets

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

- Explosives
- Nets
- Traps
- Poison
- Poisoned or anesthetic baits
- Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and information on whether the prohibitions apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof.

> The hunting law number 580 dated 25/2/2004 sets the hunting system in Lebanon. It strictly prohibits hunting using the preceding modes and allows hunting only using licensed fire arms, bow and arrow, with dogs or birds of prey. In addition, the law sets the penalties if a person is caught while practicing hunting with banned equipment, the penalties include fines and/ or jail until 1 month and permanent seizing of the used weapon, and when necessary it includes also the destruction of all equipment and banned materials that are used in hunting.

5. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

- No

6. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions required by paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

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

- No

7. 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)?

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

- No

Please explain the reasons.

> The guidance is taken into consideration during the specification of the game birds allowed for hunting in the hunting season, and the species listed in AEWA Table 1, Column A are legally banned for hunting in Lebanon all year long.

8. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

- No

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

> The Lebanese hunting law took into consideration in general the various measures stated in different international treaties. However, if specific legal measures will be taken for migratory species, the AEWA guidelines will be used.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.1. Legal Measures

> Article 13 of the Lebanese Hunting Law (580/2004) states that scientific researchers are allowed to capture birds and animals and to take eggs for research purposes. For that, they should obtain a special license from the Ministry of Environment upon a request submitted to the National Center for Scientific Research. Till now, no special license from the Ministry of Environment has been issued regarding capturing of birds and animals and taking of eggs by scientific researchers for research purposes.

3.2. Species Action and Management Plans

9. 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. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Lebanon has not yet developed national single species action plans due to lack of technical and financial resources.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Lebanon has not yet developed national single species action plans due to lack of technical and financial resources.

Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni National Plan for Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Lebanon has not yet developed national single species action plans due to lack of technical and financial resources.

Corncrake / Crex crex National Plan for Corncrake / Crex crex

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Lebanon has not yet developed national single species action plans due to lack of technical and financial resources.

10. 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)

No

11. 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.

No

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

> Lebanon has not yet developed national single species action plans due to lack of technical and financial resources.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.2. Single Species Action Plans

> Lebanon National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) issued in 2016, has dedicated a specific Priority Area on "Threatened Species" (Priority area 1) which includes the National target 1 "By 2030, the status of 75% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on 50% of threatened species.

3.3 Emergency Measures

12. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past

triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)

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

No emergency situation has occurred

13. 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

14. Has your country used the AEWA 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?

> No emergency situations for migratory waterbirds occurred in Lebanon during the last 3 years, therefore there were no need to use the AEWA guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds

3.4 Re-establishments

15. 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

> No re-establishment projects for migratory waterbirds were conducted in Lebanon, therefore no national register for such projects were made

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Article 4 of Lebanon hunting law (580/ 2004) allows the establishment of rearing centers for the purpose of raising wild animals and bird's species that are local or migrants especially globally threatened ones. These centers aim to increase the species number in order to release them back to the wild for the sake of biodiversity and environmental balance.

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

No

18. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

No

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

> No translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes activities or projects were conducted in Lebanon, therefore there were no need to use the AEWA guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes

3.5 Introductions

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

Yes, and being enforced

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

> The Forest protection law No. 558 dated 24/7/1996, states in article 16 that the introduction of any non-native animals or birds into a protected forest is prohibited. The law is enforced by the Ministry of Agriculture. In the nature reserves declared by laws, it is prohibited to introduce any plant or animal from the outside of the reserve including non-native species. The laws of nature reserves are enforced by the Ministry of Environment. The laws are as follows:

- Law no. 121 dated 9/3/1992 for the establishment of Horsh Ehden and Palm Islands Reserve.
- Law no. 532 dated 24/7/1996 for the establishment of Al-Shouf Cedars.
- Law no. 708 dated 5/11/1998 for the establishment of Tyre Coast.
- Law no. 11 dated 20/2/1999 for the establishment of Bentaël.
- Law no. 9 dated 20/2/1999 for the establishment of Tannourine Cedars Forest.
- Law no. 121 dated 23/7/2010 for the establishment of Wadi Al Houjair.
- Law no. 122 dated 29/7/2010 for the establishment of Mashaa Chnaniir.
- Decision no. 14/1 dated 6/10/1995 for the establishment of Karm Chbat.
- Law no. 10 dated 20/2/1999 for the establishment of Yammouni.
- Law no. 198 dated 18/11/2011 for the establishment of Kafra.
- Law no. 199 dated 18/11/2011 for the establishment of Ramya.
- Law no. 200 dated 18/11/2011 for the establishment of Debl.
- Law no. 201 dated 18/11/2011 for the establishment of Beit Leef.
- Law no. 257 dated 15/4/2014 for the establishment of Jaj Cedars.

In addition, Lebanon has ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora through Law no. 233 dated 22/10/2012. Hence, the Ministry of Agriculture regulates the import and export of species through issuing of CITES permits.

20. 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)

Yes, and being enforced

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

> The law on " Animal Protection and Welfare" No. 47 dated 5/9/2017 sets the conditions and requirements of zoos and any other places responsible for captivating and keeping animals and birds. These conditions includes the requirements and measures that need to be applied for the establishment to avoid and prevent the escape of captive animals and birds. The law is enforced by the Ministry of Agriculture.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lebanon National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) issued in 2016, sets a specific priority area on " Invasive Alien Species" (Priority area 7) which includes the National target 11 "By 2030, effective measures are in place to control the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) into the environment." under which many national actions are identified and needs to be implemented in that regards.

22. 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)

No

Please explain the reasons

> According to national ornithologists, there are no alien waterbird species in Lebanon

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No information is available concerning the presence of aquatic weeds and their impacts on migratory waterbirds.

24. 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?

> According to national ornithologists, there are no alien waterbird species in Lebanon, therefore the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species was not used

Pressures and Responses

4. Habitat Conservation

4.1 Habitat Inventories

25. 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)

Partially

Please describe the progress

> Some of the sites important for the migratory waterbirds have been identified upon establishment of nature reserves or upon classification of "Important Bird Areas" (IBAs) set by Birdlife International. Some important habitats for waterbirds or Nature reserves have been classified as Ramsar sites.

26. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA 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?

> Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon (Non-governmental Lebanese organization, and Birdlife national partner) has been working on the assessment and identification of "Important Birds Areas (IBAs)" as per Birdlife International criteria. Till now 15 sites have been declared as IBAs.

4.2. Conservation of Areas

27. 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 reason

> No activities or projects related to the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds were conducted in Lebanon, due to the lack of human, technical and financial resources.

For the national protected area network

No

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

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

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites

All sites of international importance

(sites recognized as having international importance for migratory waterbirds following criteria of, for instance, the AEWA Critical Site Network, the Ramsar Convention, the EU Birds Directive (SPAs), the Bern Convention Emerald Network, the BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas)

Total number

> 15

Total area (ha)

> 46232

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 6

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

> 21862

Internationally important protected sites with management planning in place which is being implemented

> 6

Area (in ha)

> 21862

Internationally important sites with management planning in place which is being implemented and includes management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

> 1

Area (in ha)

> 15647

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 18

Total area (ha)

> 52921

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

> 8

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

> 27851

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

Number of sites

> 7

Area (in ha)

> 25751

Nationally important sites with management planning in place which is being implemented and include management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

> 1

Area (in ha)

> 15647

Examples of best practice (optional)

If any site, in your opinion, represents an outstanding process of management planning or implementation, please highlight it as an example of best practice (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Shouf Cedar Nature Reserve.

www.shoufcedar.org/publication

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

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lebanon National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) issued in 2016, determines a Priority Area specific for "Protected Areas" (Priority Area 3) which includes the National target 4: "by 2030, at least 20% of natural terrestrial and marine ecosystems are protected and all types of ecosystems are represented in the PA network"

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lebanon National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) issued in 2016, determines a Priority Area specific for "Sustainable Management and Use of Natural Ecosystems and Resources" (Priority Area 4) which includes the National target 6: "by 2030, 50% of all natural ecosystems are sustainably managed and properly considered in spatial planning implementation"

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No specific strategic plans are developed till now in Lebanon to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds), including resilience to climate change, and to conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species. However, all efforts put in nature reserves and protected areas aim to conserve ecological variability of habitats and species. In addition, in Lebanon National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) issued in 2016, sets a specific priority area on " climate change" (Priority Area 10) which includes the National target 14 "By 2030, vulnerable ecosystems to climate change are identified and adaptation plans are developed and implemented"

31. Has your country used the AEWA 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?

> For the management of Protected Areas which are key sites for migratory waterbirds, the following issues are targeted:

-Species management: managing threats and pressures, focusing on key species, implementing studies and research.

-Habitat management: minimizing intervention, maintaining diversity, creating some habitats for specific species if needed, and implementing studies and research.

-Awareness: targeting users (landowners, farmers, herders, hunters), targeting different audience (local communities, students, visitors, general public, international audience), focusing on value and functions of conservation, targeting behavioral change, and implementing on site and off site awareness campaigns.

-Visitors/Tourism management: restricting access (time and areas), managing infrastructure on site, selecting a qualified staff, and practicing promotion and marketing.

-Local community: including awareness, involvement, economic benefits, alternative business opportunities, and cultural heritage.

-Estate management: targeting legal designation, management structure, security measures, proper boundaries, sustainable agriculture, managed grazing, and hunting elimination.

-Research and monitoring: including research needs, collaboration with academic sector, and training needs assessment.

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

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

> The CSN tool is not yet familiar to Lebanon

Pressures and Responses

5. Management of Human Activities

5.1. Hunting

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> According to the Lebanese Hunting Law no 580/2004, the Minister of Environment specifies the species classified as hunting preys and the number allowed to be hunted for each specified species. Lebanon has opened officially in 2017 the hunting season for the first time through the Minister of Environment decision number 449/1 dated 1/6/2017, after official banning since 1997. This decision has opened the hunting season for the year 2017 from 15 of September 2017 till the end of January 2018, and has specified the bird and animal species that are allowed to be hunted during the day and during only the hunting season and the allowed quantity during each hunting trip. In addition, the hunting law obligates each hunter to get a hunting permit from the Ministry of Environment which is valid for one year. Accordingly, this allows the Ministry of Environment to monitor the number of hunters that are obtaining hunting permits annually (For the year 2017 the Ministry of Environment issued 16099 hunting permit) and to limit the quantity of birds harvested each year. What is still missing is a mechanism to collect data on the number of birds harvested each year.

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

No

Please explain the reasons and barriers to introduction of legislation

> No specific regulations are issued regarding the banning of lead shots. Accordingly, lead shots are used when hunting is practiced in Lebanon. However the decision of the Minister of Environment number 449/1 dated 1/6/2017 related to the opening of the hunting season for the year 2017 and the identification of game bird and animal species allowed to be hunted, determines in article 4 the locations that are strictly forbidden to hunt all year long which includes the Important Bird Areas and wetlands of international importance. Although the decision mentioned above has determine the hunting season for the year 2017 from 15 September 2017 till the end of January 2018, still illegal hunting is practiced outside of the hunting season. On the other hand, some of the wetlands are protected areas declared by law such as:
- Palm Island Nature Reserve which is as well declared as Ramsar site No.1079 dated 03/08/2001.
- Tyre Coast Nature Reserve which is as well declared as Ramsar site No.980 dated 16/04/1999.
In the protected areas, all kinds of hunting methods are banned all year long whether using lead shots or no.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> There is no clear and direct legislation that bans the use of lead shot.

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

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

Low

Please provide details

> Illegal taking is banned through the Lebanese hunting law no 580/2004. The enforcement of this legislation is under the responsibilities of Internal Security Forces, Ministry of Agriculture forest rangers, and the Nature Reserves rangers in the surroundings of the nature reserves. They control hunting violations and issue fines for the violators.

In the protected areas the effectiveness of the control of hunting violations is high due to the fact that this issue is monitored by the protected area guards within the boundaries of the protected area. However, outside the protected areas, the law is not being fully enforced, where unmonitored violations are still taking place.

Field for additional information (optional)

> The hunting regulatory law no 580/2004, sets clearly the hunting system and specifies what is prohibited and what is allowed.

According to this law, a person will be jailed for a month, fined, or will be subject to both penalties and his/her hunting permit will be withdrawn from one to three years if he/she is caught:

1- Hunting outside the hunting season.

2- Possessing prey hunted outside the hunting season.

3-Hunting in private lands without the owners approval, or in places that have agricultural plants or trees not harvested yet, or in closed and fenced places, or in places where there are signs indicating that hunting is forbidden.

A person is fined and sent to jail as mentioned previously, and in due course with the permanent seizing of the used weapon, and when necessary, the destruction of all equipment and banned materials used in hunting, if he/she is caught:

- Hunting without a permit.

- Hunting with banned equipment.

- Hunting beneficial or banned birds.

In case of repeated violations, the fine is doubled without the jail penalty.

The repeated violations penalty is applied also to people who:

- Snatch nests, destroy, sell, transport, grab, or hurt eggs, chicks, or wild animals or newborn birds.

- Export eggs or chicks of any wild bird or animal (except for the wild animals that are raised in farms) as well as the young of furred animals.

- Keep wild chukkar in captivity.

- hunt endangered species.

Any person referred to the court 24 months after committing the first violation, is considered a repeated violator.

36. Are legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting (e.g. bird identification) considered a priority or appropriate for your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 2, Target 2.4)

Yes

Are there legally binding best practice codes or standards in place?

Yes

What do these cover?

Proficiency test for hunters (including bird identification)

Optional [Please upload links or examples]

> According to the Lebanese hunting law no 580/2004, each hunter should obtain a hunting permit issued by the Ministry of Environment. Each hunter applying for the hunting permit for the first time should pass a hunting test that is organized and conducted by hunting clubs accredited by the Ministry of Environment.

Many organizational decisions has been adopted by the Higher Hunting Council and issued by the Minister of Environment, regarding the hunting test and permit namely:

- Decision number 71/1 dated 2012: Criteria and Procedures for selecting the Hunting Clubs to be accredited by the MoE to run the hunting test

- Decisions number 197/1 dated 2012 and number 621/1 dated 2017: Accredited hunting clubs by the Ministry of Environment to run the hunting test

- Decision number 212/1 dated 2012: Procedures and conditions for conducting the hunting test

- Decision number 245/1 dated 2012: Procedures for obtaining the hunting permit

- Decision number 68/1 dated 2013: Procedures for the renewal of the hunting permit

All information regarding the procedures and conditions for conducting the hunting test and for obtaining the hunting permit and all the regulations and procedures regarding hunting in Lebanon can be found on the following website: <http://hunting.moe.gov.lb>.

The registration for the hunting test is made online through the following link:

<http://huntingssystem.moe.gov.lb>, the same online system is used by the accredited clubs to conduct the exam.

In addition to the hunting exam certificate, the applicant for the hunting permit should submit a legal license for carrying hunting arms and a valid insurance policy specific for hunting injuries.

37. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

No

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

> Most of the decisions regulating the hunting process in Lebanon are issued by the Minister of Environment according to a recommendation from the Higher Hunting Council (HHC) or after its consultation; the HHC

includes representatives from all concerned ministries, hunting organizations, hunting clubs, syndicate of guns & ammunitions, and conservation NGOs. The HHC is the body responsible for setting the scheme and regulations for hunting management in Lebanon.

The HHC manages the harvest of birds by setting the beginning and the end date of the hunting season which is outside the reproduction and rearing season of animals and birds and by specifying the hunting preys and their bag limits. The season and the list and quantities of game birds are issued through an annual decision from the Minister of Environment.

On the other hand the Lebanese hunting law 580/2004 states that the Minister of Environment takes the necessary decisions that prohibit the hunting of all birds or animals that are beneficial to the agriculture or to the environmental balance, and all species classified on the list of endangered birds and animals based on the international agreement signed by Lebanon and those included in the IUCN Red List.

In addition, the Lebanese hunting law 580/2004 states that the Minister of Environment after consultation with the HHC, takes decisions concerning the establishment of rearing centers to raise various wild birds that are local species or migrants over Lebanon especially those that are globally threatened, for the purpose of increasing their numbers and then releasing them back to the wild in order to preserve the biodiversity and environmental balance.

In this way, the harvest of birds is managed and the negative impact of hunting would be minimized.

5.2. Other human activities

38. 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 56 in chapter 6 - Research and monitoring.

No

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

Yes and being implemented

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

Entire country

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

Yes

Please provide details

> SEA/EIA is requested for all plans and projects to assess the impact of the project on the environment and biodiversity including migratory waterbirds, the habitats and sites on which they depend.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

> Whenever a project requires an EIA or SEA, the relevant municipality announces the project to the public and invites for a public hearing. People can give their opinions and remarks that the Ministry of Environment (MoE) takes into consideration before issuing its decision. In addition, after that the MoE decision is taken, the public can as well submit their objections and concerns that would also be considered by the MoE.

Field for additional information (optional)

> The SEA decree has been endorsed and issued by the Lebanese government as Decree No. 8213 dated May 24, 2012 and sets principles and measures necessary to assess the environmental impacts of policies and development plans for a large area or a whole sector in Lebanon.

The EIA decree has been endorsed and issued by the Lebanese government as Decree No. 8633 dated August 7, 2012. The EIA decree lists all the activities for which EIA are mandatory. EIA is obligatory for many projects that might have a negative impact on waterbirds and their habitats such as:

- The establishments of dams, artificial lakes and swamps
- Irrigation projects
- Establishments of marine drainage channels
- Integrated projects related to water vulgar
- Processing lands for agriculture including the use of chemical products
- Deforestation projects
- Establishment of power supply
- Establishment of power generation plant

If any of these or other projects appear to have negative effects on waterbirds or on the habitats on which they depend, the project is banned or redirected in a way to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects.

40. 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)

Partially (some projects only)

Please provide information on the projects where potential impact on migratory birds has not been assessed

> SEA/EIA are being conducted in Lebanon for most development projects. However impact on migratory waterbirds species was done as part of these SEA/EIA for the projects located in areas where there are migratory birds, or to projects having specific impacts on migratory birds e.g. EIA was currently being prepared for a proposed wind farm project in Akkar mountains, the location of the proposed project is on the migratory flyway of migratory birds, accordingly a bird inventory in the region is being executed in order to assess the impact of the proposed projects on the migratory bird species, and relevant mitigation measures specific for migratory birds will be imposed on the proposed project.

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

> Whenever a project is revealed to affect negatively the environment and its components, relevant mitigation measures are imposed through the EIA/SEA studies. If the impact cannot be compensated for or mitigated, the project is rejected from the MoE. If the impact of the project could be compensated for or mitigated, the stakeholder has to abide by the mitigation measures and conditions stated by the EIA/SEA study approved by the MoE. Such measurements include the avoidance of sites important for wild species including protected areas, the avoidance of the use of equipment malignant to the environment and to the biodiversity, a monitoring of the activities project's must be carried out during and after the construction phase.

Field for additional information (optional)

> SEA/EIA is requested for all development projects affecting the environment. The project undergoes a screening to determine whether significant impacts are likely to occur and whether an SEA/EIA is required. If so, SEA/EIA report is submitted to the Ministry of Environment (MoE) by the project's owner, the MoE review the report and takes the related decision concerning the implementation of the project. The project is either accepted, rejected, or accepted under specific conditions. If the project is accepted under conditions, the stakeholder is committed to the Environmental Management Plan that determines the measurements to be taken and the necessary monitoring plan to be applied in order to avoid or minimize adverse effects on the environment.

Regarding renewable energy, it is still a new developing sector in Lebanon. However, an SEA of Lebanon's Renewable Energy Sector was issued in 2014 and guidelines reports for the preparation of EIA studies of the different renewable energy technologies have been prepared and have included specific guidelines and mitigation measures to apply for the protection of migratory birds.

These SEA/EIA studies are used as a key tool for site selection of renewable energy projects. It identifies locations where renewable energy developments are likely to have the least impact on vulnerable habitats and birds. The SEA related to Lebanon Renewable Energy sector study mentioned above, includes for each technology a summary map showing the locations of renewable energy technology potential sites and various sensitive ecological sites that could be affected by the implementation of renewable energy projects. Such ecological sites include: Nature Reserves, Important Bird Areas, Birds Migratory Routes, Migratory Bottlenecks, and Proposed Natural and Regional Parks. The visualization of potential renewable energy areas and sensitive ecological locations on the same map allows the identification of potential locations for renewable energy production, as a first screening.

On the other hand, power lines technology and the assessment of this sector are still primitive.

41. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting 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 other guidance has been used instead?

> SEA/EIA are being conducted in Lebanon for most development projects. Consequently, impact on migratory waterbirds species are covered by these SEA/EIA studies for the projects located in areas where there are migratory birds, or for projects having specific impacts on migratory birds, and relevant mitigation measures

are imposed through these EIA/SEA studies. These mitigation measures are taken from different sources and references and not specifically from the “AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds”.

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

42.1. 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.

> When EIA/SEA studies are done for plans/projects related to the construction of power lines, the relevant stakeholders are mainly consulted during the preparation of these EIA/SEA studies for these projects. During this stage and in most cases, the stakeholders agree on a common policy of actions for the planning, execution and monitoring of the construction and operation phase of the project, this policy covers the project’s potential impact on biodiversity, and determines whether the project may affect biodiversity (including birds and waterbirds), and proposes the needed mitigation measures.

42.2. 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.

> When EIA/SEA studies are done for plans/projects related to the construction of power lines, and if these plans/projects appear to have effects on waterbirds or on the habitats on which they depend, a waterbird inventory in the project’s area is requested by the MoE, this inventory includes distribution, population sizes, migrations routes and movements of waterbird species.

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

Partially

Please provide details.

> When EIA/SEA studies are done for plans/projects related to the construction of power lines, and if these plans/projects appear to have negative effects on waterbirds or on the habitats on which they depend, the project is banned by MoE or redirected in a way to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Location of existing and proposed power lines is set in the National Physical Master Plan for the Lebanese Territory, in addition specific detailed national maps for these power lines are developed by the Ministry of Energy and Water or by “Electricity of Lebanon” institution.

42.5. 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.

Partially

Please provide details.

> When EIA/SEA studies are done for plans/projects related to the construction of power lines, and if these plans/projects appear to have negative effects on waterbirds or on the habitats on which they depend, the project is banned or redirected in a way to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects.

42.6. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to

reduce electrocution and collisions being used in your country?

Yes

Please provide details

> When EIA/SEA studies are done for plans/projects related to the construction of new power infrastructure, if these plans/projects appear to have negative effects on waterbirds due to electrocution and collisions, a bird-safe design in the construction of this infrastructure is imposed by the MoE including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions of birds as mitigation measures to minimize the effect of these projects/plans on birds.

42.7. 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?

> Due to Lack of human, technical and financial resources

42.8. 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.

> No identification was done yet of existing power lines causing high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, in order to take necessary measures.

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

No

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

> Due to lack of human and financial resources

42.10. 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?

No

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

> Due to lack of human and financial resources

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Lebanon National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) issued in 2016, determines a Priority Area specific for "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Into National and Sub-National Policies and Plans" (Priority Area 9) which includes the National target 13: "by 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefits sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of nature resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation".

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

No

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

> Measures to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds are imposed if EIA/SEA studies are done for plans/projects related to the construction of new power grids. If these plans/projects appear to have negative effects on waterbirds, a bird-safe design in the construction phase of these power grids is imposed by the MoE including a structure to reduce electrocution and collisions of birds. These mitigation measures are taken from different sources and references and not specifically from the "AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region".

44. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and

Migratory Waterbirds.

44.1. 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?

Yes

Please provide details

> The MSB Lebanon project (Mainstreaming Conservation of Migratory Soaring Birds into key productive sectors) executed by MoE/UNDP through GEF funds from 2008 till 2014, has designed "The Soaring Bird Sensitivity Map" as a tool to provide developers, planning authorities and other interested stakeholders with information on the distribution of soaring bird species along the Rift Valley / Red Sea flyway. This map shows the IBAs and bottlenecks and main migrating bird's flyways in Lebanon. This map was proposed by the Ministry of Environment to be included in the National Physical Master Plan for the Lebanese Territory in order to avoid the planning of energy development projects and others projects in these areas. The SEA of Lebanon Renewable Energy sector report, issued in December 2014, includes for each proposed technology a summary map showing the locations of renewable energy technology potential sites and various sensitive ecological sites that could be affected by the implementation of renewable energy projects. Such ecological sites include: Nature Reserves, Important Bird Areas, Birds Migratory Routes, Migratory Bottlenecks, and Proposed Natural and Regional Parks. The visualization of potential renewable energy areas and sensitive ecological locations on the same map allows the identification of potential locations for renewable energy production, as a first screening.

44.2. 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?

Yes

Please describe which guidelines, recommendations and criteria have been followed.

> The guidelines reports that were prepared for the conduction of EIA studies for the different renewable energy technologies, have followed international environmental guidelines but not from a specific source or organization.

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> No post-construction monitoring were conducted since the renewable energy equipment are still under installation

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> In some EIA studies prepared for the construction of dams that will be also used for the production of electricity from water flow (Hydropower), when it appeared that damages to biodiversity cannot be avoided, the MoE requested to implement the biodiversity offset concept which includes a compensatory measure that seeks to compensate the environmental damage caused by these projects.

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The production of electricity from wind farms is a new developing sector in Lebanon. No wind farms exist till now in Lebanon. Currently an EIA for a proposed wind farm project in Akkar mountains-North Lebanon is being prepared. Since the location of the proposed project is on the migratory flyway of migratory birds, a bird inventory in the area is being executed in order to assess the impact of the proposed projects on the migratory bird species, in addition relevant mitigation measures specific for migratory birds will be imposed on the proposed project such as operating wind farms in ways that minimize bird mortality, by introducing

short-term shutdowns during peak migration of birds.

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 exist till now in Lebanon. Currently an EIA for a proposed wind farm project in Akkar mountains-North Lebanon is being prepared. EIA will focus on the impact of the proposed project on migratory birds since the location of the proposed project is on the migratory flyway of migratory birds.

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.

Yes

Please provide details

> The production of electricity from wind farms is a new developing sector in Lebanon. No wind farms exist till now in Lebanon. Currently an EIA for a proposed wind farm project in Akkar mountains-North Lebanon is being prepared. Since the location of the proposed project is on the migratory flyway of migratory birds, a bird inventory in the area is being executed in order to assess the impact of the proposed projects on the migratory bird species, in addition relevant mitigation measures specific for migratory birds will be imposed on the proposed project.

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> There is no bio fuel production in Lebanon

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Lebanon National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) issued in 2016, determines a Priority Area specific for "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Into National and Sub-National Policies and Plans" (Priority Area 9) which includes the National target 13: "by 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefits sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of nature resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation".

45. Has your country used the following AEWA 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.

Yes

Please provide details

> According to a request from the Ministry of Environment, the AEWA Guidelines on Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment will be taken into consideration in the EIA that is being prepared for the proposed wind farm project in Akkar mountains-North Lebanon, and will be referred at in the EIA of this proposed project.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> According to ornithologists, the by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gears is happening occasionally, but there is no monitoring to identify the severity of such incident.

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

Yes

Please provide short description of all actions

> The Ministry of Agriculture has proposed a new draft law on fishing practices and aquaculture to the Council of Ministers. This draft law regulates fishing practices and its investment, determines the conditions of this practice, the characteristics of the equipment used, the conditions of granting licenses for fishing practices and for aquatic breeding and trade, and sets sanctions and penalties, and expands the tasks of the department responsible for fishing at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Pressures and Responses

6. Research and Monitoring

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Monitoring of birds including migratory birds is performed by protected areas management teams inside the respective nature reserve, in addition monitoring of birds outside the PAs is performed in some sites by some experts within the context of their Studies/Projects and by Society for the protection of nature in Lebanon (SPNL) (Birdlife national partner) in important bird areas (IBAs).

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

No

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

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?

> For monitoring birds including waterbirds general guidance are used that includes the following:
- Observe and record the number of birds present in a specific location for a specific period of time
- Record and assess the changing patterns of bird species in a specific location during the seasons over the years

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

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Research programmes on the conservation of birds including waterbirds have been executed in PAs and in some pilot sites within the context of Projects and studies.

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

> The following publications have been issued concerning birds including waterbirds:

- The Birds Atlas
- Birds Identification Manual
- The State of Lebanon Birds and IBAs
- The field guide to the soaring birds in Lebanon
- The hunter's photographic guidebook

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No funds was provided to the International Waterbird Census due to the economic situation in the country and the lack of financial resources

55. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3)?

No

Please explain reason

> No funds was provided to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership Fund due to the economic situation in the country and the lack of financial resources

56. 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 38 in chapter 5 - Management of human activities.

No

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

No

Please provide reason(s)

> Due to lack of human, technical and financial resources

Pressures and Responses

7. Education and Information

7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

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

Yes, being implemented

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

> Many awareness programmes about conservation of birds were developed by the Ministry of Environment including TV spots, publications, booklets manuals, in addition to organization of workshops. Such activities aimed to raise public awareness about the different species of birds including waterbirds, their importance and the need for their conservation. Moreover, a specific website on regulation of hunting in Lebanon and conservation of birds was developed by the Ministry of Environment: <http://hunting.moe.gov.lb>. In addition, Society for Protection of Nature in Lebanon (SPNL) (Birdlife national partner) implemented different programmes for raising awareness on waterbirds specifically and their conservation.

Lebanon National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) issued in 2016, determines a Priority Area specific for "Communication, Education and Public Awareness" (Priority Area 8) which includes the National target 12 "By 2030, 100% of the school and university students and at least 60% of the public are aware of the importance of biodiversity, its values, and the need for its conservation and sustainable use"

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

No

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lebanon is in process of nominating a national AEWA CEPA focal point

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No specific implementation for the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan was carried out, but these were covered by the different activities related to education and information that were taken by Lebanon regarding conservation of birds in general.

60. 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.

> On the world Migratory Day many awareness activities on the importance of protecting migratory birds are being carried out in many nature reserves in Lebanon, in addition some environmental NGOs organize during this day workshops and events to promote and highlight the importance of conserving migratory birds.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No funds were provided towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy, due to the economic situation in the country and the lack of financial resources

62. In Resolution 3.10 the Meeting of the Parties encouraged Contracting Parties to host AEWA Exchange Centres for their respective regions. Has your country considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2 and Resolution 3.10)

Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> Due to lack of financial resources to host a regional AEWA Exchange center

63. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is supposed to be conducted by staff who have been trained in the framework of an AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Have staff who were trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop conducted national CEPA training in your country in the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.2)

No

Please explain the reasons

> No National staff was trained yet as part of a Training of Trainers workshop

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 7.1. AEWA Communication Strategy

> The Ministry of Environment in collaboration with IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare) is implementing during the year 2018 a series of "training of trainers" targeting teachers of the Lebanese public schools, with aim to promote to the young generation and students the importance of birds and their conservation and the sustainable hunting concept.

Pressures and Responses

8. Implementation

64. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

> There was no bilateral or regional collaboration with a non-contracting party range states in order to do such approach.

65. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 6.13).

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

> Due to lack of financial resources

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> The Higher Hunting Council (HHC) is the national coordination mechanism in Lebanon concerning the regulation of hunting, which is linked to AEWA scope. The HHC includes representatives from all concerned ministries, hunting organizations, hunting clubs, syndicate of guns & ammunition, and conservation NGOs.

67. 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

> No twinning schemes between sites with other countries, which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues has yet been concluded, since no relevant project have been implemented so far in that regard.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The CBD national focal point at MoE is at the same time the AEWA national focal point and both agreements are under the responsibilities of the same department at MoE (Department of Ecosystems)

69. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your county's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other strategic planning processes (Resolution 6.3)?

69.1 NBSAP

Yes

Please provide details

> Many of AEWA priorities are incorporated in Lebanon National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and were mentioned in the replies of the questions above of this national report.

69.2 Other strategic planning processes

No

Please explain the reasons

> No information is available concerning incorporating AEWA priorities into other strategic planning processes

70. Please report any activity undertaken to promote with the development agency of your country or other appropriate governmental body the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of SDG-delivery and to stress the need to better integrate actions for waterbird and wetland conservation within relevant development projects (Resolution 6.15).

AEWA relevance for SDG implementation was NOT promoted

Please explain the reasons

> A preliminary assessment of ecological corridors including blue corridor between Ammiq Wetland and Kfarzabad (Riparian ecosystem), was carried out under the Sustainable land management in the Qaraoun project " implemented by MoE under the management of UNDP".

71. 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?

> The Biodiversity MEAs are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment – Service of Natural Resources. Consequently the coordination is done between the national focal points of these agreements since they are working at the same Service, which makes the work more effective and efficient. In particular most of these agreements fall under the Department of Ecosystems of the Service of Natural resources, and thereby the link between this Biodiversity MEAs is already insured.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No funds were donated to the AEWA Small Grants Fund due to the economic situation of the country and the lack of financial resources

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No funds were donated to the activities coordinated by the Secretariat due to the economic situation of the country and the lack of financial resources

74. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilisation for the implementation of AEWA.

74.1 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

> Lebanon has provided in kind resources and also financial resources to prepare all logistics related to regulation of hunting (at legal, technical and administrative levels in addition to equipment and materials), and training for officers responsible for monitoring & controlling hunting violations to implement the hunting law

74.2 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)?

No

74.3 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 2012-2017? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 74.4.

Not applicable

Please explain

> No funds were donated to support developing countries due to the economic situation of the country and the lack of financial resources

74.4 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

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

No

74.6 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

Please explain the reasons

> Lebanon benefit in the past from funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to implement project regarding soaring migratory birds, but not during this reporting period.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 8. Implementation

> Pending contributions to AEWA related to the years 2014-2015-2016 were paid by the MoE in 2017. The contribution related to the year 2017, was already transferred in March 2018 to the "Banque du Liban" and it is under completion.

Pressures and Responses

9. Climate Change

75. 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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Due to lack of financial resources

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 27 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Due to lack of financial resources

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Due to lack of financial resources

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Due to lack of financial resources

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 28 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Due to lack of financial resources

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

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

No

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

> No studies were made concerning the impact of climate change on waterbirds and their habitats and/or adaptation of waterbirds to climate change.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 9. Climate Change

> Lebanon National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) issued in 2016, determines a Priority Area specific for "Climate Change" (Priority Area 10) which includes the National target 14 "By 2030, vulnerable ecosystems to climate change are identified and adaptation plans are developed and implemented.

Pressures and Responses

10. Avian Influenza

77. 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?

77.1 List challenges

> No updated actions related to Avian Influenza

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

> None

11. 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 2015-2017 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

> 11/6/2018