



# Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2009-2011

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2009-2011 was approved at the 4th session of the Meeting of the Parties (15-19 September 2008, Antananarivo, Madagascar) by Resolution 4.7. Further amendments were endorsed by the Standing Committee in August 2011 in accordance with operative paragraph 11 of Resolution 4.7. This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with Article V.1(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat not later than 120 days before the session of the MOP. The 5th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP5) is taking place on 14-18 May 2012 in La Rochelle, France; therefore **the deadline for submission of National Reports is 14 January 2012.**

The AEWA National Reports 2009-2011 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting Facility, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. However, AEWA will be the first of the CMS-related treaties to use the CMS Family Online Reporting System for its reporting to MOP5. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed in 2010-2011 by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

As a new product, the system may still need some refining and improving, we therefore request your understanding: any feedback or suggestions on your side would be greatly appreciated.

The online reporting system offers flexibility and versatility superior to the previously used paper-based reporting and the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat hopes that the Parties will find it to be more convenient and efficient. In particular, it will make information more easily accessible and also enhance ways of using it. In this context, Resolution 4.7 also requests UNEP to assist in the development of an analytical tool and calls upon Parties to support this initiative and provide financial resources and thus strengthen the online format for national reporting in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC. The online reporting system brings national reporting to a different level, enabling the information provided to be used much more effectively; it also serves as a tool for self-assessment by Parties. In addition, it can help to enhance cooperation and coordination between various stakeholders in your country by making the national reporting more of a collective, collaborative and continuous process.

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

## 1. General Information

### Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Lebanon

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

> 01/12/2002

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

> None

## 2. Institutional Information

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

### Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

› Ministry of Environment

Name and title of the head of institution

› Berj Hatjian, Ph.D., Director General of Environment

Mailing address - Street and number

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› Lebanon

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

Name and title of the NFP

› Ms. Rasha Kanj, Environmental specialist

Mailing address - Street and number

› Lazarieh Center, 8th Floor, Block A-4

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› PO Box 11/2727

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› Beirut

Telephone

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E-mail

› r.kanj@moe.gov.lb

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

Name and title of the NFPTC

› Dr. Ghassan Ramadan Jaradi, Specialist in Eco-Ornithology

Affiliation (institution, department)

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E-mail

> r-jaradi@cyberia.net.lb

**Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2009-2011**

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

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

## Status

### 3. Species Status

Please select from the drop-down list below only the species that occur in your country

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

**English Common name(s):**

Little Grebe

**French Common name(s):**

Grébe castagneux, Grèbe castagneux



#### Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

#### Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Native

#### AEWA Table 1 Categorisation

Please indicate the AEWa Table 1 category(ies) applicable to the population(s) of this species occurring in the country.

☒ Column C - Category 1

#### Species Status - Breeding

Does the species occur in the country during the breeding period?

☒ Yes

#### Latest population estimate

No information

☒ No information

#### Population trend

Population trend

☒ Unknown

No information

☒ No information

#### Species Status - Passage

Does the species occur in the country during the passage period?

☒ Yes

Are quantitative estimates for the passage numbers available?

☒ No

Please provide a qualitative estimate for the passage numbers

☒ Infrequent and small numbers

### **Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering**

Does the species occur in the country during the non-breeding/wintering period?

☒ Yes

### **Latest population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Resident

winter visitor

summer breeder

passage migrant

### **National Red List Status**

**Is a National Red List of threatened species maintained in your country?**

☒ No

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

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

Great Crested Grebe

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

Grèbe huppé



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding, passage or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

### **Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering**

### **Latest population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Previous population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Population trend**

Population trend

☒ Unknown

### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Winter visitor

passage migrant

summer visitor

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

## **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

## **AEWA Species - Podiceps grisegena / Red-necked Grebe**

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

Red-necked Grebe

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

Grèbe jougris



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

#### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Vagrant

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No



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

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

Horned Grebe, Slavonian Grebe

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

Grèbe esclavon



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

#### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Vagrant

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

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

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

Black-necked Grebe, Eared Grebe

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

Grèbe à cou noir



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding, passage or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

### **Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering**

### **Latest population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Previous population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Population trend**

Population trend

☒ Unknown

### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Uncommon Winter visitor

Scarce passage migrant

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

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

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

White Stork

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

Cigogne blanche



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

#### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Passage Migrant

Summer visitor

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

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

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

Glossy Ibis

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

Ibis falcinelle



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

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

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

Greater Flamingo

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

Flamant rose



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

#### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> passage migrant

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

## **AEWA Species - Anser albifrons / Greater White-fronted Goose**

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

Greater White-fronted Goose, White-fronted Goose

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

Oie rieuse



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding, passage or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

### **Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering**

### **Latest population estimate**

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Population data quality

☒ Good

### **Population trend**

Population trend

☒ Unknown

Trend data quality

☒ Good

### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Winter vagrant and passage migrant

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

## **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No



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

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

Ruddy Shelduck

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

Tadorne casarca



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

#### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Vagrant

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

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

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

Common Shelduck, Shelduck

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

Tadorne de Belon



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

#### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Vagrant

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

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

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

Eurasian Wigeon, Wigeon

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

Canard siffleur



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding, passage or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

### **Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering**

### **Latest population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Population trend**

Population trend

☒ Unknown

Source of information

> Revised Checklist of the birds of Lebanon 1999

dr Ghassan Ramadan Jaradi

### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Relatively common passage migrant the whole country from mid february till mid May and from September to early december

Occasional winter visitor in small numbers to the wetlands from december to early March

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

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

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

Gadwall

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

Canard chipeau



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding, passage or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

### **Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering**

### **Latest population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Previous population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Population trend**

Population trend

☒ Unknown

### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Very scarce and irregular winter visitor

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

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

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

Teal, Common Teal, Green-winged Teal

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

Sarcelle d'hiver



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

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

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

Common Mallard, Mallard

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

Canard colvert



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Native for at least part of its annual cycle, but introduced populations or populations of feral or domesticated origin also occur

### **AEWA Table 1 Categorisation**

Please indicate the AEWA Table 1 category(ies) applicable to the population(s) of this species occurring in the country.

☒ Column C - Category 1

### **Species Status - Breeding**

Does the species occur in the country during the breeding period?

☒ Yes

### **Latest population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Previous population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Population trend**

No information

☒ No information

### **Species Status - Passage**

Does the species occur in the country during the passage period?

☒ Yes

Are quantitative estimates for the passage numbers available?

☒ No



Please provide a qualitative estimate for the passage numbers

☒ Frequent and significant numbers

### **Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering**

Does the species occur in the country during the non-breeding/wintering period?

☒ Yes

### **Latest population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Previous population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Status of "non-native" populations**

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding, passage or non-breeding/wintering population

More than one option can be selected

☒ Breeding

### **Status of "non-native" populations - Breeding**

### **Latest population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Previous population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Population trend**

No information

☒ No information

### **National Red List Status**

**Is a National Red List of threatened species maintained in your country?**

☒ No

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

### English Common name(s):

Common Pintail, Northern Pintail, Pintail

### French Common name(s):

Canard pilet, Pilet



### Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding, passage or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

### Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

### Latest population estimate

Source of information

> Revised Checklist of the birds of Lebanon

dr Ghassan Ramadan Jaradi

### Previous population estimate

No information

☒ No information

### Population trend

Population trend

☒ Unknown

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Revised Checklist of the birds of Lebanon

dr Ghassan Ramadan Jaradi

### Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Passage migrant winter and summer visitor

## **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

## **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

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

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

Garganey, Garganey Teal

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

Sarcelle d'été



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding, passage or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

### **Species Status - Breeding**

#### **Latest population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

#### **Previous population estimate**

Source of information

› Revised Checklist of the birds of Lebanon

dr Ghassan Ramadan Jaradi

### **Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering**

#### **Latest population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

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

### English Common name(s):

Northern Shoveler, Shoveler

### French Common name(s):

Canard souchet, Souchet



### Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding, passage or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

### Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

### Latest population estimate

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 200

Maximum

> 1400

Population data quality

☒ Good

### Population trend

Population trend

☒ Unknown

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Revised Checklist of the birds of Lebanon

dr Ghassan Ramadan Jaradi

### Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

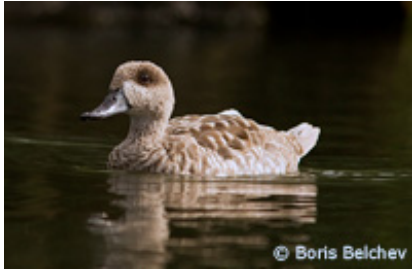
## **AEWA Species - *Marmaronetta angustirostris* / Marbled Teal**

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

Marbled Duck, Marbled Teal

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

Marmaronette marbrée, Sarcelle marbrée



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

#### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Vagrant

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No



## **AEWA Species - *Netta rufina* / Red-crested Pochard**

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

Red-crested Pochard

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

Nette rousse



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

#### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> vagrant

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

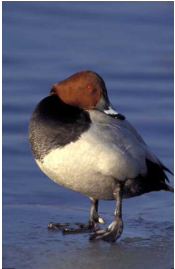
## **AEWA Species - *Aythya ferina* / Common Pochard**

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

Common Pochard, Pochard

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

Fuligule milouin



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding, passage or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

### **Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering**

### **Latest population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Previous population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Population trend**

Population trend

☒ Unknown

No information

☒ No information

### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> scarce passage migrant and winter visitor

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

## **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

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

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

Ferruginous Duck, Ferruginous Pochard, White-eyed Pochard

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

Fuligule nyroca



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding, passage or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

### **Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering**

### **Latest population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Previous population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Population trend**

Population trend

☒ Unknown

### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

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

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

Tufted Duck

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

Fuligule morillon



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding, passage or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

### **Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering**

### **Latest population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Previous population estimate**

No information

☒ No information

### **Population trend**

Population trend

☒ Unknown

### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Uncommon passage migrant

few individuals overwinter

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

## **AEWA Species - *Melanitta fusca* / Velvet Scoter**

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

Velvet Scoter, White-winged Scoter

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

Macreuse brune



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

#### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> vagrant

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No



## **AEWA Species - Bucephala clangula / Common Goldeneye**

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

Common Goldeneye, Goldeneye

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

Garrot à oeil d'or, Garrot sonneur



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

#### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Vagrant

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

## **AEWA Species - Mergus serrator / Red-breasted Merganser**

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

Red-breasted Merganser

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

Harle huppé



### **Confirmation of species occurrence**

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

### **Native or non-native species**

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

### **Species Status**

#### **Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)**

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Vagrant

### **Legal Status**

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

### **National Red List Status**

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

# Pressures and Responses

## 4. Species Conservation

### 4.1 Legal Measures

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

☒ Yes

**Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Legal Measures**

> according to Lebanon Hunting Law Scientific researchers are allowed to capture birds and to take eggs for research purposes. For that, they should obtain a special license upon an application submitted to the National Center for Scientific Research.

### 4.2 Single Species Action Plans

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

Please clarify the relevance of the AEWA International Single Species Action Plans or the other recognised plans (Dalmatian Pelican, Pygmy Cormorant, Red-breasted Goose, Marbled Teal, Slender-billed Curlew and Audouin's Gull) to your country

☒ At least one of the International Single Species Action Plans is relevant

**Please report on each relevant ISSAP**

**National Single Species Action Plan for *Platalea leucorodia* / Eurasian Spoonbill**

For *Platalea leucorodia* / Eurasian Spoonbill

☒ No NSSAP

**National Single Species Action Plan for *Crex crex* / Corncrake**

For *Crex crex* / Corncrake

☒ No NSSAP

**National Single Species Action Plan for *Glareola nordmanni* / Black-winged Pratincole**

For *Glareola nordmanni* / Black-winged Pratincole

☒ No NSSAP

**National Single Species Action Plan for *Gallinago media* / Great Snipe**

For *Gallinago media* / Great Snipe

☒ No NSSAP

**3. Do you have in place or are you 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

**4. Did you use the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?**

☒ No

### 4.3 Emergency Measures

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

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

☒ Emergency situation has occurred

## **Please provide information on each emergency situation which occurred**

### **Oil spill**

Indicate when the emergency situation took place

› The emergency took place in July 2006

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

› Jiyeh Power plant on the Lebanese Coast

Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation

☒ *Crex crex* / Corncrake

Indicate the estimated magnitude of impact (e.g. number of individuals per species/population that suffered/died, area of habitat(s)/site that was affected, etc.)

› 15,000 tons of oil was spilled into a coastal or marine ecosystem

The oil spill had a direct impact on biodiversity hot spots and fragile marine ecosystems, such as the marine protected area : Palm

Islands Nature Reserve which is also IBA; and destruction of some delicate habitats of marine waterbirds

In general, marine birds are affected by oil spills, either by plumage

oiling and loss of thermoregulation and buoyancy, or through acute poisoning

during preening, decrease in reproduction or damage to food source and habitat.

Southerly bird migration along the coastal zone of Lebanon starts in September.

Some 100 oiled birds were observed in the Palm Islands Nature Reserve. It is almost certain that others were exposed, but went unnoticed at sea or along unmonitored segments of the shoreline. Report of the Secretary-General of UN October 2007

The most profound and adverse impact of oil pollution on Palm Island Nature Reserve which is also RAMSAR site had been the quasi-total loss of biodiversity and destruction of intertidal habitats largely due to oil ravages and toxicity. The paint like coat of oil inhibited the growth of the green cover and the contaminated halophytes were unable to provide habitats for various components of biodiversity. The toxic oil also affected grasses, algae, mollusks and fishes while microbial organisms which form important groups in the food web were also destroyed. Birds that usually frequent intertidal zones in search for food brought to them by the sea or visit the reserve for resting have abandoned the PINR in search for a cleaner and healthier habitat elsewhere.

Have emergency measures been implemented?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› cleaning operations were executed under the direction and supervision of the Ministry of Environment.

Switzerland has agreed to support the emergency cleanup operation on Palm Islands Nature Reserve through the Swiss Agency for the Development and Cooperation (SDC), supporting as such the Ministry of Environment in its efforts between October 2006 and December 2007. The SDC implemented the first phase of the cleanup operation during which it manually removed about 80 cubic meters of oil and 75 cubic meters of oil debris. At the end of this phase, the rocky shores were left with a relatively thin layer of black paint-like oil.

the Spanish Agency for the International Cooperation performed the cleanup Phase II using high pressure water machines as a tool to remove the black paint of the rocks.

## **6. Are there any other emergency measures, which were not mentioned above, but were developed and are in place in your country?**

☒ No

## **7. Did you use the AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?**

☒ No

## **Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.3. Emergency Measures**

› oiled birds were rehabilitated through the 5 following steps:

1) They were subject to induced vomiting by force feeding with small fish. This helped the birds in reducing the amount of ingested oil when they attempted to clean themselves with their bills.

2) They were cleaned with a mild washing up liquid and dried out using towel and hair dryer.

3) They were given anti-stress tablets (Vitamin B-complex).

4) They were kept in the dark, inside ventilated and undisturbed cardboard boxes.

5) They were released back into nature.

#### 4.4 Re-establishments

**8. 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 in the hunting law allows the establishment of centers to raise various wild birds and animals species on the condition that these species are local or migrants especially those that are globally threatened, for the reason of increasing their numbers and then releasing them back to the wild for the sake of the biodiversity and environmental balance.

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

☒ No

**10. 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

#### 4.5 Introductions

**11. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction of non-native species of animals and plants, which may have a detrimental effect? (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

> 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.

In addition in nature reserves declared by law it is prohibited to introduce any plant or animal from the outside of the reserve what provides the prohibition of introduction of non native animals and plants .the laws of nature reserves are enforced by Ministry of Environment .The laws are as follows:

Law of establishment of Shouf Cedar Nature reserve number 532 dated 24/7/1996

Law of establishment of two rserve in Palm island and Horsh Ehden number 121 dated 9/3/1992

law of establishment of Tannourine cedar Nature rerve

number 9 dated 20/2/1999

law of establishment of Tyre coast nature reserve number 708 dated 12/11/1998

Law of establishment of Shnaneer Nature reserve number 122 dated 29/7/2010

law of establishment of yammouneh Nture reserve number 10 dated 20/2/1999

Law of establishment of Bentaël Nature Reserve

number 11 dated 20/2/1999

**12. Has your country introduced requirements to zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive birds belonging to non-native species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)**

☒ Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date of the process

> The Ministry of Agriculture responsible for the zoo conditions in its mandate is developing the decisions concerned with the conditions and requirements of zoos and any places responsible for storage of animals and birds.Among this conditions they included the cages or staorage places requirements to prevent the escape of such into the outside.These decisions are being prepared starting from 2011 and are expected to be finalized by May2012

**13. 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

**14. Has an eradication programme been considered, developed or implemented for any non-native waterbird species in your country?**

☒ No

**15. Did you use the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?**

☒ No

# Pressures and Responses

## 5. Habitat Conservation

### 5.1 Habitat Inventories

**16. 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 identifying important bird areas set by birdlife international. Some important habitats or Nature reserves have been identified as Ramsar sites

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

☒ No

### 5.2. Conservation of Areas

**18. 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? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1)**

Please report on both internationally and nationally important sites

☒ Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

☒ Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites

#### All sites of international importance

Total number

> 11

Total area (ha)

> 36390

Out of the above total: number of protected sites

> 4

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

> 21005

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

> 4

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented

> 21005

#### All sites of national importance

Total number

> 1

Total area (ha)

> 150

Out of the above total: number protected sites

> 1

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

> 150

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented  
> 0

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented  
> 0

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

☒ No

**20. Have you accessed and used the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area?**

☒ No



# Pressures and Responses

## 6. Management of Human Activities

### 6.1. Hunting

**21. 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

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

☒ Partially

When was the lead shot use in wetlands banned? What legislation is in place? Who does enforce this legislation? What % of the country's territory is covered by the ban?

> Hunting is banned in Lebanon since 1995. A hunting ban was declared in 1995 for an initial period of five years and was then extended till the issuance of the relevant legislation. The new hunting law was issued in 2004, however the delay of the issuance of its implementation decrees has delayed the opening of the hunting season, thus hunting is still prohibited till now.

However, illegal hunting is practiced during the whole period of hunting ban till present.

Since hunting is prohibited allover the country since 1995, the use of any arms for hunting is prohibited but no specific regulations are issued regarding the particular use of lead shots.

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 whether using lead shots or no

Have you 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

**23. 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

> Issuance of fines for violations of hunting is undertaken by members of the Internal Security Forces. They also monitor hunting violations.

In the protected areas the rate effectiveness of the measures is high due to the fact that this issue is monitored by protected area guards within the boundaries of the protected area

Field for additional information (optional)

> According to the hunting law Number 580

The Hunting regulatory law in Lebanon

A person will be jailed for a month, fined 500,000 LL, or both penalties and their license permit suspended from one to three years if they are caught:

- 1- Hunting during off season.
- 2- Possessing prey hunted during off-season.
- 3- Hunting in the lands of people who do not approve of hunting, in places that have agricultural plants or trees that were not yet harvested, in closed and fenced places or places designated by signs

A person is fined and sent to jail as mentioned in the former article, and in due course with the permanent seizing of the used weapon, and when necessary, to destroy all equipments and banned materials that are used in hunting, anyone who is caught:

- 1- Hunting without a license.

- 2- Hunting with banned equipment.
- 3- Hunting beneficial or banned birds.

In case of repeated violations, the fine is doubled and there would be prison penalty.

The repeated violations penalty is applied to any person whom has violated provisions of article 10 of this law or hunts endangered species.

Any person referred to the court due to violating this law is considered a repeated violator within 24 months of committing the violation.

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

☒ No

**Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6.1. Hunting**

> the hunting Law mentioned above states that most of the decisions regulating the hunting process in Lebanon are issued by the minister of Environment according to a recommendation submitted by the Higher Hunting Council that includes the representatives of all relevant stakeholders. The Council is now in the process of discussing and adopting the decisions that were prepared before. Some of the decisions like those concerning special hunting clubs in which every first time applicant for a license would undergo an exam and hunting license were already adopted by the council and are only awaiting the issuance from the relevant ministers

**6.2. Other human activities**

**25. 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)**

☒ Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> The precautionary principle and Environmental Impact Assessment are a main component of the Code of the Environment (Law # 444 dated 2002). However, for EIA and SEA to become mandatory, application decrees are still required.

Field for additional information (optional)

> EIAs are being requested for many projects that might have an impact on biodiversity including birds and their habitats and the procedure includes public participation.

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

☒ No Information

## Pressures and Responses

### 7. Research and Monitoring

#### **29. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2)**

☒ Yes

##### **Covering the breeding period**

☒ Partially

Please provide details

> Nesting and breeding of migratory birds in protected areas: monitoring is performed by protected areas management teams. Monitoring of migratory birds behaviour is performed by SPNL in IBAs. The management plan of Ammiq marsh prepared by the MedWetCoast project includes a designed methodology which was developed in collaboration with A-Rocha to monitor migrating birds. Point counts and ringing to monitor population levels, wintering, breeding and passage of birds using the marsh to detect any changes in numbers of nationally and internationally scarce threatened species using the marsh specifically Harrier species and Corncrake and great snipe.

##### **Covering the passage/migration period**

☒ Partially

Please provide details

> Management plan of Ammiq marsh Includes monitoring strategy that proposes ringing of the birds passing daily from middle january to end of May and from mid august to mid december covering by that most of migration period only in Ammiq marsh

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

☒ Partially

Please provide details

> The management plan of the Tyre Coast Nature Reserve prepared by the MedWetCoast project includes a site specific strategy for biodiversity monitoring. Management plan of Ammiq marsh proposes ringing of the birds passing daily from middle january to end of May and from mid august to mid december covering by that most of migration period only in Ammiq marsh .

#### **30. Have you used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?**

☒ No

#### **32. 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 1)**

☒ No

## Pressures and Responses

### 8. Education and Information

#### 8.1. AEWA Communication Strategy

**33. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4)**

☒ Yes, being implemented

Please list major features of the programmes and details of a contact person for each programme

- > - Training on bird identification is performed within IBAs and protected areas.
- The Ministry of environment, has organized many workshops, and issued and disseminated many posters and booklets regarding the conservation of protected areas and wetland and its biodiversity.
- In addition, Society for protection of Nature in Lebanon has produced many publications on migratory birds, IBAs, and wetlands and their importance for biodiversity and people.
- Several presentations in schools, churches and local communities, public awareness campaigns have been undertaken at the level of Tyre Coast and Palm island nature reserves .

**35. 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

**36. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is supposed to be conducted by staff, which has been trained in the framework of the AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Has such training taken place in your country in the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2)**

Applicable only for countries in regions where Training of Trainers programme has taken place

☒ No

## **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 2009-2011 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

#### **Date of submission**

> 14/1/2012