



National Report Form for the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU).

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

Introductory remarks

This is the National Report form for the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia ([Raptors MOU](#)).

The purpose of the National Report is to provide information on your country's implementation of the Raptors MOU including the Action Plan (Annex 3). The format provided here has been designed to generate information that can be synthesised in a comparable way for each future Meeting of Signatories, to give a meaningful picture of progress and reflect the achievements of Signatories and other stakeholders, but also to be as streamlined as possible to keep the work involved in reporting to a necessary minimum.

The format was tested ahead of the third Meeting of Signatories (MOS3) and formally was approved by MOS3 in 2023. The Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU will compile and analyze the National Reports and present a summary on the implementation of the Raptors MOU Action Plan to MOS4.

Reporting period

To enable proper analysis, it is important that all respondents relate their answers (throughout this form) to the same reporting period. On this occasion we are asking you to report on the period between November 2021 and April 2026.

The previous implementation survey covered the period July 2019 - October 2021, the results of which can be found in the Synthesis of national reports submitted by [Signatories and Cooperating Partners on their implementation of the MOU](#).

Instructions

Please answer all questions as fully and as accurately as you can. Wherever possible, please indicate the source of information used to answer the question, particularly if a published reference or report is available. For each relevant question there are icons that can be used to attach a document and/or provide a web link.

When working on the online version of the report, save your information by clicking on the “Save all” button inside each section. An auto-save feature also saves any changed responses every 30 seconds, and whenever you move between sections.

Guidance notes are provided throughout the format to assist you in answering the questions.

Deadline for submission: 30 June 2026

I. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

* Name of Signatory State:

Libya

* Any territories which are excluded from the application of the MOU:

N/A

Report Compiler

* Name and title:

Essam Bouras Raptors MoU contact point and specialist in birds

* Full name of institution:

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eaburass@yahoo.com

Designated Contact Point for the MOU

(if different from Report Compiler)

Name and title of designated Contact Point:

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II. HIGH-LEVEL SUMMARY OF KEY MESSAGES

GUIDANCE:

This section invites you to summarise briefly the most important positive aspects of Raptors MOU/Action Plan implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into some very brief and simple "high-level" messages for decision-makers and for wider audiences.

Although keeping it brief, please try also to be specific where you can, e.g. "New wildlife legislation enacted in 2020 doubled penalties for poisoning birds of prey" is more informative than "stronger laws"; "50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on vultures" is more informative than "lack of funding".

GUIDANCE:

Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only. For this present round of reporting, the period is from 1 November 2021 to the present.

In your country, in the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

*** The most successful aspects of implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)**

- 1- Increased awareness of the importance of conserving migratory birds of prey among relevant national institutions and stakeholders.
- 2- Improved collaboration between the Ministry of Environment, academic institutions, and national conservation organizations on raptor conservation and migratory bird issues.
- 3- Strengthened national capacity through training, technical cooperation, and the exchange of information on the conservation and monitoring of migratory birds of prey.
- 4- Enhanced monitoring efforts for migratory birds through field observations and surveys conducted in key migration and coastal areas.
- 5- Integration of migratory bird conservation considerations into broader biodiversity and protected area management initiatives.

*** The greatest difficulties in implementing the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)**

- 1- Limited financial resources to support the implementation of conservation actions, monitoring, and research on migratory birds of prey.
- 2- Insufficient technical and human capacity for systematic monitoring, data collection, and species identification.
- 3- Limited long-term monitoring programmes and insufficient scientific data on the distribution, population trends, and threats affecting migratory raptors.
- 4- Competing national priorities and institutional constraints, which limit the allocation of resources for raptor conservation activities.
- 5- Limited access to specialized equipment and technology required for effective monitoring and research on migratory birds of prey.

*** The main priorities for future implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)**

- 1- Strengthen national monitoring programmes for migratory birds of prey, including regular surveys and improved data collection.
- 2- Enhance institutional and technical capacity through training, knowledge exchange, and the development of standardized monitoring methodologies.
- 3- Increase public awareness and stakeholder engagement to promote the conservation of migratory birds of prey and their habitats.
- 4- Improve the protection and management of key habitats and migratory corridors through effective conservation measures and integration into national biodiversity planning.
- 5- Strengthen national and international cooperation to facilitate information sharing, research, and the implementation of coordinated conservation actions under the Raptors MoU.

III. RAPTOR CONSERVATION STRATEGIES AND EQUIVALENT DOCUMENTS

GUIDANCE:

A central provision of the MOU (paragraph 12) is for Signatories to prepare national or regional (e.g. EU) strategies or equivalent documents (e.g. Single Species Action Plans) for category 1 and, where appropriate, category 2 species in Table 1 in the Action Plan. The Action Plan itself foresees its listed actions being addressed by these strategies / equivalent documents.

* Does a national and/or regional Raptor Conservation Strategy or equivalent document exist in relation to your country?

- ☐ Yes
☐ In preparation
☒ No

* Please state the reasons why a national and/or regional Raptor Conservation Strategy or equivalent document has not been developed:

A national Raptor Conservation Strategy has not yet been developed due to limited financial and technical resources, competing conservation priorities, and the absence of a dedicated national framework specifically addressing birds of prey. However, raptor conservation needs are increasingly being considered within broader biodiversity conservation initiatives, protected area management, and national efforts to strengthen wildlife monitoring and conservation planning. Future development of a national strategy would benefit from enhanced capacity building, improved data availability, and increased coordination among relevant institutions and stakeholders.

* Does the strategy or equivalent document address all of the activities listed in Table 2 of the Action Plan?

- ☐ Yes
☐ Partly
☒ No

* Please state the reasons why all of the Table 2 activities are not addressed:

Not all activities listed in Table 2 have been fully addressed due to limited financial and technical resources, insufficient long-term monitoring programmes, and the need for further development of national capacity and coordination mechanisms for raptor conservation. In addition, some activities require specialized expertise, equipment, and sustained collaboration among multiple stakeholders. Efforts are ongoing to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, improve institutional cooperation, and integrate raptor conservation actions into broader national conservation programmes

IV. LEGAL PROTECTION OF SPECIES AGAINST KILLING AND UNSUSTAINABLE EXPLOITATION

- * Are all species of migratory birds of prey (present in your country) listed in Annex I of the Raptors MOU granted full legal protection from deliberate killing and taking from the wild?

GUIDANCE:

Follow this [link](#) to see the species listed in Annex 1.

If you are answering "yes", please make sure that the statute(s) concerned is/are clearly identified by giving details of title, date, etc.

If you are answering "only partly", please be clear whether this is because legal protection only applies to some aspects, or because only some species are covered (please identify the species) or because only some areas are covered - (or any combination of these types of partial coverage); and give the reasons for this.

- ☐ Yes
☒ Parly
☐ No
☐ Not known

- * Please state why all species are not (yet) fully covered:

so me species are covered in some areas where we can enforce the law.

- * Is there legislation in place which bans the use of exposed poison baits and other toxic chemical methods of predator or pest control?

GUIDANCE:

The CMS [Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning to migratory birds](#) provide further background on legislative (and other) means of reducing harm to migratory birds (including raptors) from toxic chemicals.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

- * Please indicate the statute(s) concerned, and summarise the provision:

Libya has legislation that regulates the use of harmful chemicals and toxic substances that may affect wildlife and the environment. The Environmental Protection and Improvement Law No. (15) of 2003 includes provisions for controlling chemicals and pesticides that may cause environmental pollution, and it promotes the use of safer methods for pest control. In addition, the law provides protection for wild animals and birds and prohibits harmful practices that threaten wildlife, including the use of harmful substances or toxic baits for hunting. However, a specific legal provision explicitly banning exposed poison baits for predator control has not yet been developed, and further regulatory measures and enforcement mechanisms would strengthen implementation

V. SPECIES POPULATION MANAGEMENT AND RECOVERY PROGRAMMES

Have any Single or Multi-species Action Plans been published for any species of migratory bird of prey in your country?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☒ In preparation

* Please list the species involved and the status of each Plan:

- Sooty Falcon.

* Have any reintroduction or restocking projects been implemented involving migratory birds of prey in accordance with prevailing international guidelines?

GUIDANCE:

One of the most relevant international guidelines documents for this question is the IUCN publication "[Guidelines for reintroductions and other conservation translocations](#)".

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Not known

* Please state why not:

No reintroduction or restocking projects involving migratory birds of prey have been implemented in Libya to date. This is mainly due to limited technical and financial resources, the absence of a dedicated national programme for raptor reintroduction, and insufficient baseline information required to assess the feasibility and necessity of such interventions. Current conservation efforts are focused on habitat protection, species monitoring, awareness raising, and strengthening national capacity. Future reintroduction or restocking initiatives would require detailed feasibility studies, appropriate expertise, and compliance with international guidelines.

* Have any supplementary feeding initiatives been established and maintained for necrophagous birds of prey?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Not known

* Please state why not:

No supplementary feeding initiatives have been established or maintained for necrophagous birds of prey in Libya. This is mainly because Libya does not have significant resident populations of necrophagous raptors requiring such conservation measures, and supplementary feeding has not been identified as a priority action under current national conservation programmes. Conservation efforts are currently focused on monitoring migratory raptors, habitat protection, and strengthening national capacity for biodiversity conservation.

VI. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HABITATS AND SITES

* Have any measures been implemented to improve or restore the habitats of species of birds of prey?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☐ Not known

* Please state why not:

No specific habitat restoration measures targeting birds of prey have been implemented to date. This is mainly due to limited resources, the absence of dedicated raptor habitat restoration programmes, and the need for further assessment of priority habitats and species. However, habitat protection is addressed through broader biodiversity conservation and protected area management efforts.

* Which sites in your country listed in Table 3 of the Action Plan are designated as protected areas, or are otherwise appropriately managed taking into account the conservation requirements of migratory birds of prey?

Please indicate in this online file ([link](#)) for each of the relevant sites listed in Table 3 of Annex 3 of the MOU whether the site is (a) fully designated as a protected area or covered by an instrument ensuring proper management, (b) partially so designated/covered, or (c) not so designated/covered. If you experience any issues accessing the online file, please contact the Raptors MOU Coordinating Unit at umberto.galloorsi@un.org to request a copy as an email attachment.

GUIDANCE:

The list is extracted from the List of internationally important sites for migratory birds of prey in Africa and Eurasia (Table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU) as approved by the Third Meeting of Signatories. Please answer this question in relation to the sites that are listed there. Please provide your answers in the online file by following the link above. The file will automatically save your answers.

- ☒ I have added the relevant information for my country's sites
- ☐ My country does not have sites listed

VII. ASSESSING AND RESPONDING TO THREATS AND PRESSURES

*

Have any assessments been made of the nature, likelihood, severity or potential consequences of threats facing birds of prey, and measures identified to maintain their Favourable Conservation Status?

GUIDANCE:

“Favourable Conservation Status” should be interpreted for this question in accordance with the definition provided in Article I (1) (c) of the Convention on Migratory Species. ([Link to text here](#)).

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Not known

* Please state why not:

No comprehensive assessments have been conducted specifically to evaluate the nature, likelihood, severity, or potential consequences of threats facing birds of prey in Libya, nor have specific measures been formally identified to maintain their Favourable Conservation Status. This is mainly due to limited available data, insufficient long-term monitoring programmes, and limited technical and financial resources dedicated specifically to raptor conservation. However, general biodiversity assessments and conservation activities provide a foundation for future development of targeted threat assessments and conservation measures for birds of prey.

* Based on the assessment referred to above (or if none, on your own knowledge and judgement) please identify (tick) the **three most important** categories of threat affecting birds of prey in your country:

GUIDANCE:

This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on migratory birds of prey at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Exactly 3 selection(s)

- ☐ Direct killing and taking
☐ Collisions and electrocution
☐ Alien and/or invasive species
☒ Disturbance and disruption
☒ Habitat destruction/degradation
☐ Climate change
☒ Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.
☐ Other (please specify below)

* Add comments here on any particular actions in response to these threats:

GUIDANCE:

You may find it helpful here to refer to actions assisted by relevant existing response tools and initiatives in the framework of mechanisms such as the CMS. Examples could include the [Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean \(MIKT\)](#), [Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway \(ITTEA\)](#), [South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force \(SWA ITB TF\)](#), the [CMS Energy Task Force](#), and the adopted [Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds](#).

Although no specific national action plan has been developed to address threats to birds of prey, some general conservation measures have been undertaken through biodiversity conservation programmes, protected area management, environmental awareness activities, and efforts to strengthen wildlife monitoring. Libya recognizes the importance of addressing threats such as illegal hunting, habitat degradation, and potential poisoning risks. Future actions would benefit from improved monitoring, enhanced coordination among relevant institutions, capacity building, and the application of relevant CMS guidelines and international best practices for the conservation of migratory birds of prey.

- * Are requirements in place to ensure that proposals for activities that may have significant effects on birds of prey or their habitats are subject to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) or Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)?

GUIDANCE:

Helpful pointers on this subject (and reference to sources of further guidance) are given in [CMS Resolution 7.2 \(Rev.COP14\)](#) on "Impact assessment and migratory species".

Comments on the general standard and quality of EIAs/SEAs that are undertaken would be valuable.

Any use that has been made of "sensitivity mapping" techniques in this context should be mentioned here.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not known

- * Please give a brief summary of the requirements and their implementation, including the extent to which the results of these assessments are used to inform relevant consent decisions and associated mitigation measures:

Libya has requirements in place for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for activities and projects that may have significant impacts on the environment, including biodiversity and wildlife habitats. These requirements are established under Environmental Protection and Improvement Law No. (15) of 2003 and related environmental regulations, which require consideration of potential environmental impacts before the implementation of development activities.

EIAs provide a mechanism to identify and mitigate potential impacts on natural habitats and species, including birds of prey and their habitats. However, the application and quality of EIAs may vary depending on the

availability of technical expertise, data, and monitoring capacity. Further strengthening of biodiversity-related assessment criteria, including the use of sensitivity mapping and improved consideration of migratory species, would support more effective conservation outcomes

VIII. ACTION / INTEGRATION ACROSS SECTORS

* Is the conservation of migratory birds of prey integrated within the policies of sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy, transport, waste, tourism and others?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ Partly
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

The conservation of migratory birds of prey is partly integrated within broader environmental and biodiversity conservation policies in Libya. Environmental considerations, including the protection of wildlife and natural habitats, are addressed through national environmental legislation, including Environmental Protection and Improvement Law No. (15) of 2003, as well as through protected area management and environmental impact assessment procedures. However, specific integration of migratory raptor conservation objectives into sectoral policies such as agriculture, energy, transport, forestry, waste management, and tourism remains limited and requires further development. Strengthening cross-sectoral coordination and incorporating biodiversity considerations into sectoral planning would support more effective conservation of migratory birds of prey.

* Have any programmes been implemented during the reporting period among government departments (other than the department that has lead responsibility for the Raptors MOU) to inform decision makers of the conservation needs of migratory birds of prey?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☐ Not knowm

* Please state why not:

No specific programmes have been implemented during the reporting period among government departments other than the department with lead responsibility for the Raptors MoU to specifically inform decision makers about the conservation needs of migratory birds of prey. However, some important sites that provide habitats and nesting areas for certain raptor species have been designated as protected areas, contributing to the conservation of their habitats. General biodiversity conservation activities and environmental coordination efforts also support the protection of wildlife. Further strengthening of inter-sectoral cooperation and targeted awareness programmes among government institutions would help improve consideration of migratory birds of prey in decision-making processes.

IX. RESEARCH, MONITORING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

* Have any overall assessments been made of the status and trends of any populations of migratory birds of prey in your country, during the reporting period?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary, and highlight any particularly significant declines or increases that have been revealed for relevant species:

Yes. Assessments and field observations have been conducted on the status and distribution of some migratory birds of prey in Libya, including the Sooty Falcon (*Falco concolor*).
Although comprehensive long-term population trend assessments are still limited, monitoring efforts and field surveys have contributed to improved knowledge of the species' distribution and breeding habitats. Current threats include disturbance at nesting sites, habitat degradation, and other human pressures. Continued monitoring and protection of key breeding sites are important to ensure the conservation of the species.

Please provide a copy of any relevant documents:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

https://reference-global.com/download/article/10.2478/orhu-2026-0011.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com

* Are any systematic and coordinated monitoring programmes operated in your country in relation to breeding populations, reproductive success or migration counts of birds of prey?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

we have studied Sooty Falcon nesting

Please provide a copy of any relevant documents:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

https://reference-global.com/download/article/10.2478/orhu-2026-0011.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com

* Have any guidelines or protocols been published concerning systematic or coordinated monitoring programmes for migratory birds of prey?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Not known

* Please state why not:

No specific national guidelines or protocols have been published for systematic or coordinated monitoring programmes targeting migratory birds of prey in Libya. This is mainly due to limited technical capacity, insufficient long-term monitoring programmes, and the absence of a dedicated national raptor monitoring framework. However, field surveys and observations have been conducted for some species and important sites, including breeding monitoring of the Sooty Falcon (*Falco concolor*) and other raptor species. Future development of standardized monitoring protocols would help improve data collection, assessment of population trends, and conservation planning.

* Does any process exist for establishing multi-stakeholder agreement about priorities for research on issues of relevance to the conservation of birds of prey?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Yes. A process exists for establishing multi-stakeholder agreement on research priorities relevant to the conservation of birds of prey through coordination and collaboration among government institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academic institutions, and other relevant stakeholders. These consultations help identify priority research needs, improve knowledge sharing, and support the development of conservation actions for birds of prey. Such collaboration has contributed to field surveys, monitoring activities, and the identification of important species and habitats requiring further study and protection.

Please provide a copy of any relevant document(s):

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

* Are suitable platforms in place in your country to exchange knowledge, experience and information about the conservation of birds of prey?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Not known

* Please state why not:

we dont have yet any platform

X. RAISING AWARENESS

* Have any public awareness programmes been implemented during the reporting period to promote the importance of birds of prey, their migrations and their conservation needs?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary including comments on the impact and success (or otherwise) of these programmes:

Yes. During the reporting period, awareness activities were implemented in collaboration with local NGOs and relevant stakeholders, including engagement with hunters to promote the importance of birds of prey, their migration, and the need for their conservation. These activities focused on increasing understanding of the ecological value of raptors and encouraging responsible attitudes towards their protection.

As a result of this awareness work, some hunters became supportive partners in conservation efforts and contributed valuable information and assistance during field studies, including surveys and monitoring activities of the Sooty Falcon (*Falco concolor*) in Libya. This collaboration helped improve access to nesting sites, enhance field observations, and strengthen cooperation between conservation practitioners and local communities.

* Have any education programmes or teaching resources been provided during the reporting period to inform young people and students about migratory birds of prey and their conservation needs?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Yes. During the reporting period, educational activities and teaching resources related to birds of prey and their conservation needs have been provided through academic programmes. Several universities include courses and lectures related to raptors, wildlife conservation, ecology, and biodiversity, providing students with knowledge about the biology, ecology, migration, threats, and conservation requirements of birds of prey.

These educational activities contribute to building awareness and developing the capacity of future researchers, conservation professionals, and environmental practitioners. Further expansion of dedicated educational materials and outreach programmes would help strengthen knowledge and interest in migratory birds of prey among young people and students.

XI. STRENGTHENING CAPACITY

* Have any training or other support programmes been implemented during the reporting period to strengthen the capacity of agencies responsible for the application of relevant laws and regulations?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Not known

* Please state why not:

We are currently preparing, in collaboration with the Raptors MoU, to implement dedicated training programmes on raptor identification and conservation. However, these activities have not yet been carried out due to limited financial resources.

* Have any training or other initiatives been implemented during the reporting period to support activities undertaken by local communities or voluntary groups in relation to birds of prey surveys, monitoring, site protection work or related outreach?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Not known

* Please state why not:

we dont have enough capacity

* During the reporting period, has your country *provided* any new financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory birds of prey?

GUIDANCE:

“Other resources” in this context could include, for example, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure, loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities or technology transfer. (Do not include training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building however, as these are covered separately in the preceding two questions).

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Not known

* Please state why not:

Limited financial resources remain a constraint for developing and implementing dedicated programmes for migratory birds of prey conservation.

* During the reporting period, has your country *received* any new financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory birds of prey?

GUIDANCE:

See guidance on interpretation of “other resources” provided in relation to the preceding question.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☒

XII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

* During the reporting period, has your country participated in any international cooperation activities as provided by paragraph 8 of the MOU?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☒ Not known

* During the reporting period, has your country taken any steps to support or encourage any other Range State (s) to sign the Raptors MOU?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Not known

* Please state why not:

During the reporting period, Libya has not taken specific steps to support or encourage other Range States to sign the Raptors MoU. This is mainly due to limited resources and the current focus on strengthening national implementation activities, including improving monitoring, awareness, and conservation efforts for birds of prey within Libya. Future opportunities for regional cooperation and information exchange with other Range States will be considered.

Contact

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