Country report on animal welfare during long distance transport by land and sea between Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa

7 - 9 November 2023, Tunis, Tunisia
Overview of country livestock transport and trade
نظرة عامة على نقل وتجارة الماشية في البلاد

• Main trading countries and routes (by sea and by land)

• Seaports: Most animals are imported through seaports, and Libya is not considered an animal-exporting country.

• Land borders: Officially, there is no trade in animals across land borders, but some animals are smuggled into the country through this route. With the exception of the movement and trade of horses between Libya and Tunisia through the Ras Jedir port.

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• Number of imported animals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>cattle</th>
<th>sheep</th>
<th>goats</th>
<th>horses</th>
<th>ornamental birds</th>
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<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>35589</td>
<td>35519</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>7162</td>
</tr>
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<td>23332</td>
<td>336323</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>35980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Main border control posts / animal holding or quarantine facilities

6 ports are used to receive animals out of a total of 17 ports:

• Ras Jedir Land Border (رأس جدير) Horses only
• Port of Tripoli (ميناء طرابلس)
• Port of Khoms (ميناء الخمس)
• Port of Misurata (ميناء مصراته)
• Port of Benghazi (ميناء بنغازي)
• Port of Tobruk (ميناء طبرق)
 Competent Authorities

السلطات المختصة

Libyan Competent Authorities responsible for animal welfare during transport by land and sea.

- Ministry Of Agriculture And Livestock
- National Center Of Animal Health (NCAH)

the other Authorities involved cross-border transport of animals by land and sea.

- Libyan Ports and Maritime Transport Authority
- Libyan Customs Authority
- Agricultural Police
Libyan laws and regulations, such as:

- The Libyan Veterinary Health Conditions,
- Law No. 106 of 1976 on health,
- Law No. 5 of 1985 on the protection of pastures and forests,
- Law No. 17 of 1985 on pasture regulation,
- Law No. 15 of 1989 on animal protection.
National animal welfare standards

The minimum animal welfare standards on animal transport include:

• Requirements for inspection of animals before, during, and after travel:

Animals are inspected to ensure their health and well-being before, during, and after transportation. This includes checking for signs of illness, injury or stress.

• Definition of animal 'fitness to travel':

There are specific criteria to determine whether an animal is fit to travel, taking into consideration factors such as age, health condition, and ability to withstand the journey without suffering.

• Certification and record-keeping:

"Temporary release certificates for animals" are issued and records are kept to track the animals during and after arrival under the supervision of veterinary authorities and customs.
National animal welfare standards
المعايير
الوطنية للرفق بالحيوان

• The veterinary quarantine facilities: المراقق المحجرية البيطرية
At the veterinary quarantine facilities, there are good-sized areas, shaded areas, good ventilation, and places for handling animals.

• Animal transportation vehicles: مركبات نقل الحيوانات
There is a severe shortage of dedicated vehicles for transporting cattle and sheep. Horse transport containers are considered good.

• Animal handlers and drivers: السائقون والتعامل ومناعات
The standards for animal handlers and drivers are weak, and they require proper training and education to ensure animal welfare.
Implementation of the standards

The Veterinary Quarantine Department is responsible for implementing the standards of care for imported animals during and across borders to the best of their ability.

The standards include:

- providing adequate space and proper ventilation.
- using appropriate handling and loading procedure.
- providing food, water, and rest upon arrival.
- regular monitoring and inspection.
- The emergency preparedness measures are weak.

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Monitoring and evaluation

الرصد والتقييم

The competent authority uses some methods to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of animal welfare standards during long-distance and cross-border transport. Some of these methods include:

- Inspections: Regular inspections in border.

- Documentation and record-keeping at border.

- Collecting data (through monitoring reports) during transport and upon arrival.
Cross-border transport of animals

• Border procedures: These procedures aim to ensure animal welfare throughout the journey.

1. Giving priority to (ships - cars) loaded with livestock's at all ports of entry.

2. Veterinary inspection and health examination of animals.

3. Registration entry and temporary certification

4. Transportation to veterinary quarantine is under the supervision of the competent authorities.

5. Health care and monitoring during the quarantine period.

6. Communicate with the authorities in the country of origin in the event of health problems

7. Communicate with the transporter to report significant animal welfare problems during the journey

• الإجراءات على الحدود: هذه الإجراءات تهدف إلى التأكد من تطبيق معايير الرفق بالرفق بالحيوان أثناء الرحلة.

1. إعطاء الأولوية للبواخر والسيارات المحملة بالحيوانات الحية بجميع المنافذ.

2. الكشف والفحص البيطري للحيوانات.

3. التسجيل ومنح شهادة الدخول المؤقتة.

4. النقل إلى المحجر المخصص للحيوانات تحت إشراف السلطات المختصة.

5. الرعاية الصحية والمراقبة خلال فترة الحجر الصحي.

6. التواصل مع السلطات المختصة ببلد المنشأ في حالة وجود مشاكل صحية.

7. التواصل مع الناقل للإبلاغ عن أي ملاحظات تتعلق برعاية الحيوان أثناء الرحلة.
conclusions

• The authorities in Libya are striving to implement international standards for the transport of animals over long distances. They have addressed this by establishing veterinary quarantine facilities near the ports used for animal imports, ensuring that the distance travelled does not exceed 100 KM. This measure aims to ensure the welfare of animals during transport and comply with international standards.

الاستنتاجات

• تسعى السلطات في ليبيا إلى تنفيذ المعايير الدولية لنقل الحيوانات لمسافات طويلة. لقدتناولوا ذلك من خلال إنشاء مرافق الحجر الصحي البيطري بالقرب من الموانئ المستخدمة لواردات الحيوانات، مما يضمن أن المسافة المقطوعة لا تتجاوز 100 كيلومتر. تهدف هذه التدبير إلى ضمان رفاهية الحيوانات أثناء النقل والامتثال للمعايير الدولية.
conclusions

• Regarding the gaps, weaknesses, and main challenges:

  • Lack of resources and funding dedicated to this matter.
  • Updating local legislation and regulations to align with international standards.
  • Ensuring border security and preventing the smuggling of animals.
  • Training personnel involved in animal transportation to enhance their knowledge and skills.
  • Providing modern transport vehicles for animals.

Addressing these challenges would contribute to improving compliance with WOAH standards and enhancing animal welfare during long-distance and cross-border transport in Libya.

الاستنتاجات

الثغرات والنقاط الضعيفة والتحديات الرئيسية:

• نقص الموارد والتمويل المخصص لهذه المسألة.
• تحديث التشريعات واللوائح المحلية لتنبثق مع المعايير الدولية.
• ضمان أمن الحدود ومنع تهريب الحيوانات.
• تدريب الأفراد المشاركين في نقل الحيوانات لتعزيز معرفتهم ومهاراتهم.
• توفير (سيارات) وسائل نقل حديثة للحيوانات.

ستساهم معالجة هذه التحديات في تحسين الامتثال لمعايير الدولية وتعزيز رفاهية الحيوانات خلال النقل عبر المسافات الطويلة وعبر الحدود في ليبيا.
Thank you

Multi-regional Whole Journey Scenario workshop on long-distance transport by land and sea between Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa
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