



Project Document

Government of Libya

United Nations Development Programme

“Enhancing National Partnership in support of Protected Areas Management in Libya”

November 2006

Summary

Among Libya's environmental challenges is the need to improve national capacities in managing Protected Areas. Many steps have been taken so far in helping Libya improving its capacities in meeting these challenges, such as the formulation of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), the development of the Libyan National Report on the Strategic Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SAP – BIO) June - 2002, the adoption of the Environment Protection Law, the formulation of the National Strategy and Action Plan to Combat Desertification.

This project proposes an umbrella intervention at the national level to complement the above existing initiatives towards establishing the Environment General Authority as a leader in environmental protection, legislation and sensitization as well as an agency with cross cutting mandate in mobilizing national efforts towards the protection of the environment.

The project seeks to achieve 4 major objectives, three of which are of cross cutting national intervention nature dealing with; 1) *Institutional capacity of EGA*; 2) *Enhancing national coordination on protected areas issues* and 3) *Introducing a culture of and awareness on Protected Areas*. The fourth objective, *developing a model for protected areas management*, institutes and sets the basis for protected areas management model in the country that could be easily replicated. Accordingly careful considerations were given in selecting the pilot area for implementing and creating the model that took into account environmental, economic, and social aspects of the site.

Furthermore this project was designed taking into consideration serious attempts at the national level in building partnership on environmental protection not only among government institutions but between the government and the private sector. This initiative is further supported through the launching of UNDP Libya CO of the Corporate Social Responsibility Package by the end of November 2006 establishing UNDP as a broker for sustainable development partnership with the private sector.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APR	Annual Progress Report
CCA	Country Common Assessment
CDR	Combined Delivery Report
EGA	Environment General Authority
GDP	Gross Development Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
MBRC	Marine Biology Research Center
MNRAUP	Mapping of Natural Resources for Agricultural Use and Planning
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MYFF	Multi-Year Funding Framework
NAP	National Action Plan
NBSAP	National Biological Strategy and Action Plan
NEX	National Execution Modality
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	National Protected Area
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPD	National Project Director
NPDNV	The General Authority for Agriculture, Animal and Marine Wealth
PA	Protected Area
PAGIS	Protected Area Geographic Information System
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SAP-BIO	Strategic Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean
TOR	Terms of Reference
TM	Thematic Map
TPR	Tripartite Review Meeting
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

SECTION I— ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE

PART I: SITUATION ANALYSIS

I. a) Economic Sectors Context:

Over the past few years (2000-2004), North African economies have been influenced by two factors: the price of oil and the legacy of economic policies and structures that have emphasized a leading role for the State. Indeed oil (and increasingly natural gas) is both the greatest strength and the biggest weakness of the North African sub-region. As has been the case for decades, revenues generated by these two hydrocarbon-based resources still account for the bulk of economic activity and export revenue, particularly in Algeria and Libya.

I. b) Environmental context

Libya's environmental challenges include limited water resources, land degradation, fragmented mechanisms for environmental management and monitoring, inadequate solid and hazardous waste management and a weak level of management of Protected Areas and National Parks. During the past decade, Libya has progressed remarkably in meeting these challenges. Some of the major achievements included: the formulation of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), the development of the Libyan National Report on the Strategic Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SAP – BIO) June - 2002, the adoption of the Environment Protection Law, the formulation of the National Strategy and Action Plan to Combat Desertification (September 2005), in addition to the drafting and adoption of several legislations and bylaws, and finally the current finalization of a bilateral agreement between the Environment General Authority (EGA) and The National Programme for Development of Nature Vegetation (NPDNV) that included among other things cooperation in managing the Protected Areas.

Libya is considered one of the most biologically diverse countries in the Mediterranean, distinguished by its rich and unique assemblages of globally significant biodiversity.¹

Libya represents a critical resting and wintering stop for migratory birds. Of some 320 bird species recorded in Libya, 9 species are considered as threatened species. Libya holds a significant number of species whose world populations are wholly or largely restricted to North Africa.

As far as mammals are concerned, out of the 76 mammals recorded in Libya, about 12 species are considered threatened or endangered at the national level.

In addition to birds and mammals, Libya supports at least 25 species of reptiles and amphibians, about 98 fish species, and 3763 insect species. The actual figures are likely to be substantially higher given the paucity of data on Libya's reptiles and amphibians, and marine biota.

In terms of floristic biodiversity, Libya is considered one of the most biologically diverse countries in the Mediterranean Basin. It has over 3,133 plant species, of which about 60 species are considered threatened and 134 species are endemic. The natural forest cover over 751 thousand ha, which is approximately 0.4% of the total land area.

I. c) Policy, legal and institutional context

¹ NBSAP - Libya

At the global level, the Government of Libya has recognized the importance of conserving its nationally and globally significant biodiversity. It has signed the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) in 1992, and in 2001 it ratified it and subsequently established a National Committee on Biodiversity. The purpose of this committee is to co-ordinate all national efforts related to the CBD implementation in the country. The official counterpart to the BD is the Environment General Authority (EGA).

As a result of ambitious agricultural plans and policies aiming at enhancing intensive agriculture even in "Fragile" agro-ecological systems and as a result of inappropriate land use and mismanagement of natural resource, Libya is becoming very vulnerable to desertification and land degradation issues. The Libyan Government ratified the UNCCD on 22 July 1996.

At the national level, a number of steps have been taken towards establishing a policy, legal and institutional framework for conservation of biological diversity. The most prominent are the maritime laws of 1976; law 106 of 1973 pertinent to environmental protection and health; law No. 263 for the establishment of the General People Committee for Environment, law No. 5 for the protection of rangelands and forests; law No. 11 dealing with transport, and law No. 15 (dated 1989) for the protection of wildlife and natural habitats, in addition to several other laws and policy documents, all of which were aiming to ensure environmental protection, water management, food security, economic prosperity and development.

The Environment General Authority (EGA) was created in 2000 and given broad responsibilities to define rules and regulations in the area of environmental protection.

The first conservation legislation came into existence in 1949, the law on Forestry. The object was to give protection of forest and forest products, to slid, water sources and land under threat of desertification. Subsequently in 1970 the Law for the Protection of Agricultural lands introduced an ordinance on the protection of "green areas".

A specific agreement to set up the first national park was signed and a special decree enacted in November 1978. The national park system was established with specific guidelines for the creation of protected areas, in order to "create meaningful national parks for the Libyan people and international tourism".

In 1989 the Protection of Environment and Biological Diversity Law asked for the establishment of specific types of protected areas (Articles 8: Soil and Plants Protection, and Articles 9: Wildlife Protection)

From 1978 to 1998, the responsible government agencies gazetted only 11 NPA, Al Kuff National Park near the Green Mountain, Qarabolli National Park east of Tripoli, Abughilan National Park near Ghilanl/south of Tripoli, Sirman National park located in Sirman City, Nakaza National Park near Nakaza, Sabratha National Park near Sabrata City, Hiesha Protected Area near Tripoli, Beir Ayyat Nature Reserve south of Jfara Valley, Msalata Protected area near Msalata city, Nalout Natural Reserve near Nalout and Zultun Protected area. Meanwhile, one wetland PA was established during this period. Also, two Marine Protected Areas (MPA) were established.

The newly enacted Environment Law No. 15 (2001) represents significant progress towards defining the establishment and the management of the PA. This Law gives Government the rights and responsibilities to: (i) define the conditions for the establishment of protected areas and national parks, and; (ii) monitor these protected areas, each according to its components and characteristics.

Another new Decision released by The General People's Committee No. 326 Year 1430 transfers the responsibilities of the establishment and management of protected areas and National Parks to the concerned Shaabia, as follows:

- El Kauf Natioanl Park : Al Jabeel Al Akhdar Shaabia.

- New Hiesha Natural Reserve Surt Shaabia.
- Al Naqaza Al Murqab Shaabia.
- Msalata Protected Area Mslata and Tarhouna Shaabia.
- Garabulli Protected Area Mslata and Tarhouna Shaabia.
- Al Bouhaira National Park Al Neqat Al Khams Shaabia.
- Bier Ayyad Nature Reserve Yafren Shaabia.
- Abughilan National Park Ghrican Shaabia.
- Sirman Natioanl Park National Center of Animal Health and Breed Improvement
- Sabratha Protected Area National Center of Animal Health and Breed Improvement
- Tala Nalout Shaabia.

EGA, for its part, has taken steps aimed at improving the effectiveness of its management efforts. In particular, the Authority has recently established a department for biodiversity, with a specific division for protected areas. A separate decision has established another department within NPDNV, this one for grazing, terrestrial protected areas and biodiversity conservation in Libya.

Both EGA and NPDNV extend beyond Tripoli with staff and operations at provincial level. In the case of NPDNV, provincial-level Forestry Departments are responsible for day-to-day management of nature reserves and other forest areas. These are well staffed and fairly well equipped. EGA has a more limited representation at provincial level, with small units operating from provincial capitals with little field operational capacity. To date, these units have played no role in protected area management and indeed sorely lack capacity to do so.

In addition to EGA and NPDNV, several other Governmental bodies having roles related to protected area management should be mentioned (please refer to annex 1 for detailed description of each):

- Marine Biology Research Centre (MBRC):
- The National Prgoramme for Development of Natural Vegetation
- The Arab Center for Saharan Research and Development of Saharan Societies.
- General People's Committee of Tourism:
- Tourism Development Facility
- Libyan Center for Remote Sensing and space Sciences

I. c) Socio-economic context

According to UNDP's 2006 Human Development Report, Libya ranks number 64 out of 177 countries studied. Life expectancy at birth is relatively high at 73.8 years and GDP per capita is estimated at US\$7,570.

The proposed establishment of a number of NPAs in Libya will restrict the access of the local populations and others such as transhumant to resources, including land, water, timber, wildlife and wild plants (both for livestock grazing and collection), which had previously been utilized by these communities.

Recent awareness concerning the importance of input by local stakeholders has led to growth in the number of local groups involved in one way or another in environmental protection activities. These include recent campaigns organized by EGA and NPDNV as well as by The Marine Biology Research Center (MBRC), on issues such as Eco -tourism and Sustainable Development and Marine Life Protection.

I. d) Human resource and institutional capacity

In terms of institutional co-ordination, overall national co-ordination and monitoring of environmental management in Libya lies within the recently established Environmental General Authority (EGA) in 2000. EGA came to replace the old Technical Center for Environmental Protection and to co-ordinate overall environmental issues, actions, policies and programs- projects in Libya. EGA is also responsible for co-coordinating environmental information and advocacy as well as setting up environmental specifications and standards. EGA hosts the GEF Operational Focal Point, the CBD and UNFCCC Focal Points, and it is nowadays implementing the National Capacity Self Assessment Project.

I. e) Country Driverness

Libya's CCA/UNDAF (2006-2009) focuses on the identified priorities of the government and are thus addressing assistance to respond to the identified key areas. UNDP has identified areas of intervention to tackle the country's constraints and limitations that are clearly in line with the proposed project, with capacity development being one of UNDP's major comparative advantages. This project also is directly linked to the following ongoing UNDP activities including:

- UNDP-GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment Project: This aims to determine the priority needs, and a plan of action for developing Libya's capacity to meet its commitments to global environmental management.

In accordance with Article six of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Libya has developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The NBSAP, which was prepared on 2005 through a participatory process involving a broad range of national and local stakeholders. The NBSAP includes a lot of objectives.

Link to UNDP Country Programme: UNDP is assisting the Government of Libya to meet its international commitments under the various international environmental conventions through technical assistance in the form of Enabling Activities. UNDP CO in Tripoli also supports the Government of Libya's efforts to engineer the active participation of Private Sector in the design, execution, and evaluation of environmental programs. This project incorporates both aforementioned support elements, and UNDP will play a key role in brokering agreements between stakeholders, and ensuring that institutional agreements are honored.

PART II. STRATEGY

The biodiversity of the Mediterranean region is of global significance, yet the disparities between North and South, and the pressing need for development in many countries of the region, mean that resources for biodiversity conservation are scarce at national level. Not only are the financial resources which allow countries to respect their international commitments lacking, but limited human resources and technical expertise is often also a major constraint.

At regional level, cooperation and exchange of information on management of protected areas and biodiversity conservation is essential if the region as a whole is to conserve its biodiversity effectively. The existing networks are all relatively recent, but they have shown that inadequate exchange of experience in the past has led many countries to follow similar paths of trial and error, rather than building on the experience available in the region to deal with similar problems.

One of the protected areas administered by EGA – Mslata protected area was selected as a pilot PA with the twin aims of protecting biodiversity at the pilot PA, while also strengthening the Government's overall capacity to protect and manage biodiversity. Planned outputs include: (i) development of enabling legislation; (ii) institutional strengthening of EGA and NPDNV; (iii) extension and legal designation of the pilot PA; (iv) development and implementation of a management plan, and; (v) public awareness program.

Development Objective

This project will help developing the instruments and management policies for protected zones whose conservation is of common interest to all actors and stakeholders in the country.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Immediate Objective 1: *Institutional strengthening of Environment General Authority (EGA)*

Although data (in statistical and map form), as presented above, on the status of Libya's natural resource base does exist, it is now outdated and contains many contradictions. Moreover, facilities and expertise to create or develop new data are in limited supply.

Under this objective the project proposes several outputs all leading to ensuring that EGA will, by the end of the project, have acquired appropriate training and capacity building of its human resources in order to deal with the challenging mandate of managing and coordination biodiversity conservation activities and policies at the country level through the proper management of protected areas available in the country.

Output 1.1: Capacity Building of National stakeholders' Human Resources in protected Areas management

The development of protection and management programmes at existing and new protected areas will require EGA staff to acquire technical skills and know-how in assessing, managing and designing sustainable use of protected areas through the participation of local communities surrounding these areas and ensuring their socio-economic well being. To reach this level a well designed training programme should be conceived under this project.

For the training programme to be effective, it requires to be clearly focused on the needs of EGA staff at the institutional level. These needs can be expected to evolve during the project cycle, and the intervention of the training activities must therefore be reviewed and applied on an annual basis. Consequently the training programme will emphasize a hands-on practical problem-solving style, with "general knowledge" issues kept to a minimum. This means that it will also be strictly targeted at those who will use their improved skills in their daily work. The training programme will follow different modalities starting with normal workshops and seminars to on the job training and field trips as well as study tours to be conducted to one or two countries in the Arab States regions.

The training should cover many aspects and could contain, but not limited to, the following themes:

- Assessment of protected areas
- Protected Areas integrated management planning tools
- Development of business plans for Protected Areas
- Application of EIA techniques
- Design of public awareness programmes
- Development of Sustainable tourism best management practices in coastal/marine and in-land protected areas

Consequently the following activities will have to be undertaken in order to ensure that the outputs will achieve the sought objectives

Activity 1.1.1:

Identify and nominate the service(s) or department(s) at EGA who will be involved with all aspects of protected area management.

Activity 1.1.2:

Conduct detailed training needs assessment at EGA level for staff serving under the identified services and departments.

Activity 1.1.3:

Design a training programme, reviewed on an annual basis, to accompany the implementation of protected areas management plans and to respond to evolving needs of EGA staff.

Activity 1.1.4:

Identify relevant experts at national or international level to undertake the Implementation of the activities identified in the training programme.

Activity 1.1.5:

Organise training activities throughout the project life cycle to include one study tour to countries in the Arab states region every year for the first two years.

Output 1.2: Introducing Protected Areas GIS at EGA (PAGIS)

Protected areas are vital to the health of ecosystems and species as well as the protection of items of aesthetic, historic, and social value. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is a powerful “tool” that can be used to store and analyze geographic data. This dynamic technology has come to the forefront as a decision-making support system in many natural resource areas, including protected areas management. Building GIS-enabled systems based on this approach will:

- quickly deliver simple integrated desktop solutions;
- put in place both the high-end specialist systems and common information user systems which bring data access and mapping capability to anyone who needs it;
- deliver more than GIS functionality; and,
- Enable solutions to be delivered at a fraction of the cost / time of traditional systems.

Accordingly this project proposes to develop a unit at EGA to run and operate a fully integrated Protected Area Geographic information System (PAGIS). This unit will cooperate very closely with another ongoing national project “**Mapping of Natural Resources for Agricultural Use and Planning "Libya 00/004" – MNRAUP**” based at the National Programme for Development of Natural Vegetation with the objective of building the expertise in information management, land evaluation, computer science, remote sensing, resource monitoring, to achieve the goal of creating a self-supporting natural resources monitoring capacity that will be integrated into decision making processes, and to advise on appropriate institutional and legal frameworks facilitating natural resources management processes. The cooperation will take several facets starting with basic data exchange whereby the work already done through the mentioned project in terms of GIS Database and mapping of land cover data at the national level will be fundamental information to develop the first layers in mapping vegetations inside the protected areas. Cooperation will also take the form of evaluation of data collected in terms of assessing the different protected areas in the country and establishing solid grounds for future management plans.

The Unit established at EGA will have to base its work on the 1/50,000 topographic maps and vegetation cover maps developed by the above project (sample information map attached under Annex 2) and further acquire higher resolution satellite images to develop bigger scale and more precise maps that would show all land use and land cover data at the level of each protected area under study.

This work will require expertise from outside EGA and possibly international ones and will coordinate with experts available at the “MNRAUP” in order to nurture and enhance the ongoing cooperation among the two institutions.

In order to reach this output the following activities will be undertaken:

Activity 1.2.1:

Identify and recruit GIS consultant to undertake the design of phased introduction of GIS system into EGA to include procurement of equipment and training of staff.

Activity 1.2.2:

Identify national/regional suppliers of GIS system software and supporting hardware

Activity 1.2.3:

Conduct procurement of GIS software and hardware to be installed at EGA

Activity 1.2.4:

Establish close cooperation mechanism with the MNRAUP project to establish data exchange modalities and needed satellite imagery.

Activity 1.2.5:

Identify and procure satellite imagery from local/regional/international supplier to be processed to produce a series of photomap products for the prioritized areas at high resolution.

Activity 1.2.6:

Develop intelligent GIS maps with help of field surveys and satellite images qto include necessary data that need to be monitored inside the protected areas.

Activity 1.2.7:

Conduct on the job GIS training programme for EGA staff nominated to be part of the GIS Unit.

Output 1.3: Applying ecological criteria to assess the existed PA to establish a network of Protected Areas in Libya

To be considered completed, Libya's network of protected area will have to contain adequate examples that are representative of the country diverse landscapes. In order to do so, the project should rely on applying sound ecological principles and criteria. The technical application of these principles and criteria governs the identification of possible candidate protected areas, and forms the scientific basis for public consultants on protected areas.

Representation has become the underlying principle in designing networks of protected areas. "Representativeness" is a measure of the degree to which an individual protected area, or the network of protected areas, portrays the physiographic, and, by inference, the biological diversity of the natural region.

Assessing the representation of the existed PAs is determined by applying the following activities:

Activity 1.3.1:

Collect examples of all the terrestrial and aquatic enduring features considered characteristic of the natural regional.

Activity 1.3.2:

Determine the ecological self-sustainability of the protected areas.

Activity 1.3.3:

Determine the proportions and spatial arrangement of enduring features in the network of protected areas; this should reflect their relative proportions and spatial arrangement in the natural region.

Activity 1.3.4:

Examine if the network of PAs provides genetic diversity by including protected areas in widely separated parts of large natural regions, particularly in those natural regions that span several degrees of latitudes.

Activity 1.3.5:

Assessing gaps in representation within a natural region begins by identifying all of the enduring features that characterize the region.

Activity 1.3.6:

Determining the extent to which these enduring features are already captured in existing protected area in the natural region. Enduring features are evaluated in the context of the protected area in which they are found.

Immediate Objective 2: *Enhancing national coordination on protected areas management among public sector institutions*

Efforts at the national level to join hands in managing protected areas is underway and has witnessed tangible results represented in the signing of an Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) (attached under Annex 3) between the Environment General Authority and the National Programme for Development of Natural Vegetation (NPDNV) on one hand and the preparation for another MOU between EGA and the Marine Biology Research Center (MBRC) on the other hand.

However these MOUs should be replicated to cover more authorities leading to the establishment of government steering committee dealing with protected areas management issues that would include institutions like, but not limited to, tourism, water management, agriculture, planning, industrial, Health and environment, public works as well research and academic institutions. EGA will host the secretariat of this SC and will document all decisions taken and meetings held.

Output 2.1: Mainstreaming Environmental Protection

The project proposes the establishment of a strategy for mainstreaming environmental protection at the decision making level among different government institutions should be established and implemented.

This strategy will look at spreading a culture and establishing a coordination mechanism between EGA and the different public sector bodies on prioritizing environmental protection in the different aspects of their work such as the application of Environment Impact assessment studies to all projects requesting official permits and setting nationally acceptable and applicable standards for the different environmental impacts.

In order to achieve this output the following activities shall be undertaken:

Activity 2.1.1:

Prepare terms of reference for the national steering committee on protected areas management

Activity 2.1.2:

Organize workshops with different government institutions concerned with the protection and conservation of natural resources in an attempt to develop their capacities in understanding the meaning and values of protected areas

Activity 2.1.3:

Organize seminars at decision making level on the environmental, social and economic values of protected areas and the need to legalize intergovernmental coordination and cooperation in natural resources protection

Activity 2.1.4:

Design and publish information material on environmental, social and economic importance of protected areas to be distributed to all concerned government institutions.

Activity 2.1.5:

Design prototype MOU to be signed among the different identified government institutions.

Output 2.2: Legislation supporting Protected Areas

Based on consultation with different actors concerned with protected areas, be it marine, coastal or inland protected areas, it was very clear that existing legal texts and legislations on the establishment of protected areas are not very accurate and would require thorough revisions on both the technical considerations as well as on the legislative ones in order to clearly distinguish protected areas from other areas established at the “Shaabia” level for purposes of recreation or farming.

The experience from site level will feed into the activities for addressing root causes of biodiversity loss at national level and provide the case studies necessary for justifying the need for policy change. It will allow the development of a set of legal, technical, reglementary and organizational frameworks which serve to achieve a national vision in developing and managing protected areas.

Unregulated exploitation of natural resources, including the proliferation of human settlements in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has increasingly degraded the environment and encroaches on arable lands, forests, and coastal areas, and has jeopardized the reproductive capacity of the natural environment. These ecological and socio-economic impacts raise an urgent need for the establishment of appropriate policies for the sound management and use of natural resources in Libya, based on cross-sectoral planning.

Legislative work should be carried out with the different concerned government bodies concerned with protected areas in order to collect feedback from different specialized parties and propose new legislations that will clearly set the fundamental basic criteria for existing protected areas and the establishment of future ones.

The following activities should be undertaken to ensure achieving this output:

Activity 2.2.1:

Identify and recruit legal consultant to review existing legal texts and propose amendments and modifications where and when needed.

Activity 2.2.2:

Organize national workshop with relevant government institutions, academic sector, research centers and civil society organizations in order to set national criteria and develop clear guidelines on the technical requirement needed for the different protected areas, be it agricultural, recreational or nature and biodiversity conservation protected areas.

Activity 2.2.3:

Conduct desk review on existing legal texts concerned with establishment of protected areas

Activity 2.2.4:

Suggest revision of existing texts and propose new modifications for existing and future establishment of protected areas taking into consideration technical criteria previously set through national consultations

Activity 2.2.5:

Conduct national consultation with members of steering committee and civil society groups for agreement on newly proposed legal texts

Immediate Objective 3: *Introducing a culture of and awareness on protected areas at the national level*

Output 3.1: Implementing a National Awareness Campaign

Knowledge about Benefits and values of protected areas should be widely spread at the national level and for all sectors highlighting environmental, social and economic importance of protected areas in the country. It will involve as well the different types of protected areas available in the country namely, in-land, wetlands and coastal zones protected areas.

The awareness campaign will be designed to cover all sectors nation wide and it will use diverse means (TV spots, Radio, Billboards, brochures, leaflets, regional and sectoral seminars, Website etc...) in delivering the message.

The awareness campaign will highlight the contribution of all partners in an attempt to reflect maximum visibility of the different actors involved and interested in ensuring proper management and conservation of protected areas.

Awareness campaigns will target different groups at the national level. This will cover but not limited to:

- Academic institutions
- Households
- Local communities surrounding protected areas
- Civil Society organizations
- Shaabiat
- Private sector institutions (oil sector, tourism sector, construction, etc...)
- Professional syndicates

This output will be achieved through the implementation of the following activities:

Activity 3.1.1:

Develop protected area promotional material to be published on brochures, leaflets and public billboards for national exposure

Activity 3.1.2:

Develop short TV spots on the environmental, social and economic importance of nature conservation

Activity 3.1.3:

Organize seminars to be delivered in schools, universities and professional syndicates on the importance of nature conservation and protected areas

Activity 3.1.4:

Organize seminars to be delivered at the level of “Shaabiat” to highlight the importance of nature conservation on the livelihoods of indigenous people

Activity 3.1.5:

Organize seminars to civil society organizations to ensure they exert their role in protecting natural sites of specific values

Immediate Objective 4: *Developing a model for Protected Area management*

Output 4.1: Implementing a Pilot Project

Selection of pilot site(s) will be based on a methodology that would take into consideration the evaluation of (a) environmental characteristics (and in particular biodiversity), (b) socio-economic benefits of conservation, and (c) existing and potential threats. In order to define the priority site, the evaluation also takes account of the presence of globally threatened species, and the imminence and the seriousness of the threats.

Both the NPDNV and the MBRC have undergone enough field and scientific efforts that would directly serve in the selection of the pilot site.

The main purpose of working in pilot areas is to develop and implement an integral Protected Area management process that would serve as model for future replication in other parts of the country. Description of the 2 most potential protected areas from which one will be selected as a pilot area for this project are listed under annex 4 for reference.

With the assistance of national and international experts, the selected priority area will be a representative site where all phases of dealing with protected areas will be implemented following a consultative process with local communities surrounding the PA.

The output will be achieved through the implementation of the following activities:

Activity 4.1.1:

Conduct field visits and review studies made to Identify threats and pressures negatively affecting the Protected Area

Activity 4.1.2:

Conduct surveys and collect all existing data and knowledge on diverse habitat composition, biological and physical issues as well as socio-economic information relevant to the site

Activity 4.1.3:

Ensure collection of digital data and map from MNRAUP

Activity 4.1.4:

Populate the newly introduced PAGIS with all data collected on the site and develop intelligent maps for management purposes

Activity 4.1.5:

Document all activities implemented in the pilot area for replication in other existing and new protected areas.

Output 4.2: Developing Protected Area Management and Business Plans

The main vision behind this output is to Conserve and enhance the biodiversity and natural resources of the protected area while integrating the protected site within the local socio-economic regime. It will serve for conserving the biodiversity and enhance the natural ecological integrity of the protected area and establish the protected area as a multiuse hub for conservation, research, education and social activities.

Activity 4.2.1:

Recruit consultant to develop a management plan for the protected area in close coordination with EGA staff

Activity 4.2.2

Recruit consultant to develop a business plan and feasibility study on eco-tourism activities in Mslata PA ensuring economic self-sustainability for the local community

Activity 4.2.3:

Train Protected Area existing staff on proper PA management as well as eco-tourism activities at the site

Activity 4.2.4:

Establish and provide all necessary resources and management facilities to achieve the ideal objectives of the management team

Activity 4.2.5:

Develop promotional material for marketing the importance of the site and ensure distribution of the promotional material at the local, national and international level in order to establish the PA as an eco-tourism destination

PART III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Project implementation will follow national execution arrangements (NEX) and will be undertaken by EGA with the support of a Project Management Unit (PMU) under the overall guidance-oversight of UNDP. EGA will appoint a National Project Director (NPD). At PMU a NPC will be selected by a panel established for this purpose, with participation by EGA, NPDNV and UNDP Libya.

Responsibilities of the PMU will include the following:

- to provide overall project co-ordination, while acting as an independent and unbiased guarantor of co-operation and information exchange between the authorities;
- to convene quarterly Project Implementation Meetings (PIMs), involving the EGA, and NPDNV directors, together with PMU staff and UNDP. These meetings will review progress in implementing project workplans and will attempt to resolve any ongoing difficulties in inter-ministerial co-operation;
- to ensure, together with the executing agency and UNDP, that specified tasks undertaken at the project sites are outsourced to suitable consultants and/or sub-contractors through competitive bidding processes. This would include, for example, development of bidding documents and terms of reference, in co-operation with EGA;
- to organize project-level meetings and workshops, e.g., Project Steering Committee (PSC) etc.;
- working closely with UNDP Libya, to co-ordinate all missions by international consultants, including preparation of terms of reference;
- to develop, in co-operation with EGA, as relevant, details of equipment procurement; and
- to prepare overall project reporting.

It is worth recalling that the PMU is by definition the single non-sustainable component of the project. In other words, its existence is required only for the purposes of the project's operation; it should be expected to dissolve at the time of project completion, leaving the inter-sectoral co-ordination of protected area management to be achieved by the relevant Government Authorities. This temporary character of the PMU should be widely understood so that parties may begin fully to assume these co-ordination responsibilities prior to the project's completion.

UNDP will provide both technical and administrative backstopping to ensure results-oriented management, proper administration of funds, maintain project accounts, facilitate staff recruitment and procurement processes, monitor resource mobilization of baseline and co-finance as contemplated in project document. Financial transactions will be subject to annual audits undertaken by internationally certified auditors.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will meet on regular basis with the role of overseeing project planning, implementation and performance. It will consist of representatives from UNDP, EGA, NPDNV, MBRC, and each of the participating Shaabia. The PSC will be responsible, *inter alia*, for adopting annual work programmes prepared by the PMU.

Stakeholder participation during project implementation: Stakeholder participation during project implementation will be ensured through a number of mechanisms. The project will establish two main vehicles for participation in the decision-making process. These are outlined below.

Technical Advisory Committee consists of representative from farmers' and herders' associations and key stakeholders from the community: As other experiences suggest, long-term resource use and biodiversity conservation have a better chance of success if genuine avenues are available for the participation of local stakeholders in the management of biodiversity resources. This formal and direct participation is even more important when resource users appear particularly vulnerable, as has been observed in several project sites. These committees will provide independent inputs into the definition, implementation and evaluation of project activities. As the name indicates, their role would be of an advisory nature and their recommendations would not be binding. However, their recommendations would constitute formal annexes of the project annual review and formal annexes to the minutes of the project sub-steering committee meetings. This should ensure that the opinions and interests of those most vulnerable enter the project's decision-making process.

III.a Key national Partners

The major national and international agencies having roles in project implementation and oversight are identified below.

i. THE EXECUTING AGENCY: THE ENVIRONMENT GENERAL AUTHORITY (EGA):

The responsibilities of The Environment General Authority (EGA) as the national executing agency will include:

- Jointly selecting, in co-operation with UNDP, a **National Project Coordinator (NPC)** who will be responsible, as manager of the **Project Management Unit (PMU)** for overall project implementation;
- Planning for and monitoring the technical aspects of the project, including regular site visits and monitoring progress benchmarks and outputs,
- Submission of periodic progress reports prepared by the PMU.
- Initiate regular consultations with beneficiaries and contractors;
- Procuring goods and services in a transparent and competitive basis, e.g., review and approval of TOR/specifications for personnel/contractors/vendors and required bidding documentation, and awarding and entering into contracts of recruitment or procurement;
- Chairing the **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** and annual **Tripartite Review (TPR)** meetings;
- Managing and maintaining budgets, including tracking commitments, expenditures and planned expenditures against budget and work plan (in English);
- Mobilizing the financing from other sources, including from Government itself;
- Maintaining productive, regular and professional communication with UNDP and other project stakeholders to ensure the smooth progress of project implementation;
- Coordinating with all relevant local authorities at project demonstration sites;

ii. THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: UNDP LIBYA

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the implementing agency for the present project. This role gives UNDP a number of important responsibilities, which are outlined below according to UNDP Procedures:

- **UNDP Libya** will maintain day-to-day oversight responsibility for project implementation and direct responsibility for fulfilling the duties. It will provide technical and administrative

backstopping to the PMU to ensure results-oriented management and proper administration of funds. It will maintain project accounts, facilitate staff recruitment and procurement processes and monitor resource mobilization of baseline and co-finance as defined in the project brief and document. Financial transactions will be subject to annual audits undertaken by internationally certified auditors.

UNDP Libya CO will oversee and verify the proper use of funds through: the “Request for Direct Payments request”; quarterly workplans; quarterly financial reports; Combined Delivery Reports (and/or other reports generated from UNDP’s project management software); budget revision approval; periodic visits to the site and the PMU; regular communication with the NPC and project staff; site visits; and dialogue with project stakeholders.

UNDP Libya will participate in project work planning exercises, **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** meetings and monitoring missions. The office will introduce and sensitize project staff and consultants to UNDP work planning, adaptive management and financial reporting requirements, formats and processes. UNDP may provide additional assistance upon request by Government, through Letters of Agreement for Support Services (as per the UNDP Programming Manual).

III.b Project structures

Project Management Unit (PMU)

- A **Project Management Unit (PMU)** will be established in Tripoli in the Nature and Natural Resources conservation Department (Environment General Authority). The PMU will be led by a **National Project Coordinator (NPC)**, who will be selected by a panel established for this purpose, with participation by the main project partners. Once selected, the NPC, with the technical and contract-issuing support of UNDP Libya, will recruit PMU staff members.
- PMU staff will be hired using standard hiring procedures, including a transparent process of open advertisement and individual project contracts for all project-funded positions. The PMU will invite UNDP to utilize its networks and experience in recruiting international positions to ensure best available expertise is hired.

Project Steering Committees (PSC)

- The PSC will be chaired by the Environment General Authority and will consist of the projects governmental coordinator and focal point , and one member from each of the following organizations:
 - UNDP
 - General People's Committee for Planning
 - General Authority of Agriculture, Animal and Marine Wealth
 - General Authority of Health and Environment
 - Marine Biology Research Centre (MBRC)
 - The National Programme for Vegetation Cover Development
 - The Arab Center for Saharan Research and Development of Saharan Societies.
 - General People's Committee of Tourism
 - Tourism Development Facility
 - Libyan Center for Remote Sensing and space Sciences
 - Libyan Farmers’ Union
 - Libyan Women’s Union

- Representation from Private Sectors.
- Representation from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

III.c Project staffing and technical support

National Project Coordinator (NPC)

The NPC will be responsible for carrying out the directives of the PSC and for ensuring the proper implementation of the project on behalf of the Government. In doing so the NPC will undertake the management, reporting, accounting, and monitoring of the project and will ensure proper management and auditing of project resources. The NPC is accountable for the successful delivery of expected project outcomes.

III. d Project Partners

As the business case for social responsibility becomes more firmly established, the emphasis is shifting towards concrete action. With this transformation has come the growing recognition that the developing world is critical to future business success. Four out of five consumers already live there, and 82 million of the net 83 million people added to the planet every year are from developing countries. But growth in these markets will not come by itself. It will require sustained efforts to change the way in which business benefits are shared².

For the private sector, UNDP has also proved valuable in helping it to better understand the environment in which it works, to more effectively tailor social projects and achieve results. With the eight Millennium Development Goals as their guide, UNDP offices help the private sector leverage its financial and professional resources to move beyond philanthropy toward a more sustainable approach to reaching out to the poor.

There is a growing recognition in the private sector that the developing world is critical to future business success. The growth in the number of consumers has huge market potential, which would be a great loss for the private sector if left unexplored.

Past cooperation of UNDP with the Libyan authorities to achieve economic diversification was mainly emphasized on the development of Tourism, given its important income and employment generating potential, the "Rehabilitation of the Old City of Ghadames" project, as a part of a more comprehensive "Master plan" for the substantive attraction of tourism towards Libya was designed with UNDP support³

III. e Project beneficiaries:

Key stakeholders who will benefit from the project directly or indirectly are:

Government staff and agencies:

- Staff of EGA, NPDNV and MBRC will benefit from intensive training and capacity-building as well as improved resources to undertake sustainable management of Protected Areas according to prevailing global best-practices.
- Policy- and decision-makers will benefit from capacity-building and from improvements to institutional and legislative structures which will facilitate more effective and efficient decision-making and policy-setting in pursuit of sustainable management goals.

² **Mark Malloch Brown**, *former Administrator, UNDP*

³ UNDP – CP 2006-2009

Local communities and local-level village institutions:

- Local communities will be empowered to develop sustainable livelihood resources and resource use patterns that provide improved incomes and standards of living, while ensuring the sustainable management and long-term conservation of Protected Area resources in their areas.
- Women, youth and other minority voices in village communities will be empowered through training and capacity-building activities to develop and diversify income and livelihood sources, and to achieve a more participatory voice in village leadership and decision-making.

The General Public, Scientific and other institutions:

- The general public will benefit from awareness-raising and public education activities, which will result in greater understanding of, and appreciation for, the importance of conserving biodiversity through PAs.
- Scientific and academic bodies will benefit from consulting and training opportunities, as well as enhanced exchanges with the global biodiversity conservation community.

PART IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The project executing partner (EGA) and the government counterpart the General People's Committee for Planning will remain responsible for delivering the outputs of the project, the actual implementation, input management, and sound administrative management.

The NPC will prepare quarterly progress reports (QPR) and submit them to the UNDP within 15 days after the end of each calendar quarter (15th of -April, -July, -October, -January) in electronic and hard copies. The progress reports will be prepared on the basis of the quarterly work/expenditure plan. The quarterly progress report will consist of the five items listed below. Note that item No.1 should have been prepared at the beginning of the quarter.

1. The work plan for the reporting period.
2. A narrative description of work actually done on the basis of the previous work/expenditure plan. This description should be presented by objective and by output as in the work plan.
3. Description of any problems encountered and explanation of major variances from the work plan.
4. The summary of planned and actual expenditures for the previous quarter with any necessary explanation or commentary.
5. Any recommendations for the improvement of project design or implementation.

UNDP will carry out regular project field-visits and participate in the NSC meetings. The NSC will assume overall responsibility and supervision of the project. The NSC will meet on a regular basis (see Management Arrangements above) in order to take stock of the progress of the project. The NPC will be responsible for preparing the Annual Progress Report (APR), which will be submitted to the UNDP, and an annual Tripartite Review Meeting will be held with the participation of the Authority of Planning and main stakeholders. All stakeholders will also participate in a Terminal Tripartite Review Meeting (TPR) at the end of the project duration, where a Terminal Annual Progress Report (APR) which highlights the main achievements and results of the project and lessons learned will be discussed.

The EGA is accountable for managing the resources allocated to the project to achieve expected results in accordance with the work plan and project document. EGA will request UNDP to make

direct payments to other parties for goods and services provided to the project by forwarding a standard form "Request for direct payment", duly completed and signed by the Project manager. UNDP will generate the Combined Delivery Report (CDR) that summarizes all project expenditures on annual basis. EGA certifies the CDR and returns it back to the UNDP-Libya CO for audit purposes.

The project is subject to auditing at least once in its lifetime, in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations. The ownership of all non-expendable equipments purchased by the project will be embraced by EGA upon completion of the project.

PART V. LEGAL CONTEXT

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Paragraph (I) of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between Libya and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 20 May 1976. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

The UNDP Resident Representative in Libya is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by UNDP and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

- a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
- c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
- d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document.

PART VI. MANAGEMENT RISK STRATEGY:

In addition, effective coordination between authorities at the national level is essential for project success and this will require a sustained effort from all project partners and strong political will. Building on the interest shown by all the participating authorities, the project preparation process has nevertheless improved the awareness of these issues and attention should remain focused on promoting this.

The active participation of local people and local authorities (Sha'abiat) in decision-making on PA management is essential where the main pressures on remaining natural areas are generated.

Adapting new and modified legislation concerning Protected Areas is a long term and complex process. The creation of new structures specialized in the protection of PA v/s recreational parks may also generate opposition within the administration and therefore requires substantial commitment from government to succeed.

PART VII: SUSTAINABILITY OF PROJECT RESULTS

Institutional sustainability: Biodiversity conservation requires sustainable solutions. It is meaningless to conserve species, habitat and genetic diversity for five or ten years, or even longer, only to have it lost subsequently. Thus, the ability to achieve benefits that are sustainable is an essential barometer of project success. The main objective of the project is to strengthening the institutions responsible for

PA management, and this will be considered as the key to achieving sustainable conservation benefits. Thus, strengthening the capacities of key EGA, NPDNV and MBRC departments responsible for PA management, as well as the inter-sectoral co-ordination mechanisms that tie them together, are important goals highlighted by Output 1.

Another important element of sustainability involves the role of the PMU. Quite often, a PMU can become a substitute, rather than a complement, for the Government authorities that a project is trying to help – a recipe for unsustainable benefits. In this project, the risk pertains especially to the inter-sectoral co-ordination mechanisms being established, since these will initially imply a strong role for the PMU. The project will pay attention to this risk and ensure that a progressive disengagement takes place, whereby the PMU can easily disappear at project closure, leaving sustainable co-ordination mechanisms among permanent national institutions in its place.

Technical sustainability: The project does not rely heavily on international experts, but rather places emphasis on building the capacities of local experts. Thus, for example, the main long-term expert will be recruited on a retainer basis to provide part-time support throughout the project duration. This support will diminish over the course of the project. It is expected that a critical mass of national-level expertise will be reached during the course of the project, thus substantially reducing the long-term needs for international expertise in PA management techniques.

Financial sustainability: Government has clearly indicated its willingness to finance the long-term costs of establishing, managing and maintaining the PA system. With this in mind, the project will avoid creating high-maintenance operational systems at project sites, but will focus on essential needs for conserving biodiversity. In addition, the project will investigate various mechanisms for sustainable financing, including user fees, etc., as a source of financing support to complement regular budgetary allocations.

PART IX. BUDGET:

Item Description	Unit	Qty	Unit cost \$	Total \$
Staff				
Project Manager	mm	36	2500	90,000
Project Assistance	mm	35	600	21,000
GIS specialist	mm	35	1200	42,000
Biodiversity Specialist	mm	36	1000	36,000
Data Entry Staff	mm	34	600	20,400
Communication Expert	mm	24	1000	24,000
Subtotal Staff				233,400
Subcontracts				
Multi-Media Firm			15000	15,000
Protected Areas Assessment	md	180	350	63,000
Survey Experts	md	280	150	42,000
Protected Areas Mgt Plan Expert	md	60	350	21,000
Economic & Financial Expert (eco-tourism Bus Plan)	md	50	350	17,500
Legal expert	md	35	150	5,250
Subtotal Subcontracts				163,750
Travel				
Transportation	m	36	200	7,200
Study tours		3	11010	33,030
Travel and DSA of Int'l experts				25,000
Subtotal Travel				65,230
Equipment and supplies*				
Computers workstations		4	2000	8,000
GIS Server		1	6000	6,000
Notebooks		2	2300	4,600
Global Positioning System		3	400	1,200
Network installations			2000	2,000
A0 Scanner B/W		1	4000	4,000
A4/A3 color scanner		1	400	400
A0 color plotter		1	4500	4,500
Color printer		1	400	400
Digitizer		1	500	500
LCD Projector		1	3500	3,500
Office supplies		36	200	7,200
Satellite Images				80,000
GIS Software				25,000
Subtotal Equipment & Supplies				147,300
Training & Capacity Building				
Workshops & Seminars		25	500	12,500
Training programme	md	45	350	15,750
Training of site Staff	md	30	350	10,500
Printing of training material		50	20	1,000
Subtotal Training & CB				39,750
Communication				
Internet	m	36	200	7,200
tel/fax	m	36	200	7,200
DHL services	m	36	75	2,700
Subtotal Communication				17,100
Miscellaneous				
Printing Awareness Material				30,000
Reporting		6	350	2,100
Car (4x4)		1	30000	30,000
Insurance				3,000
Advertisement/marketing				25,000
Incentives for local Staff		34	1500	51,000
Subtotal Miscellaneous				141,100
Project Total				807,630
GMS 5%				40,382
Total Project Cost				848,012

* refer to annex 5 for detailed description of equipment

mm= man month

md= man day

Inputs

Environment General Authority

The (EGA) shall make available and/or accessible for the project operations enough and suitable air conditioned office accommodation for the project staff, adequate working space for the various activities, and make necessary provision for maintenance; water and electricity supply to the premises. Including the room where the GIS Server will be installed.

The (EGA) will provide all existing maps, studies, and statistics and other supporting data that are considered useful for the operation of the project.

The (EGA) will provide its printing facilities, funding will come from the project budgets for the printing of reports, of maps produced by this project as well as other printing needs as needed.

The (EGA) will assist the project management in expediting procedures for custom clearance of imported equipment and supplies.

The (EGA) shall provide car insurance, custom exemptions; transport, loading and unloading charges for all projects financed equipment and materials from the port or airport to the operational sites.

Mapping of Natural Resources for Agricultural Use and Planning

The MNRAUP will be providing major input into the proposed project through the wealthy digital database collected and documented so far .

MNRAUP will also provide all digitized topographic maps created for the country specifically those related to the where protected areas are located in addition to any other location that might be required by EGA for this project or any future uses.

MNRAUP will, through its well trained staff in GIS and land management information system provide all technical assistance that might be required by the proposed project to ensure proper transfer of data between both institutions.

MNRAUP will through its qualified experts working in the field support the proposed project in documenting data and other information related to PA in general and the Mslata PA in particular and will participate as resources persons in the awareness campaigns planned through the proposed project for awareness building at the national level.

Marine Biology Research Center

The MBRC will, through the resource persons available among its organizational structure, play an important role in the technical support needed at the project level.

MBRC will sit on the steering committee and provide all data available on Marine protected areas in the country to feed in to PAGIS.

MBRC will provide resource people for the awareness campaign designed through the project at the national level.

MBRC will mainly play a major role in replicating this project into future project aiming at the managing marine protected areas in the country.

Private Sector – Oil companies

The private sector, especially Oil companies, represent a potential support in fulfilling the objectives if this project through their obvious interest in sustainable development activities and initiatives in the country.

The project represents a clear framework for Oil companies to invest in focused objectives and activities that would ensure their visibility and partnership in protected the country's environmental and natural resources.

The private sector, represented by multinational oil companies, would provide not only the financial input into the project but would also allow the transfer of know how in sustainable development practices they have been implementing elsewhere. Participating to this project the oil companies will be achieving a quantum leap in establishing a new way of assisting local communities and moving from the charity culture to the sustainable and economic development culture.

SECTION II - RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Objectives	Outputs	Indicative Activities	Inputs
<p><i>Institutional strengthening of Environment General Authority (EGA)</i></p>	<p>Capacity Building of National stakeholders' Human Resources in protected Areas management</p>	<p>1.1.1/ Identify and nominate the service(s) or department(s) at EGA who will be involved with all aspects of protected area management</p> <p>1.1.2/ Conduct detailed training needs assessment</p> <p>1.1.3/ Design a training programme</p> <p>1.1.4/ Identify relevant experts</p> <p>1.1.5/ Organize training activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU • National Experts • International Experts • EGA
	<p>Introducing Protected Areas GIS at EGA (PAGIS)</p>	<p>1.2.1/ Identify and recruit GIS consultant</p> <p>1.2.2/ Identify national/regional suppliers of GIS</p> <p>1.2.3/ Conduct procurement of GIS software and hardware</p> <p>1.2.4/ Establish close cooperation mechanism with the MNRAUP</p> <p>1.2.5/ Identify and procure satellite imagery from supplier</p> <p>1.2.6/ Develop intelligent GIS maps</p> <p>1.2.7/ Conduct on the job GIS training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU • GIS Supplier • EGA • MNRAUP
	<p>Applying ecological criteria to assess the existed PA to establish a network of Protected Areas in Libya</p>	<p>1.3.1/ Collect examples of all the terrestrial and aquatic enduring features.</p> <p>1.3.2/ Determine the ecological self-sustainability of the protected areas.</p> <p>1.3.3/ Determine the proportions and spatial arrangement of enduring features.</p> <p>1.3.4/ Examine if the network of PAs provides genetic diversity by including protected areas.</p> <p>1.3.5/ Assessing gaps in representation within a natural region.</p> <p>1.3.6/ Determining the extent to which enduring features are already captured in existing protected area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU • EGA • MBRC • MNRAUP • Academics

<p><i>Enhancing national coordination on protected areas management among public sector institutions</i></p>	<p>Mainstreaming Environmental Protection</p>	<p>2.1.1/ Prepare terms of reference for the national steering committee</p> <p>2.1.2/ Organize workshops with different government institutions to develop their capacities in understanding the meaning and values of protected areas</p> <p>2.1.3/ Organize seminars at decision making level on the environmental, social and economic values of protected areas</p> <p>2.1.4/ Design and publish information material on environmental, social and economic importance of protected areas</p> <p>2.1.5/ Design prototype MOU to be signed among the different identified government institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU • EGA • MNRAUP • MBRC • Legal Expert
<p><i>Introducing a culture of and awareness on protected areas at the national level</i></p>	<p>Legislation supporting Protected Areas</p>	<p>2.2.1/ Identify and recruit legal consultant</p> <p>2.2.2/ Organize national workshop to set national criteria and develop clear guidelines on the technical requirement for protected areas</p> <p>2.2.3/ Conduct desk review on existing legal texts</p> <p>2.2.4/ Suggest revision of existing texts and propose new modifications</p> <p>2.2.5/ Conduct national consultation for agreement on newly proposed legal texts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU • Legal Expert • EGA • MBRC • MNRAUP • NGOs • Local Community • Academic Institutions • Concerned Gov. Inst.
<p><i>Introducing a culture of and awareness on protected areas at the national level</i></p>	<p>Implementing a National Awareness Campaign</p>	<p>3.1.1/ Develop and publish protected area promotional material</p> <p>3.1.2/ Develop short TV spots</p> <p>3.1.3/ Organize seminars for schools, universities and professional syndicates</p> <p>3.1.4/ Organize seminars to be delivered at the level of "Shaabiat"</p> <p>3.1.5/ Organize seminars to civil society organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU • Multi-Media Expert • EGA • MNRAUP • MBRC • Academic Institutions
<p><i>Developing a model for Protected Area management</i></p>	<p>Implementing a Pilot Project</p>	<p>4.1.1/ Identify threats and pressures negatively affecting the Protected Area</p> <p>4.1.2/ conduct surveys and collect all existing data on the site</p> <p>4.1.3/ Ensure collection of digital data and map from MNRAUP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU • EGA • MNRAUP • PA-Experts

- PA Staff
 - Academic Institutions
- 4.1.4/ Populate the newly introduced PAGIS with all data collected
- 4.1.5/ Document all activities implemented in the pilot area for replication

	<p align="center">Developing Protected Area Management and Business Plan</p>	<p>4.2.1/ Recruit consultant to develop a management plan for the protected area in close coordination with EGA staff</p> <p>4.2.2/ Recruit consultant to develop a business plan and feasibility study on eco-tourism activities in Mslata PA</p> <p>4.2.3/ Train Protected Area existing staff on proper PA management as well as eco-tourism activities at the site</p> <p>4.2.4/ Establish and provide all necessary resources and management facilities to achieve the ideal objectives of the management team</p> <p>4.2.5/ Develop promotional material for marketing the PA as an eco-tourism destination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU • PA Management Expert • Finance & Economic Experts • Eco-tourism Expert • PA staff • Communication Expert
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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: LIST OF NATIONAL PARTNERS:

1. Marine Biology Research Centre (MBRC)

Marine biology research center was created in 1981 as the prime institution for research and capacity development in the area of marine resources. Its duties span preparation of studies, surveys, monitoring of changes in marine biology, advising on methods for assessment and management of marine resources. The center is also concerned with capacity development and training for its personnel through training programmes held locally and abroad. The center advises on best methods for making use of aquatic resources and their protection. Its particular mandate is as follows:

- Conduct studies and researches related to development, utilization and investment of marine wealth.
- Survey and marine mapping with a view to identify the nature of Libyan Coast and distribution of marine organisms.
- Evaluation of life resources in the Libyan coast and specify the fishing area within it as well as determine the methods and ways of fishing in such a manner as to ensure maximum profits from these resources.
- Follow-up of chemical, physical and biological changes in the Libyan Arab coasts.
- Carry out researches and studies concerning aquaculture.
- Publishing of scientific researches and make available technical data and information and guidance information related to the centre, objectives and goals.
- Participation in scientific conferences and symposiums at the local and international level.
- Establish, acquire, manage and operate standard farm projects of marine living beings.
- Acquire and own marine research ships and their equipment, management, operation and their use in scientific objectives.
- Formation and qualification of scientific research personnel and cadres in the field of exploration, management, operation and utilization of aquatic environmental resources necessary for center's cadre through local and abroad scientific formation and training.
- Rendering special consultations on the means and methods of making use of aquatic wealth and their protection.
- Undertake all other tasks and functions allowed by the legislations in force regarding the functions and competence of the centre.
- Cooperation with different scientific bodies to ensure the achievement of centre's objectives and goals.
- Insurance of scientific proofs and guidance booklets in the field of marine wealth.

2. The National Programme for Development of Natural Vegetation

Achieving sustainable agricultural development presupposes the recognition that such natural resources are limited and prudent exploitation of agricultural resources, including but not limited to forests and pasturelands, is a prerequisite for designing adequate agricultural development policies based on scientific and accurate analysis of state of natural vegetation. Such policies

make use of database of natural agricultural resources and are informed by scientific studies in order to maintain climate balance and combat desertification.

The National Programme for development of natural vegetation was created in 2005 with responsibilities that include:

- 1- Preparation of programmes, plans and technical studies necessary for developing and implementing natural vegetation development plans
- 2- Implementing water sources projects as it relates to digging of holes and building dams etc..
- 3- Planting trees and for areas threatened by desertification
- 4- Introducing modern techniques for establishing and developing natural vegetation in accordance with prevalent conditions

3. Environment General Authority

EGA is a scientific advisory body that is concerned with and oversees environmental issues especially in terms of the protection of natural resources and combating pollution and maintaining biological balance achieving sustainable development. EGA enjoys financial independence and has the legal authority to inspect for any violation of environmental laws. Its prime responsibilities are planning and strategizing on environment and keeping pace with the most up to date techniques for the protection of environment. EGA takes as one of its priorities the initiation of awareness raising campaigns

ANNEX 2: MAP

