



# Libya – Animal Welfare During Long-Distance Transport

Speaker(s) name

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Country report (10 minutes)

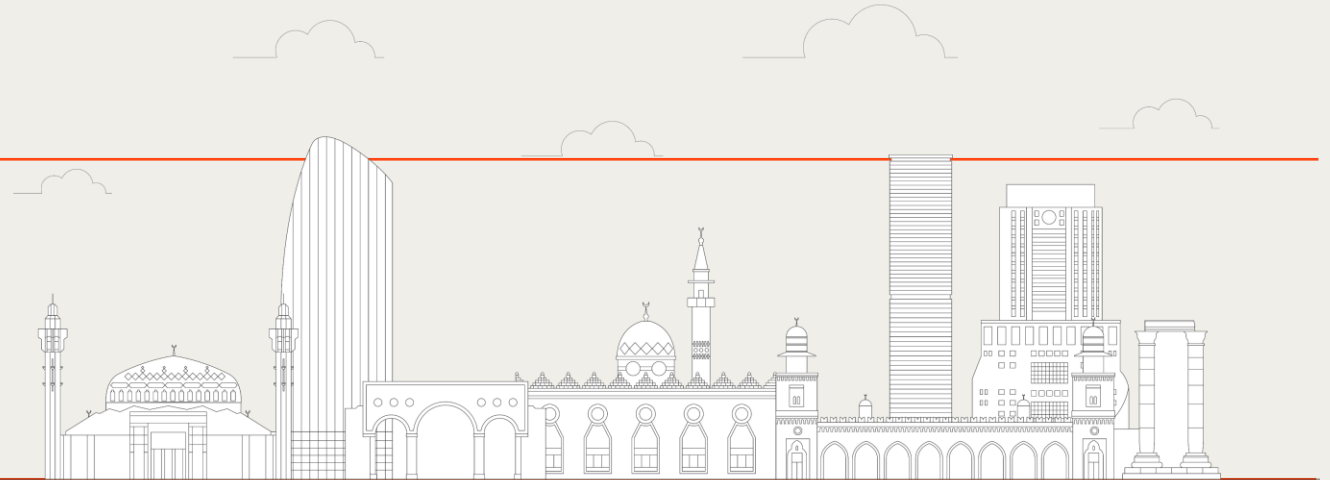
- Explanation: Country report (10 minutes) (brief clarification for audience)

Multi-regional Whole Journey Scenario Workshop

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Amman, Jordan – January 2026

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# Overview of Livestock Transport and Trade

## Main border control posts / animal holding or quarantine facilities (Libya)

- **Land border crossings:**

Ras Jedir (Libya–Tunisia) - Wazen (Libya–Tunisia) - Musaid (Libya–Egypt) - Al-Kufra (routes connecting Libya with Sudan, Chad, and Niger)

- **Sea ports (animal entry points):**

- Tripoli Sea Port
- Misrata Sea Port
- Benghazi (Garyounis) Sea Port
- Al-Khums Sea Port

- **Veterinary quarantine facilities at ports in Tripoli, Misrata, Benghazi, and Al-Khums** (capacity and level of biosecurity vary).
- **Temporary animal holding or quarantine areas** established during periods of intensive importation (such as seasonal sheep imports).

# Overview of Livestock Transport and Trade

## Total numbers of imported live animals by port in (2025) :

From country : Spain . Ukraine . Romania .Croatia .Georgia .Belgium .France . Moldova .Germany  
.Hungary . Irlanda . Brazil

Port	Sheep	Calves	Goats	Fattening cattle	Dairy cattle	Breeding cattle
Misrata Port	158,099	27,561	380	580	605	475
Al-Khums Port	61,018	633	150	0	115	0
Tripoli Port	150,286	7,101	0	1,870	340	341
Benghazi Port	36,520	400	0	0	0	0
Total	405,928	35,695	530	2,450	1,060	936



# Competent Authorities

- Libyan Society for Animal Welfare
- Ministry of Environment.
- Border Security.



# National Animal Welfare Standards

❖ In Libya, national animal welfare standards are partially developed but not yet fully aligned with WOAHA guidelines. Key points include:

- Basic veterinary inspections are conducted before transport.
- Handlers and drivers mostly rely on experience-based practices, as there is no mandatory formal training system.
- Monitoring and enforcement of welfare standards during transport are very limited, with few trained inspectors and weak control over vehicles and containers.
- Legislations exists but needs strengthening, and capacity building and coordination among authorities are priorities.



# Standards for Handlers and Drivers

- No mandatory formal training system
- Experience-based handling practices
- Limited awareness of animal welfare requirements



# Implementation of Standards

❖ **The implementation of animal welfare standards during livestock transport is limited and faces several challenges:**

- Veterinary checks are mainly conducted at departure points, with limited monitoring during transit and when arrives quarantine.
- There is a shortage of trained inspectors to enforce animal welfare standards.
- Control over vehicles and containers used for transport is weak.
- Compliance with international standards is partial, due to weak infrastructure and long transport distances.



# Monitoring and Evaluation

## ❖ Monitoring during transport:

- Often irregular and primarily based on visual inspection of the animals.
- In some cases, monitoring occurs at checkpoint stations or quarantine points upon arrival.

## ❖ Data collection:

- Very limited, with no comprehensive records for all transport journeys.
- Typically includes the number of animals, general health status, and some welfare observations.

## ❖ Evaluation:

- There is no systematic mechanism to assess transport quality and animal welfare.
- Evaluation often relies on individual inspectors' observations without standardized indicators.





# Conclusions

- **Libya partially complies with WOAHA standards.**
- **Basic veterinary checks and health certificates exist, but systematic monitoring and full welfare standards are limited.**

## **Challenges:**

- **Weak infrastructure for transport, quarantine, and holding facilities.**
- **Partial or inconsistent implementation of WOAHA standards.**
- **Shortage of trained inspectors and personnel for welfare monitoring.**
- **Prevalence of informal and unregulated transport routes (Especially on the southern Libyan land border).**
- **Limited record-keeping and monitoring during transport.**
- **Long transport distances increase stress and welfare risks due to limited facilities and staff.**

# Thank you for your attention

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**We thank the Hashemite Kingdom of  
Jordan for hosting this event**



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