



2.1  
Mediterranean  
Coastal Zones Climate  
Resilience Water Security  
and Habitat Protection



Mediterranean  
Action Plan  
Barcelona  
Convention



PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY  
CENTRE (PAP/RAC)

SPLIT, KRAJ SV. IVANA 11

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES

**PROCUREMENT SUBJECT: Tenderer to provide service of Lebanon's National ICZM Strategy, Legislation, and Plan Development in the frame of the GEF MedProgramme Child Project 2.1**

SIMPLE PROCUREMENT

Reference number 21/GEF/2023

Split, October 2023

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## DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

### Lebanon's National ICZM Strategy, Legislation, and Plan Development Tender

This project is a part of the GEF The Mediterranean Sea Programme: Enhancing Environmental Security (MedProgramme) and its Child Project 2.1 Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Water Security, Climate Resilience and Habitat Protection (GEF ID 9687).

#### 1. Background information

The general objective of the MedProgramme is to kick start implementing priority actions to reduce the major transboundary environmental stresses affecting the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas while strengthening climate resilience and water security and improving the health and livelihoods of coastal populations. Child Project 2.1 focuses on improving water security, human and ecosystem health, and climate resilience in coastal hot spots. PAP/RAC is an executing partner in CP 2.1 projects together with Plan Blue/RAC, GWP-Med, UNESCO-IHP and UNEP/MAP (UNEP/MAP is the lead executing agency). For this procurement subject matter, the beneficiary country is represented by the Lebanese Ministry of Environment, represented by GEF Operational Focal Point appointed – Child Project 2.1 National Focal Point (NFP). The same person in Lebanon is appointed PAP/RAC (ICZM activities) NFP.

The expected outcome for Child Project 2.1 is coastal zone sustainability in beneficiary countries enhanced through the expanded compliance with the ICZM Protocol and the adoption of national ICZM strategies, coastal plans and instruments, and improved gender equality. The Child Project 2.1 has the following outputs:

Output 1.1 Multi-stakeholder's consultations on ICZM Protocol ratification and implementation

Output 1.2 Inter-Ministerial Coordination mechanisms for coastal management in place

Output 1.3 ICZM Strategies/plans developed and adopted

Output 1.4 A series of training events in ICZM, MSP and CVC adaptation developed and implemented

Output 1.5 Raised awareness on the approaches promoted by the project (with attention to the engagement of the private sector)

This invitation for the tenderer to provide services is expected to contribute to all the project outputs but is mainly focused on **Outputs 1.2 and 1.3**.

Adopted in January 2008 by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, the [Protocol on ICZM in the Mediterranean](#) is the first international legal instrument explicitly aimed at coastal zone management. As Mediterranean coastal zones have been on an unsustainable development path for the last few decades, the ICZM Protocol application is vital for the future of the Mediterranean basin.

The subject of this public procurement procedure is the service of a team of experts/economic operator for the Lebanese National ICZM Strategy, its Action Plan, ICZM law and contribution to the Integrated Management Plan of the Damour river basin, aquifers and the coastal zone.

Since the 1970s, Lebanon has had the highest coastal urbanisation ratio among the Mediterranean countries. This situation hasn't changed despite several attempts by the Lebanese government, often supported by the academia, to restrain coastal urbanisation. The Lebanese government recognised the potential of the ICZM in early 2000 when a Coastal Management Area Programme (CAMP) with the Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP-MAP) and PAP/RAC was developed. This was the first initiative taken to enact an ICZM programme in Lebanon. A draft national ICZM Strategy and the draft ICZM law were the results of the CAMP project but were never officially adopted by the government.

A new attempt to legitimise ICZM efforts in the country happened in 2015 under the project “Market Policy and Legislative Development for Mainstreaming the Sustainable Management of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems in Lebanon” through the “National Consultancy for the Identification of legal, policy and institutional gaps and policy reforms drafted for marine and coastal biodiversity protection” at the Ministry of Environment (MOE) was awarded to and implemented by the Marine and Coastal Resources program at the Institute of the Environment, University of Balamand (MCR-IoE-UoB) updated the national ICZM Strategy, and produce a new text for the draft ICZM law. However, neither the national ICZM Strategy nor the ICZM Law have been adopted. It is expected that once enacted and enforced, the law will reduce a large portion of conflicts experienced in the coastal zone, reduce habitat destruction, and increase protective measures that benefit biodiversity (Nader and Abou Dagher, 2016). This 2015 draft national ICZM Strategy and the draft ICZM law will represent the starting points for this procurement. In addition, CAMP results and all other relevant projects and national reports also need to be taken into account. Several projects and initiatives have been completed to improve the management of the Lebanese coast, duly reported in the “Policy/Literature Review Relevant to Coastal Zone Management” produced by Nader et al. in 2023 in the framework of the scoping stage of the CP 2.1. As reported in this document, all key reports published in the last two decades showed that extensive updates of policies and measures for the conservation and protection of coastal and marine biodiversity and the issuance of implementation decrees for Law 444/2002 are urgently needed.

Today, Lebanon still has one of the highest concentrations of coastal urbanisation among the Mediterranean countries, with an estimated 70% of the population residing in the relatively narrow coastal zone (MoE/UNEP/GEF, 2016a; Ghoussein et al., 2018). Thus, the coastal zone of Lebanon suffers from severe anthropogenic pressures leading to over-exploitation of resources, sea-filling, chaotic urban sprawl, and pollution from different origins, making the current usage of the coastal area unsustainable.

In addition, as stated in Lebanon's 4th National Communication to the UNCCCCF, Lebanon's national circumstances deteriorated drastically between 2019 and 2022 due to unprecedented social, economic, financial, monetary, and banking crises, including the consequences of the global COVID-19 pandemic. An accumulation of large budget deficits throughout the years has significantly increased the debt-to-Gross Domestic Product ratio. The Lebanese Pound has devalued by as much as 95% by September 2022, while inflation rates soared, impacting the Purchasing Power Parity of Lebanese citizens. The fact that Lebanon relies on imports for most of its food and energy supplies has further aggravated the situation. The fuel cost increased drastically since 2018, significantly changing the domestic, institutional, and industrial fuel consumption pattern for electricity, heat generation, and transport. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated conditions. On August 4th, 2020, the port of Beirut explosion damaged the Port infrastructure and surrounding area, with a cost of damage estimated between USD 3.8 and 4.6 billion. This further sets back an already struggling economy and resulted in an additional decline in GDP, estimated at 0.4 to 0.6 percentage points (World Bank, 2020a). In addition to all listed above, Lebanon has been dealing with a crippling humanitarian crisis since 2011 due to the displaced Syrian population, which has stretched an already fragile public infrastructure with demands exceeding the capacity of institutions to meet the required needs (MoE/UNDP/GEF, 2022). In 2021, the World Bank Lebanon Economic Monitor (LEM) stated that Lebanon's economic and financial crisis would likely rank in the top 10, probably the top 3, most severe global crisis episodes since the mid-nineteenth century. In 2023, LEM's report warned that normalisation of the crisis is no road to stabilisation. Considering that most of the Lebanese population and its economy reside in the coastal zone, environmental solutions cannot be reached without social and economic sectors involved.

Therefore, this time, our project aims to go beyond the text development phase by creating an enabling

environment for adopting and effectively implementing the national ICZM Strategy, which is expected to take a large portion of the project activities. To succeed in this project aim, Tenderer is invited to use smart (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic/relevant and time-bounding objectives. Specific activities focusing on creating this enabling environment range from securing policy coherence and integration, advocacy, stakeholder involvement, designing science-policy community interface, and awareness raising to capacity building. In addition, current activities will target reviewing and updating the 2015 draft ICZM law and advocate for its passage in parliament and subsequent enactment. Therefore, the **key objective** for all the activities in this Service is to support the preparation, adoption, and implementation of the National ICZM Strategy, its implementation Action Plan, Draft ICZM law, and its enactment and implementation. Finally, this Service is also to contribute to the application of the “Source to Sea” approach through the contribution to the development of the **Integrated Management Plan for the Damour river basin, aquifer and coastal zone**, led by GWP-Med, in collaboration with PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu and UNESCO-IHP. Three experts within this Service (biologist, spatial planner and GIS specialist) are requested to participate in the IMP Damour development, as specified in WP 1 Activity 1.3, WP 5 Activity 5.3 and Annex II.

The tenderer is to implement the project in line with the [ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean](#), PAP/RAC’s [Guidelines for the preparation of the National ICZM strategies](#) (2015), and [Integrative Methodological Framework for coastal, river basin and aquifer management](#) (2015), as well as other relevant PAP/RAC documents which will be provided as relevant. In addition, a broader, more holistic perspective is needed, and the most appropriate one is the UN Agenda of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In addition to the environmental goals, such as 14: Life below water; 15: Life on land; 6: Clean Water and Sanitation<sup>1</sup> and 13: Climate action, the actual crisis in Lebanon asks to place social goals, such as 17: Partnership for the goals, 5: Gender equality and 10: Reduced inequalities in the heart of the national ICZM Strategy. However, due to the systemic crisis in Lebanon, reviewing the national ICZM strategy must consider all 17 SDGs.

The activities related to this Service also rely on the outputs produced during the Scoping stage. The following outputs have been drafted within the CP 2.1 PAP/RAC activities:

- Policy/Literature Review Relevant to Coastal Zone Management (Nader R.M., Tahhan R., El Indary S., 2023)
- Stakeholder Analysis Relevant to Coastal Zone Management (Nader R.M., Tahhan R., El Indary S., 2023)
- Candidate Common Indicator 25 “Land cover change assessment” For Lebanon (Termos S., 2023)
- Analyse Comparative du Droit des zones côtières en Méditerranée – chapitre Liban (Yazbeck Keszi J., 2023)
- Recommendations for Mediterranean Countries: Enhancing Coastal Legislation for Sustainability and Resilience Based on the ICZM Protocol (Prieur et al., 2023)

These documents may be provided upon request during the tendering procedure and will be delivered before the contract signature.

This invitation for Tenderer to provide services of reviewing the ICZM Strategy, developing an Action Plan for its implementation, reviewing the draft ICZM law and advocating for its passage and enactment, as well as developing the enabling framework for their adoption, makes part of Output 1.3. In addition, considering previous projects and results (as listed in the Policy/Literature review, 2023), updating the ICZM Strategy and the draft Law are deemed essential tools for ICZM Protocol implementation, and they

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<sup>1</sup> particularly relevant for the Component on aquifers and for the CP 2.2 activities

both largely depend on the governance structure in place. Therefore, this project is also expected to produce results relevant to the following CP 2.1 project outputs: 1.1, 1.2 and 1.5.

The tenderer is expected to apply for this Service with a team of experts as defined in Chapters VI and VII, led by the Team Leader, and perform all activities in collaboration with the PAP/RAC responsible officer. The National ICZM Strategy is to be prepared in a participatory manner, relying on the Climagine participatory method, which will be led by the Plan Bleu and their selected expert.

CP 2.1 has a Component on coastal aquifers, which also implements activities in Lebanon. Also, MedProgramme has a CP 2.2 on WEFE nexus. The tenderer is expected to facilitate synergies creation by enabling integration with these activities and their results wherever possible. This may be realised by organising joint meetings and securing comments and integrations to primary relevant outputs and recommendations. Support will be provided by PAP/RAC as required, and Tenderer is expected to provide for integration within its mandate and capacity.

For all project deliverables and communication purposes, events-related communication included, Tenderer is expected to use MedProgramme Child Project 2.1 Communication Strategy kit, as well as templates that PAP/RAC will deliver upon signing of the Contract.

## 2. Description of the required services

Having in mind the rich history of project activities relevant to coastal management in the country with relatively modest implementation success, this project is structured around two key components:

1. **Co-development of the National ICZM Strategy, its Action Plan, ICZM law and the Integrated Management Plan for the Damour river basin, aquifer and coastal zone (IMP Damour)**
2. **Creating a favourable environment for adopting, enacting and implementing the above**

1. **Co-development of the documents** will start with reviewing the earlier versions of the documents and their analytical foundations and followed by additional investigations focusing on new research, experience gained and changes at all levels that occurred since 2015 and had or will have an impact on ICZM. More specifically, attention will be given to barriers and solutions for adopting and implementing the Strategy and the Law based on the holistic vision for coastal sustainability, considering climate change, gender equality, solutions such as economic instruments for sustainability, land policy instruments and governance arrangements. The assessments, analyses and recommendations will be compiled in two reports (WP1). All findings and results will be presented, discussed and reviewed with the stakeholders and decision-makers (WP2 and WP3) and disseminated to the broader community (WP4). Regarding IMP Damour, three experts will participate in developing the Plan under the guidance of PAP/RAC. The development of the IMP Damour will be led by GWP-Med, PAP/RAC will lead the coastal part of the plan, Plan Bleu will lead participatory events, and the UNESCO-IHP will cover the aquifer component. Three experts (spatial planner, biologist and GIS expert) of the Tenderer, led by PAP/RAC, will collaborate with the organisations named above team in developing the IMP Damour.

2. **Creating a favourable environment for the adoption of the updated National ICZM Strategy and the ICZM law** is to be achieved through ensuring the integration of the current policies, national

strategies and the ICZM strategy, taking into account the achievements of Lebanon in meeting the UN 17 SDGs; ensuring harmonisation between the ICZM law and other sectoral laws, particularly those dealing with environment, natural resources and the land use; and by intensive **advocacy** and **awareness raising** activities foreseen within this project. Activities aiming towards policy coherence and integration (WP3) and activities aiming for stakeholder engagement (WP2) will provide opportunities for advocacy. This contract's key activities include **increasing awareness (WP4)** of the stakes and opportunities for better coastal management and sustainable coastal development. It is to be realised through developing and activating a science-policy-community exchange. For that purpose, Tenderer is expected to create and maintain an online **Coastal Platform** for disseminating information, knowledge, ideas, strategies, recommendations, etc. Materials produced through the review of the documents are the key sources for awareness raising; therefore, all experts are expected to participate in all tasks of this Service and to consider their work successful if the insights and knowledge reached are successfully transmitted to the broader community.

The following **four working packages** (WP) are foreseen in the framework of this Service:

WP1: Analysis and assessments

WP2: Stakeholder engagement

WP3: Policy Integration

WP4: Public Awareness and Advocacy

The following **key results** are expected in the framework of this service:

1. Updated draft national ICZM Strategy with an Action Plan for its implementation
2. Updated draft ICZM law supported with advocacy actions for its passage and enactment
3. Coastal Platform operating
4. Enabling environment for the adoption and implementation of the ICZM Strategy and the enactment of the ICZM law created
5. Demonstration of the "Source to Sea" approach through participation in the preparation of the Integrated Management Plan for the Damour river basin

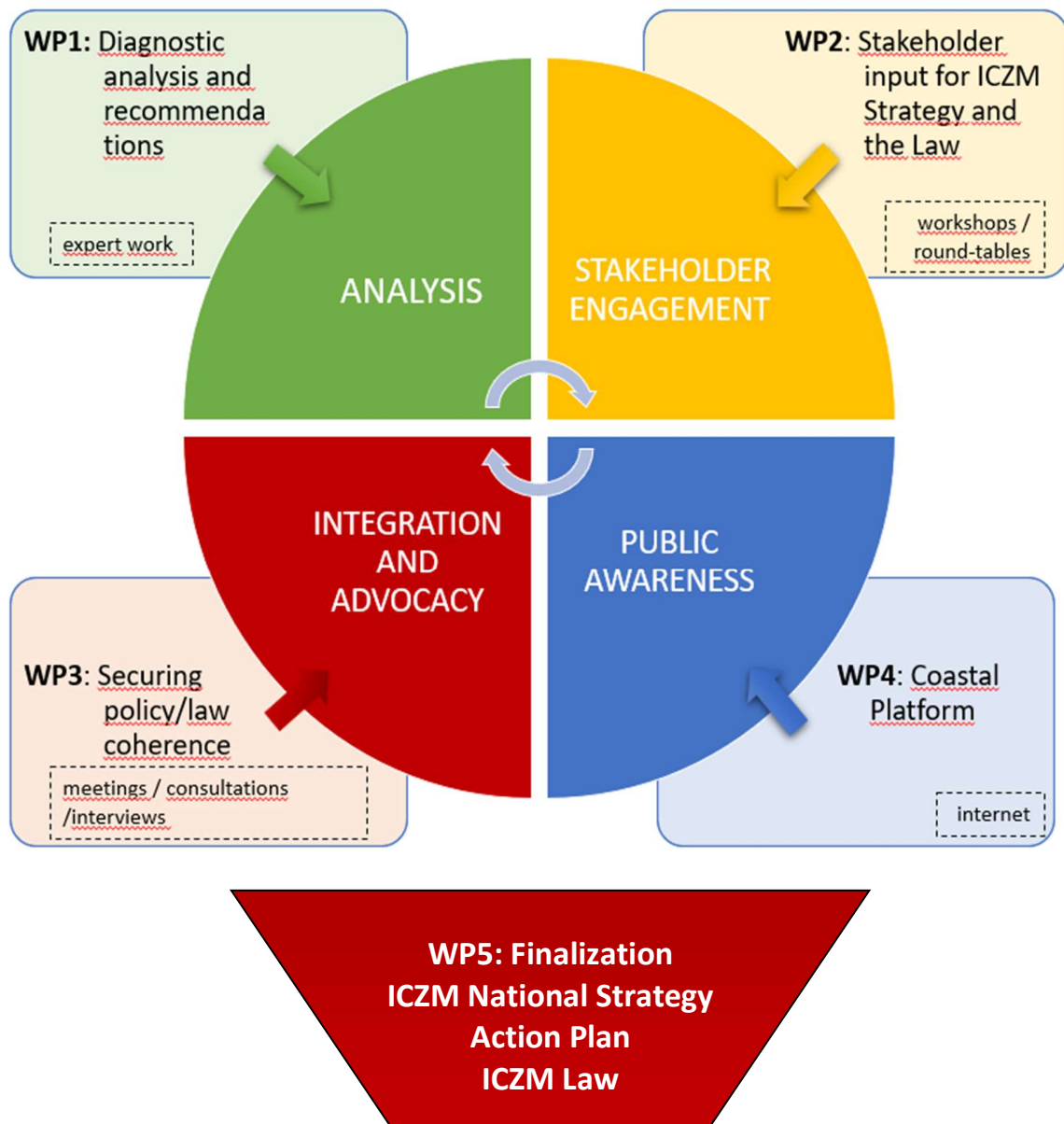


Figure 1. Project structure in WPs, with methodologies and expected results per each WP



### 3. Detailed description of the activities

A detailed description of the activities within five working packages is provided below:

#### **WP1: Analysis and assessments**

##### **Activity 1.1. Building the ground for the National ICZM Strategy**

Within WP1, analysis and assessments are expected to supplement and review the Draft ICZM Strategy and ICZM law of 2015. Findings are to be presented within the **Diagnostic Analysis**. This activity is based on the analytical work done for the ICZM Strategy of 2015 and the previous work, including the UNEP/MAP CAMP of 2004. Still, in particular, the period 2015-2023 is to be considered. The Diagnostic Analysis is expected to identify barriers that impeded the implementation of the ICZM Strategy of 2015 and the previous ICZM projects and to consider additional challenges, such as the climate crisis. The Diagnostic Analysis is to explore complex interlinkages between environmental and socio-economic dimensions of sustainability. Identifying some success stories, good practices and innovation potentials in every aspect of this work is particularly desirable. In addition, the Diagnostic Analysis is expected to review the draft national ICZM Strategy of 2015 (including its analytical documents) in light of the UN SDGs and to enhance several thematic areas. At a minimum, the following challenges are to be included in the Diagnostic Report: cost of coastal environmental degradation; reflection on the trends of land use change; climate change impacts on the coastal zone; gender equality; inequalities as per SDG 10, and marine spatial planning (MSP).

Following is an indicative outline for the Diagnostic Analysis:

Chapter I: Social, Economic and Environmental Changes since the ICZM Draft Strategy of 2015

Chapter II: Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Zone

Chapter III Trends of Coastal Land Use Change

Chapter IV: Marine Spatial Planning

Chapter V: Gender Equality

Chapter VI: Integrating Cost of Coastal Environmental Degradation into the decision-making process

Chapter VII: Inequalities as per SDG 10

Analysis performed and reported in 2015 within the project “Market Policy and Legislative Development for Mainstreaming the Sustainable Management of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems in Lebanon”, based on a previously developed draft national ICZM Strategy of the Coastal Management Area Programme (CAMP) of UNEP/MAP of 2003., is to be reviewed, and the results reported in **Chapter I**. This Chapter is expected to review the contents of the previous documents and assess the changes that occurred since then in the analysed topics, particularly in the environment and society domain. PAP/RAC will deliver previous analytical documents and the solutions proposed within the ICZM Strategy and other MedProgramme activities upon contracting. Nevertheless, the Tenderer is responsible for acquiring additional relevant documents to enrich the final deliverables. All experts are expected to contribute to this Chapter under the lead of the Team Leader and the approval of the PAP/RAC responsible officer. This Chapter includes additional key topics of interest for the National ICZM Strategy identified during the development of the Diagnostic Analysis.

**In Chapter II**, Tenderer presents the identified and expected key climate impacts on the coastal zone and introduces integrated adaptation and mitigation strategies. Special attention is to be dedicated to the issue of potential coastal flooding, particularly the impacts of compound flooding, the need for legal instruments and a strategic approach to coastal adaptation. Other climate-related hazards and risks are

also to be taken into consideration.

The starting input for **Chapter III** is the report Candidate Common Indicator 25, “Land cover change” For Lebanon (Termos S., 2023), produced in the Scoping stage of the CP 2.1. Tenderer is encouraged to use all previously published relevant work on this topic. The leading expert is invited to pay special attention to Articles 8 and 20 of the ICZM Protocol. The objective of this Chapter is to provide justifications for priority solutions, methodologies, land use policies, measures and instruments, which will be recommended for consideration in the National ICZM Strategy and the ICZM law. Finally, the tenderer is invited to select key thematic indicators for the sustainability of coastal spatial development in collaboration with PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu/RAC.

**Chapter IV** assesses Lebanon's need for a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) and sets the scene for initiating these activities.

Under **Chapter V**, Tenderer is expected to contribute to SDG 5 on gender equity. The tenderer is advised to use gender-disaggregated data and to review the current situation along the coast as suggested in the CP2.1 "Recommendations for Mediterranean Countries: Enhancing Coastal Legislation for Sustainability and Resilience Based on the ICZM Protocol"(Prieur et al., 2023). The tenderer is also advised to follow the requirements of SDG 5 and select key indicators in collaboration with PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu/RAC, considering the availability of gender-disaggregated data.

**Chapter VI** aims to integrate the Cost of Environmental Degradation (CoED) into decision-making processes. Assessments performed for Lebanon in 2000, 2009, and 2018, and the latest one currently in progress, demonstrate the business-as-usual trend. The tenderer is invited to build on the coastal aspects of these assessments to build the ground for the solutions presented in the recommendations. Finally, the tenderer is asked to select key thematic indicators for the sustainability of coastal spatial development in collaboration with PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu/RAC.

Under **Chapter VII**, the tenderer is requested to pay specific attention to SDG 10 to select appropriate key indicators for the Lebanese coastal zone (in collaboration with PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu/RAC), taking into account the results of the study published by the World Inequality Lab/Paris School of Economics/London School of Economics (Assouad L., 2021;2022), available at:

<https://shs.hal.science/halshs-02795688/document> and  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0304387822001456>

Inequalities that are the focus of this Chapter are inequalities in wealth and income, but the Tenderer is invited to include other significant inequalities. In addition, the tenderer is asked to pay attention to the issues of unequal access to the public maritime domain, as per Article 8.3.d of the ICZM Protocol and related national legislation.

Based on the Diagnostic Analysis, the **Recommendations for the national ICZM Strategy** will be proposed for each analysed topic. These recommendations will serve as the foundation for the development of the measures of the national ICZM Strategy. Among solutions, the tenderer is requested to dedicate particular attention to using economic instruments for sustainability and biodiversity protection, land policy instruments and governance arrangements.

Following is an indicative outline of the Recommendations for the national ICZM Strategy:

Chapter I: Policy Measures and Solutions for National ICZM Strategy

Chapter II: Legal and institutional framework for ICZM

Chapter III: Towards sustainability of the coastal land use  
Chapter IV: Towards MSP for Lebanon  
Chapter V: Economic instruments for coastal sustainability  
Chapter VI: Governance for coastal sustainability

**In Chapter I** Tenderer is requested to propose solutions for coastal sustainability and resilience, which are to be discussed through WP2 and WP3 and will finally make the central part of the National ICZM Strategy. The tenderer is expected to integrate WEFE results for the relevant domains wherever possible. Recommendations and solutions related to the climate crisis, gender equality and all other identified challenges are to be included in this chapter.

**In Chapter II**, Tenderer is expected to propose solutions for the coherence of the legal and institutional framework for integrated management of the coastal zone.

**In Chapter III**, Tenderer is expected to set the ground for the Coastal spatial plan. Also, the Tenderer is requested to propose solutions for the issues analysed in Chapters I and III. Land use policies, measures, and instruments are expected to be proposed among the solutions. In addition, a key priority solution - a plan for the coast - will be developed in more detail. This Chapter includes methodological guidelines for the Coastal spatial plan, aligning with the ICZM Protocol requirements. The leading expert for Chapter III of both deliverables is the spatial planner. She/he is also responsible for this topic and its presentation and advocacy throughout this Service.

**In Chapter IV**, Tenderer is expected to propose methodological guidelines for MSP and contribute to an action plan for its development and implementation.

**In Chapter V**, Tenderer is expected to propose solutions for integrating costs of the coastal environment degradation into the decision-making process, starting from the policy and law developments through designing economic instruments, incentives for green investments and technological green innovation, incentives for conservation and regeneration efforts, circular economy and green supply chains, green finance opportunities and other forms of internalising environmental costs into human activities in the coastal zone for more sustainability in the future of the Lebanese coast. The proposal should contain explicit schemes for earmarking and transparency of the proposed instruments. The leading expert for Chapters VI and VII of the first deliverable and Chapter IV of the second is the environmental economist. She/he is also responsible for this topic and its presentation and advocacy throughout this Service.

**Chapter VI** is expected to provide solutions for governance arrangements that are recognised to be of essential importance for transformation. The recommendations for governance arrangements for ICZM must also consider responses to climate change and directly support implementing the updated ICZM Strategy and ICZM law.

The abovementioned issues represent the minimum contents expected from the Tenderer, who must enrich both documents as appropriate. Upon Contract signature, the Tenderer is allowed to amend the above-presented outlines in consultation with PAP/RAC.

#### **Activity 1.1 Deliverables:**

##### **1.1.1 Diagnostic Analysis for the update of the National ICZM Strategy**

##### **1.1.2 Initial recommendations for the update of the National ICZM Strategy**

### **Activity 1.2 Building the Ground for the ICZM Law**

This activity is focused on developing the basis for the update of the ICZM Law. Namely, the draft text of the ICZM Law was prepared in 2015. Upon finalisation, comments were collected from ministries of the Lebanese government. However, the situation in the country has changed considerably since 2015; therefore, an update of the draft Law and the Introductory document is needed. The leading expert for this activity is the environmental legal expert, and she/he is responsible for this topic and its presentation, consultancies and advocacy throughout this Service. She/he is also responsible for coordinating inputs from Activity 1.1. to Activity 1.2. Considering the current situation in the country, it is advised to enhance the socio-economic foundations for coastal environment protection within the Introductory document and the ICZM law. The Introductory document provides environmental, socio-economic and legal justifications for the ICZM Law. Solutions proposed are to respond to environmental and social goals, as analysed in Activity 1.1., also considering future generations' needs. The leading expert is invited to pay special attention to Articles 8 and Part III of the [ICZM Protocol](#). Furthermore, the legal expert will review all relevant laws passed before and after 2015 and update the 2015 draft ICZM law accordingly.

The final recommendations consist of two parts: Part I includes the proposal for the text of the ICZM law, harmonised with the requirements of the [ICZM Protocol](#), with relevant national legislation (as appropriate), and with the recently published "Recommendations for Mediterranean Countries: Enhancing Coastal Legislation for Sustainability and Resilience Based on the ICZM Protocol"; and Part II with the recommendations for harmonisation and coherence of other relevant laws. The legal expert is to develop the activity's deliverables, while all other experts provide support as needed.

#### **Activity 1.2 Deliverables:**

##### **1.2.1 Introductory document for the ICZM Law**

##### **1.2.2 Initial recommendations for the update of the ICZM Law**

### **Activity 1.3. Source to Sea approach demonstration through IMP Damour**

Three experts within this Service (biologist, spatial planner and GIS specialist) are requested to participate in the development of the IMP Damour by contributing to the preparation of the documents in their field of expertise encompassing issues provided in Annex II and participating in the events organised for the preparation of the Plan.

#### **Activity 1.3 Deliverables:**

##### **1.3.1 Contributions of the biologist (as described in Annex II)**

##### **1.3.2 Contributions of the spatial planner (as described in Annex II)**

##### **1.3.1 Coastal vulnerability and suitability analysis (as described in Annex II)**

#### **Important note:**

**The tenderer will ensure that every expert involved in the elaboration of the documents within this tender is responsible for the relevant chapter within all WPs in the following manner:**

1. to participate in events related to preparing the National ICZM Strategy, Action Plan for its implementation and the ICZM Law as listed in WP2 and WP3. At the events, experts are responsible for presenting the relevant topic/chapter, responding to all comments and proposals received from participants, and integrating results in the final draft in WP5.
2. to conduct the necessary interviews with the representatives of the related theme and to integrate recommendations and results into the final draft within the WP5.
3. to identify several success stories, good practices or innovations within their field of expertise to

- be presented during the events and on the Coastal Platform.
4. to propose two to three sustainability indicators within the respective area of expertise (relying on the SDG indicator list)
  5. to prepare the 1-page text in a simple, understandable communication style for the general audience for the Coastal Platform website (WP4).

**The team leader is responsible for** leading the team of experts, securing integration of the themes, comments, and solutions obtained through the advocacy and participatory related activities, co-organizing all Service-related events, and presenting the Team during every item mentioned in the Service. The team leader is expected to collaborate closely with the PAP/RAC responsible officer to secure the application of the PAP/RAC principles and objectives to ensure smooth approval of all project deliverables and results.

## **WP2: Stakeholder engagement**

Stakeholder engagement, policy integration, and awareness raising are essential tools for creating an enabling framework for adopting and implementing the National ICZM Strategy and the ICZM Law. Activity is to be launched based on the Stakeholder Analysis Relevant to Coastal Zone Management (Nader R.M., Tahhan R., El Indary S., 2023), output from the Scoping stage of the project, and the detailed activity plan for this WP is to be approved by PAP/RAC.

### **Activity 2.1 Workshops to build the ground for the National ICZM Strategy and the ICZM law**

At least three workshops are to be implemented within this WP, aiming to secure a participative approach, stakeholder involvement, and engagement during the preparation of the main outputs, but even more importantly - to ensure stakeholder engagement for implementing the ICZM Strategy and ICZM law. These workshops will be organised in an integrated manner with the [Climagine](#) participatory method implemented by the project partner Plan Bleu. Plan Bleu will secure logistics for these workshops and conduct Climagine. At the same time, the Tenderer provides proposals of thematic indicators, presents the progress and takes in participants' feedback for the Strategy, Action plan and ICZM law development.

It is assumed that a more comprehensive, holistic perspective is needed for the success of these initiatives. Therefore, the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are proposed as a lens for revising the draft ICZM Strategy and the draft ICZM law. Experts involved in the WP1 are expected to submit relevant 2 to 3 key SDG indicators for the topic of their speciality, which will be used jointly with the partner organisation Plan Bleu in developing, in a participatory manner, an overview of the past, current and future sustainability of the CZ, generating practical and implementable solutions for reaching desired levels of future CZ sustainability.

All experts are expected to participate in these events, with short, concise presentations of the topic of their expertise, part of the WP1, but including a broader perspective if needed. Presentations are to be submitted to PAP/RAC 15 days before the scheduled events to secure time for revision and further integration. Reports of the events need to include the following: background information, meeting objectives, a short description of the presentations and discussions, and a list of proposals and conclusions. The report must contain the agenda, list of the participants, presentations delivered, a few images and press releases published in its annexes. The tenderer is also invited to organise press conferences or send press releases to the national media for the events. Experts are asked to prepare short thematic press releases that contribute to the awareness of the urgency for change and the need to create social consensus on the solutions for the pathway towards sustainability for the coast of tomorrow - such as national strategy and the new law. Such press releases will be included in the Reports and used

for the Coastal Platform news. Experts are invited to send press releases to PAP/RAC for clearance five days before the events occur.

**Activity 2.1 Deliverables:**

**2.1.1 Workshop Report “Towards the future of the Lebanese coast through 17 UN SDGs”**

**2.1.2 Workshop Report “Towards the future of the Lebanese coast - National ICZM Strategy”**

**2.1.3 Workshop Report “Towards the future of the Lebanese coast - National ICZM law”**

**Activity 2.2 Roundtables for the future of the Lebanese coast**

The tenderer is expected to co-organize with PAP/RAC round tables for different stakeholder groups, aiming to include additional stakeholders and build new partnerships with women, youth, religious institutions, NGOs, media, etc. At a minimum, four roundtables for the listed four groups are requested; additional round-tables are welcome. Results from the stakeholder engagement activities are to be considered and reflected within the Draft ICM Strategy, Action Plan and the Draft ICZM Law.

All experts are expected to participate in these events, with short, concise presentations of the topic of their expertise, part of the WP1, but including a broader perspective if needed. Presentations are to be submitted to PAP/RAC 15 days before the scheduled events to secure time for revision and further integration. Reports of the events need to include the following: background information, meeting objectives, a short description of the presentations and discussions, a few images and a list of proposals and conclusions. Attention is to be paid to the report containing stakeholder proposals, as well as the comments and answers of the relevant experts. The tenderer may include answers in a separate chapter after the meeting. The report must contain the agenda, list of the participants, presentations delivered, a few images and press releases published in its annexes. Draft reports are to be prepared after each event and submitted to PAP/RAC 10 days after the events occur. Final reports will be placed on the Coastal Platform 20 days after the events occur.

The tenderer is invited to organise press conferences or send press releases to the national media for the events. Experts are asked to prepare short thematic press releases that contribute to the awareness of the urgency for change and the need to create social consensus on the solutions for the pathway towards sustainability for the coast of tomorrow - such as national strategy and the new law. Such press releases will be included in the Reports and used for the Coastal Platform news. Experts are invited to send press releases to PAP/RAC for clearance five days before the events occur.

**Activity 2.2 Deliverables:**

**2.2.1 Roundtable Report: “NGOs and the Lebanese Coast of Tomorrow”**

**2.2.2 Roundtable Report: “Youth and the Lebanese Coast of Tomorrow”**

**2.2.3 Roundtable Report “Religion and the Lebanese Coastal Nature” “**

**2.2.4 Roundtable Report “The role of women and the Lebanese Coast of Tomorrow”**

## **WP3: Policy integration and advocacy**

Enabling the framework for adopting the ICZM National Strategy and the ICZM law depends on the level of integration of the ICZM Strategy with other actual policies. Policy integration and cohesion are particularly relevant for other natural resources, such as water and space, for major economic activities (transport, tourism, agriculture, aquaculture, industry, etc.) and the pressures and threats to natural ecosystems (waste, pollution, climate change, etc.).

### **Activity 3.1. Integrating sectoral policies for the better future of the Lebanese coast**

The tenderer reviews the actual sectoral policies/strategies/laws and discusses expected trends with the leaders of the relevant government institutions. The tenderer is to conduct a series of interviews with policymakers, from the key members of parliament and relevant parliamentary committees to other key stakeholders, aiming to capture their understanding of coastal issues and the needed solutions and to verify the integration of the ICZM Strategy and Law with the sectoral policies and laws. To be entitled to speak on behalf of the Ministry of Environment, the tenderer must obtain written approval from the Ministry's administration.

Consultations and advocacy are essential for finalising the Draft ICZM Strategy and Draft ICZM Law. The tenderer is to consult relevant stakeholders, including consultations with the members of parliament, to ensure coherence with the legal framework and maximise the quality of the texts. Thematic consultations are also crucial for reviewing solutions that will be recommended within the ICZM Strategy for the future sustainability of the coast, particularly for potential new economic instruments and land policy instruments to be proposed within the Strategy.

Activity is to be launched based on the Stakeholder Analysis Relevant to Coastal Zone Management (Nader R.M., Tahhan R., El Indary S., 2023), output from the Scoping stage of the project, and the detailed activity plan for this WP is to be approved by PAP/RAC. Results from the policy integration and advocacy activities are to be taken into consideration and reflected within the Draft ICM Strategy, Action Plan, and the Draft ICZM Law. This WP is expected to contribute to the coherence of the coastal policies and relevant laws. Finally, these activities are expected to build on and integrate the results of CP 2.2 and the recommendations already reached for the water sector, particularly for the conjunctive management of coastal aquifers and water resources.

All experts are expected to participate in these events, with short, concise presentations of the topic of their expertise, part of the WP1, but including a broader perspective if needed. Presentations are to be submitted to PAP/RAC 15 days before the scheduled events to secure time for revision and further integration. Reports of the events need to include the following: background information, meeting objectives, a short description of the presentations and discussions, and a list of proposals and conclusions. Attention is to be paid to the report containing stakeholder proposals, as well as the comments and answers of the relevant experts. These answers may also be included in a separate chapter after the meeting. The report must contain the agenda, list of the participants, presentations delivered, a few images and press releases published in its annexe. Draft reports are to be prepared after each event and submitted to PAP/RAC 10 days after the events occur. Final reports will be placed on the Coastal Platform 20 days after events occur. At the final stage of the project, all reports are to be merged into relevant deliverables, as listed below.

The tenderer is invited to organise press conferences or send press releases to the national media for the events. Experts are asked to prepare short thematic press releases that contribute to the awareness of the urgency for change and the need to create social consensus on the solutions for the pathway towards sustainability for the coast of tomorrow - such as national strategy and the new law. Such press releases will be included in the Reports and used for the Coastal Platform news. Experts are invited to send press releases to PAP/RAC for clearance five days before the events occur.

#### **Activity 3.1. Deliverables:**

##### **3.1.1 Report on the Interviews with stakeholders**

##### **3.1.2 Report on the meetings with the members of parliament**

##### **3.1.3 Report on the implemented consultations**

## **WP4: Awareness raising**

The ICZM Strategy proposed in 2015 identified among the priorities the need to create space and mechanisms for participation and communication where coastal inhabitants and all interested individuals and stakeholders could join efforts to support sustainable use of the coastal zone and improve the knowledge base and access to information. This step is essential to creating a favourable environment for the ICZM Strategy and enacting the ICZM Law.

### **Activity 4.1 Development of the Coastal Platform**

As a tool for disseminating this work and future information and initiatives, Tenderer is expected to develop a Coastal Platform that should serve as a science-policy-community interface. The Platform is to provide English and Arabic versions. The final objective for the Coastal Platform is to improve understanding of coastal issues, including climate threats, and to provide for building consensus on proposed solutions among the general population, concerned stakeholders, and policymakers. During the implementation of this activity, the Tenderer is expected to feature contents prepared by the Ministry of Environment relevant to this project and to collaborate with the Ministry of Information. The Coastal Platform is to be simple and organised around key topics for the sustainability of the coast of Lebanon. Topics are to be selected based on the updated draft ICZM Strategy, the contributions of this project, and any theme of interest that may be identified during the implementation of this project. The Platform should contain only major reports contributing to sustainable coastal development prepared in the past few decades. Finally, the Platform should also announce events that will be organised within this project and promote press releases, which will be published within the WP2 and WP3. The Platform layout provides the structure and the paragraphs of text introducing the main features. After approval of the Platform layout by PAP/RAC, the website may be created and opened. Initially, it may contain the Platform announcement as a Science-Policy-Community interface, its objectives, and an introductory text on the value of the coast (to be prepared in collaboration with PAP/RAC). In parallel, the Tenderer is to develop a plan of how the reports will be presented on the Platform while ensuring they are always accessible as full documents. The plan is to identify how each flagged report will be presented on the Platform. For example, some reports may be posted in very summarised paragraphs. In contrast, key ones can be presented with the summary versions - short, executive versions (not longer than 1-2 pages) transmitting the messages in a succinct, clear, and understandable language for the general public. The Coastal Platform layout, plan, and selection of the key reports and summaries are to be approved by PAP/RAC. These summaries are to be developed by the individual experts in complete collaboration with the project journalist. The platform may open with only introductory text and 2-3 reports, but it should be announced that the selection of the documents and information about the meetings will be placed soon.

#### **Activity 4.1. Deliverables:**

##### **4.1.1 Coastal Platform Layout**

##### **4.1.2 Coastal Platform website**

##### **4.1.3 Coastal Platform Plan**

### **Activity 4.2 Functioning of the Coastal Platform**

**The Coastal Platform** should support a participatory approach to preparing the National ICZM Strategy and, therefore, solicit participatory involvement and disseminate findings, insights, and conclusions reached during the project events. Within this activity, Tenderer is expected to focus on two aspects:

- soliciting and connecting academia and experts with policymakers,
- improving the visibility of the academia and expert contributions for more sustainable



development of coastal zones.

The tenderer may open a Coastal Platform social media profile or use existing social media profiles to disseminate content, news and press releases from the Coastal Platform to reach a broad community. Tenderer is invited to use this activity to enlarge and enhance partnerships for coastal sustainability.

**Activity 4.2. Deliverables:**

**4.2.1 List of selected reports with short descriptions (1-2 sentences)**

**4.2.2 Summary versions of at least ten selected reports**

**4.2.3 Final version of the Coastal Platform website and relevant social profiles**

## **WP5: Finalisation of the ICZM Strategy, associated Action Plan and the ICZM law**

This final stage is about capitalising on all the work performed within this project. Three key final project deliverables are expected from the tenderer within the WP 5.

**Activity 5.1. Finalising National ICZM Strategy**

The Final version of the **National ICZM Strategy 2024** results from the work accomplished within **WP1**, **WP2**, and **WP3**. Indirectly, it is also a result of the WP4 since the key objective of the Coastal Platform is to provide information on the challenges for the coast of Lebanon and to solicit a participatory approach to developing the updated version of the national ICZM Strategy. The final objective of the Coastal Platform is to support the adoption and implementation of the National ICZM Strategy and the enactment of the ICZM law. The National ICZM Strategy, its summary version, and the Action Plan for its implementation should be placed at the Coastal Platform.

Although the intention should be to keep the Strategy simple and at most 80 pages, a **summary version** of up to 10 pages is considered an essential output of this project. This version should be visually attractive and equipped with top-quality design and photos. The working title for the Summary is proposed as “**Transformative Pathways for the Lebanese Coastal Zone**”, but this title is indicative and can be changed in agreement with PAP/RAC.

**The Action Plan** for the implementation of the national ICZM Strategy is to specify the level of priority (high, medium, low), provide deadlines for specific actions, define amounts and sources of financing, responsibilities for implementation, and indicators of the success of the action implementation. Inputs for the action plan are to be developed during the finalisation of the national ICZM Strategy and discussed during WP2 and WP3 so that the basis for the follow-up project will be set and clear during the submission of the above documents.

Tenderer is also expected to submit the **Final Report on the Update of the National ICZM Strategy**. This report will introduce the methodology and present outcomes related to stakeholder engagement, policy integration, and advocacy. The Report also includes changes observed and the improvements and the conclusions reached. Finally, the report is expected to propose recommendations for monitoring, evaluating, and revising the **national ICZM Strategy**.

**Activity 5.1. Deliverables:**

**5.1.1 National ICZM Strategy**

### 5.1.2 Summary version “Transformative Pathways for the Lebanese Coastal Zone”

### 5.1.3 Action Plan for the Implementation of the National ICZM Strategy

### 5.1.4 Final Report on the Update of the National ICZM Strategy

#### Activity 5.2. Finalising ICZM Law

It is expected that WP 1 will provide all needed inputs for updating the **Draft ICZM law**. Through WP3, the tenderer must review the proposed updates with the responsible government officials, policymakers and other relevant and interested stakeholders. The main objective of this call for tender is not only to finalise the update of the draft ICZM law but also to contribute to creating an enabling framework for its adoption and implementation. The deliverables of this activity are the deliverables of Activity 1.2 reviewed and upgraded through the WP2 and WP3.

#### Activity 5.2. Deliverables:

##### 5.2.1 Draft National ICZM Law

##### 5.2.2 Introductory document for the ICZM Law

##### 5.2.3 Final Report on the update of the ICZM Law

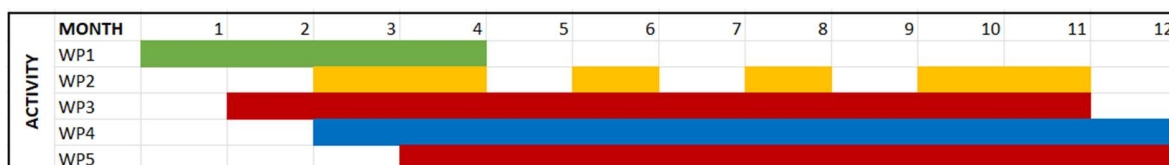
#### Activity 5.3. Finalising contributions to the IMP of river, coastal aquifer and coastal zone of the Damour

Three consultants engaged in this activity are to finalise the contents of the IMP plan in collaboration with the whole IMP team and with PAP/RAC.

#### Activity 5.3. Deliverables:

##### 5.3.1 Final contributions for the IMP Damour

## 4. Work Plan



## 5. Deliverables and deadlines

	Deliverables	Deadlines
WP1	1.1.1 Diagnostic report for the update of the National ICZM Strategy 1.1.2 Initial recommendations for the update of the National ICZM Strategy 1.2.1 Introductory document for the National ICZM Law 1.2.2 Initial recommendations for the update of the National ICZM Law 1.3.1 Contributions of the biologist to the IMP Damour (as described in	Month 4 Month 4 Month 4 Month 4 Month 6

	Annex II) 1.3.2 Contributions of the spatial planner to the IMP Damour (as described in Annex II) 1.3.1 Coastal Vulnerability Analysis for the IMP Damour (as described in Annex II)	Month 6 Month 6
WP2	2.1.1 Report of the 1st workshop “Towards the future Lebanese coast through 17 UN SDGs” 2.1.2 Report of the 2nd workshop “Towards the future Lebanese coast - National ICZM Strategy” 2.1.3 Report of the 3rd workshop “Towards the future Lebanese coast - National ICZM law”	Ten days after each workshop
	2.2.1 Conclusions of the Roundtable “Women and the Lebanese Coast” 2.2.2 Conclusions of the Roundtable “Religion and the Lebanese Coastal Nature” 2.2.3 Conclusions of the Roundtable “Youth and the Lebanese Coast of Tomorrow” 2.2.4 Conclusions of the Roundtable “Media and the Lebanese Coast of Tomorrow”	Ten days after each roundtable
WP3	3.1.1 Report on the Interviews 3.1.2 Report on the meetings with the members of parliament 3.1.3 Report on the implemented consultations	Ten days after each meeting
WP4	4.1.1 Coastal Platform Layout 4.1.2 Coastal Platform website operating 4.1.3 Coastal Platform Plan	Month 2 Month 3 Month 3
	4.2.1 List of selected reports with short descriptions (1-2 sentences) 4.2.2 Summary versions of at least ten selected reports 4.2.3 Final version of the Coastal Platform website	Month 3 Month 5 Month 12
WP5	5.1.1 National ICZM Strategy 5.1.2 Summary version “Transformative Pathways for the Lebanese Coastal Zone” 5.1.3 Action Plan for the Implementation of the National ICZM Strategy 5.1.4 Final Report on the Update of the National ICZM Strategy	Month 8 Month 9 Month 10 Month 12
	5.2.1 Draft National ICZM law 5.2.2 Introductory document for the ICZM Law 5.2.3 Final Report on the update of the ICZM Law 5.3.1 Final contributions for the IMP Damour	Month 8 Month 8 Month 12 Month 12

## 6. Due date, contract and terms of payment

The Contract will be made in US dollars currency.

The Client shall make payment/s to the selected Tenderer upon submitting the deliverable/s and its validation by PAP/RAC.

The Client shall make the payment to the selected Tenderer in four instalments, i.e.:

- 30% upon submission and clearance by PAP/RAC of all the WP1 deliverables and deliverables 4.1.1; 4.1.2, and 4.1.3.
- 20% upon submission and clearance by PAP/RAC of the following deliverables: 2.1.1; 2.2.1; 2.2.2; 3.1.1; 3.1.2.
- 20% upon submission and clearance by PAP/RAC of the following deliverables: 2.1.2; 2.1.3; 2.2.3; 2.2.4; 3.1.3.
- 30% upon submission and clearance by PAP/RAC of the following deliverables: 4.2.1; 4.2.2; 4.2.3, and all deliverables of the WP 5.

An advance payment by the Client is not permitted.

## Annex I

### Literature review

#### I: Domestic Lebanese laws, decrees and decisions related to CZ

Legislation		Year	Title
	<b>Laws</b>		
<b>Law No. 170</b>		2020	Declaration of Abassieh as an MPA
<b>Law No. 130</b>		2019	Law for Protected Areas. Classification of categories of protected areas, it also regulates their establishment and management requirements.
<b>Law No. 78</b>		2018	Protection of air quality
<b>Law No. 77</b>		2018	Water Resources Law
<b>Law No. 80</b>		2018	Integrated Solid Waste Management Law
<b>Law No. 28</b>		2017	The right of access of information
<b>Law No. 243</b>		2012	New traffic law
<b>Law No. 163</b>		2011	“Law defining the maritime zones according to the Montego Bay Convention of 1982 as: interior waters, territorial waters, contiguous zone, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental shelf”.
<b>Law No. 132</b>		2010	Oil and gas activities
<b>Law No. 34</b>		2008	Ratification of the Amendments to Barcelona Convention
<b>Law No. 35</b>		2008	“Law for the re-organization of the structure of the Ministry of Culture”.
<b>Law No. 571</b>		2004	Ratification by the GoL of the agreement on conservation of Cetaceans of the black sea , Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area ACCOBAMS
<b>Law No. 690</b>		2005	“Law on the Organization of the Ministry of Environment”. The Law gives the MoE the prerogative to set the standards and norms for the protection of coastal zone, river beds and different water resources taking into account the protection of the environment and the conservation of its natural resources
<b>Law No. 444</b>		2002	Environmental Protection Law
<b>Law No. 412</b>		2002	Ratification by the GoL of the African-Eurasian migratory water birds agreement AEWA
<b>Law No. 341</b>		2001	Reduction of air pollution from transport sector and encouragement on the use of less polluting fuel
<b>Law No.23</b>		1999	Ratification by the GoL of the Ramsar convention on wetland of international importance specially as waterfowl habitat
<b>Law No. 708</b>		1998	Establishment of Tyre coast Nature Reserve in Jaftlak Ras Al Ain – Tyre Real Estate Zone

Legislation		Year	Title
Law No. 292		1994	Protection against marine pollution
Law No. 360		1994	Ratification of the convention on biological diversity CBD
Law No. 121		1992	Establishment of two nature reserves (islands in front of Tripoli Beach)
Law No. 14		1990	"Considering contracts for selling, leasing, and exploitation of the public maritime or municipal domain that are not compliant with applicable rules and regulations as absolutely invalid".
Law No. 19		1990	Ratification of the UNESCO convention on the protection of the cultural and natural heritage
Law No. 64		1988	Preservation of the environment against pollution from dangerous waste and hazardous substances
Law No. 64		1988	"Protection of the Environment from hazardous waste and products, and creation of a Higher Council for Environmental Protection presided by the Prime Minister".
Law No. 126		1977	"Ratification of the UNEP Barcelona Convention on Mediterranean Sea protection".
Law No. 7/1		1974	"Common instructions for coordinating the stoppage of contraventions on the public maritime domain".
Law of		1953	"Fines relating to the extraction of sand and gravel from the public maritime domain without a permit".
Law No. 2775		1929	Control coastal marine fishing
Law No. 372		1926	"Regulations relating to navigation, fishermen and fishing boats".
Law No. 144/S		1925	"Definition of Public Domain". The Decision strictly defines the public domain and includes the CZ in the definition. It is stated that the public domain serves for public use. Any other use of the public domain falls under the condition of obtaining the relevant permit.
Law No. 1104		1921	"The determination of the coastal zone scope and penalties related to the infringement of fishing rules".
<b>Decrees</b>			
Decree No. 167		2017	Providing tax exemptions on income and customs for individuals or legal entities engaged in environmental activities or importing goods to be used to avoid, reduce or eliminate pollution or to treat recycle and or reuses waste
Decree 167		2017	Application of article 20 of Law 444/2002 (tax reduction)
Decree No. 10289		2013	Petroleum activity regulations
Decree No. 8633		2012	Environmental Impact Assessment
Decree No. 8044		2012	Management Plan of Tyre's Coast's Natural reserve

Legislation		Year	Title
<b>Decree No. 8941</b>		2012	Public transport incentives
<b>Decree No. 8213</b>		2012	"Decree that regulates the Strategic environmental assessment SEA.
<b>Decree No. 2604</b>		2009	Control of materials that depletes of the ozone layer
<b>Decree No. 9765</b>		2003	Control measures and penalties relating to industrial establishments
<b>Decree No 8442</b>		2002	Defined standards for gasoline and Diesel oil used in vehicles including their Sulfur content.
<b>Decree No. 12189</b>		1998	"Modification of the Master Plan for the southern Seaside of Byblos". The Decree sets restrictions on edifying permanent constructions on the public maritime domain with exceptions.
<b>Decree No. 12841</b>		1998	"Organization of fishing and leisure ports, and regulation of their use and conservation".
<b>Decree No. 5645</b>		1994	"The Master Plan for the southern Seaside of Byblos". The Decree sets restrictions to the construction on the coastal zone in Byblos area".
<b>Decree No. 3899</b>		1993	"Regulation of the extraction of sand and other materials from the public maritime domain and seabed".
<b>Decree No. 2522</b>		1992	"Annual fees for the temporary use of the public maritime domain". Although the Law does not forbid building on the CZ area, it sets the temporary character of any use of the public maritime domain.
<b>Decree No. 34</b>		1985	"Canceling Decree 144/1983 relevant to settling violations of the public maritime domain and regional water depths".
<b>Decree No. 138</b>		1983	"Specification of the width of the regional waters and regions where navigation is forbidden".
<b>Decree No. 9132</b>		1974	"Affiliating the seabed and depth of regional waters to the public maritime domain".
<b>Decree No. 8327</b>		1974	"Rules relating to fishing in rivers, and relevant permit fee".
<b>Decree No. 15649</b>		1970	"Regulation of the extraction of sand and other materials from the public maritime domain and seabed". The Decree does not set restrictions for construction on the public maritime domain. However, it imposes certain conditions to be respected in order to obtain the relevant permit.
<b>Decree No. 5118</b>		1969	"Regulation of beaches and pools in the city of Beirut".
<b>Decree No. 9791</b>		1968	"Organization of coastal monitoring activities".
<b>Decree No. 11541</b>		1968	"Organization of the body responsible for monitoring the coast within the Internal Security Forces".
<b>Decree No. 4809</b>		1966	"Regulating the Lebanese Coastal Zone".
<b>Decree No. 4810</b>		1966	"Regulating the occupation of the public maritime domain". The Decree sets the use of the public maritime domain as strictly given for public use. Any exception should be governed by specific rules determined in the Decree.

Legislation		Year	Title
Decree No. 17614		1964	"The exploitation of public maritime lands".
Decree No. 17702		1964	"Regulating the coastal zone of Jounieh".
Decree No. 10121		1962	"Allowed regions and conditions for issuing permits for extracting gravel and sand from the public maritime domain".
Decree No. 11882		1948	"Enforcement of the law organizing fishing in rivers".
Decree No. 2383		1943	"Prohibiting the extraction of products from part of Beirut River".
<b>Decisions</b>			
CoM decision 203		2017	Establishment of Sustainable Development Goal committee
Decision MoA No. 1044/1		2014	General Conditions for the Protection of Whales and Marine Mammals.
Decion MoA No. 1045/1		2014	General conditions for Sharks fishing in Lebanon
CoM decision 41		2013	National coordination committee
MoA Decision No. 346/1		2010	Regulates and identifies fishing types and equipment and bans the use of small mesh sizes and trolling nets and fishing using scuba diving equipment's
MoA Decision No. 93/1		2008	Regulates scuba diving industry including permitting procedures and safety measures and scuba diving fishing
MoEW Decision No. 14		2005	Establishment of the committee for field emergencies for energy issues and aquatic resources
MoA Dec. 88/1		2003	"Prohibition of the use of beach seines in fishing along the Lebanese coast".
MoE Decision No. 8/1		2001	National Standards for Environmental Quality related to air contaminants and liquid waste emitted from classified establishments into receiving water bodies. Amends decision 52-1/1996
CoM Decision No 9		2000	Organization of Land Public Transport sector in Lebanon and proposition of a reduction in number of public transport vehicles.
MoA Decision No. 125/1		1999	Prohibiting fishing of whales, seals and marine turtles
MoA Decision No. 43/1		1999	"Restricting the use of Sardine and "Ciaciulu" mesh to specific conditions".
MoA Decision No. 42/1		1999	"Organization of underwater fishing".
MoA Decision No. 281/1		1998	"Prohibiting sponge fishing for 5 years".



Legislation		Year	Title
MoA Decision No. 291/1		1998	"Restricting the use of purse seine mesh to specific conditions".
MoA Decision No. 115/1		1998	"Organization of work at the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries and defining the basis for cooperation with the National Center for Scientific Research".
MoA Decision No. 385/1		1997	Prohibits fishing activities in all estuaries all year round.
MoA Decision No. 397/1		1997	"Creation of a Fishing and Hunting Guidance Center at the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries in Batroun- northern Lebanon".
MoA Decision No. 398/1		1997	"Creation of a Fishing and Fisheries Center at the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries in Batroun- northern Lebanon".
MoE Decision No.52/1		1996	National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Determination of specifications and percentages to reduce air, water and soil pollution
MoA Decision No. 83/1		1983	"Prohibiting fishing and hunting of some animal species".
High Commissioner's Decision No. 95/L		1939	"Regulating sponge fishing".
High Commissioner's Decision No.70/LR		1937	Coastal marine fishing system (Prohibit coastal marine fishing except for Lebanese ships)
High Commissioner's Decision No. 166		1933	Antiquities system

## II: International agreements

Convention title	Year	Signature/Adhesion/Ratification/Accession by the GoL
<b>COASTAL ENVIRONMENT and BIODIVERSITY</b>		
<b>Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean</b>	2008	Ratification: Decree No. 639 dated 18/09/2014. Entered into force August 31, 2017.
<b>Amendments to the Barcelona Convention.</b>	1995	Ratified by Law No. 34 dated 22/04/2009 and entered into force on 22/05/2009.
<b>Protocol Concerning SPA/BD</b>	1995	Ratification: Law No. 127 dated 30/04/2019.
<b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (UNEP/CMS)</b>	1983	Ratification: Decree 3320 dated 29/06/2018 Entry into force 06/01/2019
<b>Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)</b>	2010	Ratification: Law No. 3 dated 03/02/2017.
<b>Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea.</b>	2002	Accession on 03/11/2017 and entered into force on 03/12/2017
<b>The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)</b>	1975	Ratification: Law No. 223, dated 22/10/2012. Entered into force on 26/05/2013.
<b>Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the CBD.</b>	2000	Ratification: Law No. 31 dated 16/10/2008.
<b>Beijing Amendment of the Montreal Protocol.</b>	1999	Adhesion: Law No. 758 dated 11/11/2006.
<b>Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.</b>	2004	Ratification: Law No. 728 dated 15/05/2006
<b>Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic (ACCOBAMS).</b>	2004	Adhesion: Law No. 571 dated 05/02/2004.
<b>Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Water Birds (AEWA).</b>	2002	Adhesion: Law No. 412 dated 13/06/2002
<b>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the ozone layer; Copenhagen</b>	1992	Adhesion: Law No. 120 dated 03/11/1999.
<b>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat – Ramsar.</b>	1999	Adhesion: Law No. 23 dated 01/03/1999.

Convention title	Year	Signature/Adhesion/Ratification/Accession by the GoL
<b>Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage; Vienna.</b>	1963	Adhesion: Law No. 565 dated 01/08/1996.
<b>Convention on Assistance in Case of a Nuclear Accident; Vienna.</b>	1986	Ratification: Law No. 575 dated 24/07/1996.
<b>Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident; Vienna.</b>	1986	Ratification: Law No. 566 dated 24/07/1996.
<b>Protocol Concerning Mediterranean SPAs.</b>	1982	Adhesion: 27/12/1994. Entered into force: 26/01/1995.
<b>Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from LBS; Athens</b>	1980	Adhesion: 17/05/1980; Accession: 27/12/1994.
<b>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; Paris.</b>	1994	Ratification: Law No. 469 dated 21/12/1994.
<b>Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal; Basel.</b>	1989	Ratification: Law No. 387 dated 21/12/1994
<b>Convention on Biological Diversity; Rio de Janeiro.</b>	1992	Ratification: Law No. 360 dated 11/08/1994.
<b>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; Rio de Janeiro.</b>	1992	Ratification: Law No. 359 dated 11/08/1994.
<b>Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) adopted in Montego Bay (Jamaica)</b>	1982	Adhesion: 22/02/1994, Law No. 295.
<b>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; London.</b>	1973	Adhesion: 24/11/1993.
<b>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the ozone layer; London.</b>	1990	Adhesion: Law No. 253 dated 31/03/1993.
<b>Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution; Barcelona Convention.</b>	1976	Signature: 16/02/1976; Accession: 30/06/1977 by Decree-Law No. 126.
<b>Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other hostile use of Environmental Modification Techniques; Geneva.</b>	1976	Signature: 18/5/1977- Not ratified.
<b>Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency; Barcelona.</b>	1976	Signature: 16/02/1976; Accession: 30/06/1977 Decree-Law No. 126.
<b>Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft; Barcelona.</b>	1976	Signature: 16/2/1976; Accession: 30/06/1977 Decree-Law No.126.
<b>International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in cases of Oil Pollution Casualties.</b>	1969	Ratification: 12/10/1974, Decree No. 9226.

Convention title	Year	Signature/Adhesion/Ratification/Accession by the GoL
<b>Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean floor and in the Subsoil.</b>	1971	Ratification: 7/10/1974, Decree No. 9133.
<b>Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter. London, Mexico City, Moscow, Washington.</b>	1972	Signature: 15/05/1973. Not ratified.
<b>International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage.</b>	1969	Ratification: 12/10/1973, Law No. 28/73.
<b>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil.</b>	1954	Adhesion: 16/11/1966, Law No. 68/66
<b>Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and in Underwater.</b>	1963	Ratification: 30/12/1964, Law No. 59/64.
<b>CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE</b>		
<b>UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Cultural &amp; Natural Heritage.</b>	1972	Adhesion: Law No. 19 dated 30/10/1990.
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
<b>Paris Agreement for Climate Change</b>	2019	Ratification: Law No. 115
<b>Establishment of SDG committee</b>	2017	CoM decision No. 203
<b>National coordination committee</b>	2013	CoM decision No. 41
<b>Kyoto Protocol</b>	2005	Ratification: Law No. 738 dated 15/05/2006.
<b>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the ozone layer; Copenhagen.</b>	1992	Adhesion: Law No. 120 dated 03/11/1999.
<b>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC.</b>	1992	Ratification: Law No. 359 dated 11/08/1994.
<b>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the ozone layer; London.</b>	1990	Adhesion: Law No. 253 dated 31/03/1993.
<b>Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the ozone layer.</b>	1987	Adhesion: Law No. 253 dated 31/03/1993.
<b>Vienna Convention for the Protection of the ozone layer; Vienna.</b>	1985	Adhesion: Law No. 253 dated 30/03/1993.

### III: National strategies, projects and stakeholder analyses

#### National strategies:

Title	Year	Interest for marine and coastal ecosystems
Policy Paper for the Electricity Sector (Electricity Reform Paper), MoEW	2010 Updated 2019	The updated Policy Paper Has two main targets: 1) Reducing EDL's financial deficit and 2) improving the electricity supply. These will be achieved through tenders with <b>minimal environmental impact</b> .
Lebanon's 6 <sup>th</sup> National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity/ MoE	2019	Includes a revision of the achievements regarding each NT (developed in the 2016 NBSAP) and their related actions in addition to recommendations and main challenges regarding the implementation of NBSAP
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) committee chaired by the MoE under the UNFCCC	2018	The committee coordinates the implementation of Lebanon's NDC, reports, mainstreams, provides technical support and capacity building and identifies needs and gaps for CC mitigation.
National Monitoring Programme for Marine Biodiversity in Lebanon.	2018	Includes two Ecological Objectives: EO1. Biodiversity related to habitats and species: marine mammals, marine turtles and sea birds EO2. Non-Indigenous Species
National Action Plan Concerning Species Introductions and invasive species in Lebanon	2018	The plan includes a data collection and update at national level, dissemination, capacity building for experts and awareness in addition to coordination at national, Mediterranean and international levels.
Integrated Solid Waste Management Policy	2018	Sets the overall guiding principles and requirements for Solid waste management in Lebanon.
National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP) in the Lebanese Waters/ MoEW	2017	The objectives of the NOSCP are in line with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) objectives for a NOSCP.
Lebanon's commitment to the UN sustainable development goals, 2030	2017	SDG 3 "Good health and well-being" SDG 11 "Sustainable cities and communities" SDG 13 "Climate action" SDG 14 "Life below water" SDG 15 "Life on land"
Lebanon's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan/ MoE (NBSAP).	2016	Lebanon has submitted the first NBSAP to the CBD in 1998. The updated NBSAP submitted in 2016 including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection of 13 Priority Areas.</li> <li>• Setting of 18 National Targets (NT) with 91 National Actions to ensure the implementation of the NTs.</li> <li>• Integration of the new CBD strategic goals</li> <li>• Integration of the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets.</li> </ul> Endorsed by the CoM in April 2018 (Decision No. 62/2018).
Lebanon Rural Tourism Strategy	2015	To enhance economic opportunities in Lebanese rural areas.
Ministry of Agriculture strategy 2015-2019/MoA	2014	The strategy sets three objectives, eight main courses of action including 30 components and 104 areas of intervention.

Title	Year	Interest for marine and coastal ecosystems
		Fisheries related actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the contribution of agriculture to the economic and social development of the country</li> <li>- Support investment in the fisheries and aquaculture and improving sustainable management of the sector</li> </ul>
National Water Sector Strategy	2012	Developed by the MoEW to ensure water supply, irrigation and sanitation services throughout Lebanon with commitment to environmental, economic and social sustainability.
Lebanon's Marine Protected Area Strategy/ MoE.	2012	Strategy proposes new MPAs in addition to the two existing sites and sets the MPAs management strategy.
Tyre Coast Nature Reserve management plan 2004-2009	2004-2009	Management plan for Tyre Coast Nature Reserve
Palm Islands nature reserve management plan 2000-2005	2000	Management plan for Palm Islands Nature Reserve

#### Projects:

Project Name	Funding and implementing bodies	Implementation Period	Main outputs
Conducting an evidence-based national Non-State Actors Campaign on Marine Protected Areas Network	Funded by the European Commission and implemented by Lebanon Environmental Forum (LEF) and the MCR-IoE-UoB.	2022-2025	The establishment of an effective MPAs network in Lebanon's EEZ based on internationally accepted criteria for the protection of Lebanon's coastal and marine biodiversity and ecosystems through a national non-state actors advocacy campaign supported by science-based evidence.
MedSea4fish	Funded by the European Commission and implemented by the GFCM.	2022-2023	MedSea4Fish's aim is to transform Mediterranean fisheries through capacity development. It will serve to better equip and skill over 20 GFCM countries as well as spur actions at national, subregional and regional levels so that the GFCM and its partners can continue turning the corner on overexploitation in the Mediterranean Sea.
Fishery Mediterranean Network Project Fish Mednet (FishMedNet)	Funded by the EU under the ENI CBC Med Programme, implemented by the MoA.	2019-2023	Developed with the objective of strengthening the small-scale fisheries sector by providing the necessary tools for stakeholders in the sector to develop and innovate new products and service offerings, build new common business

Project Name	Funding and implementing bodies	Implementation Period	Main outputs
			models to diversify fisheries, and strengthen capacity and stimulate public authorities for sustainable development in the fisheries sector.
EcAp MED III	Funded by the EU and the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF); implemented by the National Centre for Marine Sciences (NCMS) at the NCSR.	2020-2023	The project contributed to the implementation of UNEP/MAP Mid-Term Strategy (MTS) 2016-2021 and 2020-2021 Programme of Work, and is now providing an important contribution to UNEP/MAP Mid-Term Strategy (MTS) 2022-2027 and 2022-2023 Programme of Work, as well as several other COP Decisions related to the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach and IMAP.
Towards achieving the Good Environmental Status of the Mediterranean Sea and coast through an ecologically representative and efficiently managed and monitored network of Marine Protected Areas (IMAP-MPA)	Funded by the EU, implemented by the NCMS at the NCSR.	2019-2023	Contributes to the achievement of Good Environmental Status (GES) in the Mediterranean Sea and Coast in seven (7) beneficiary countries.
Scientific trawling surveys for fish stock assessments.	Project funded by the FAO and in cooperation with the MoA and the National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR).	2022	Scientific mission at sea to determine the fish stocks in the Lebanese waters between 30m and 500m depth (October 2022). Biological data of species caught was collected (Length, Weight, sex, ...), also solid waste was collected and sorted by type and location.
Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Conservation in Anfeh	Funded by the GEF-Small Grants Program (SGP), led by IndyAct and implemented by the MCR-IoE-UoB.	2021-2022	Initiate the implementation of the Anfeh Hima management plan in relation to protection of marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats.
Baseline Marine Pollution Survey Project	Funded by the World Bank Group and implemented by Resources and Waste Advisory Group SCE Limited (RWA), MORES and MCR-IoE-UoB.	2021-2022	To assess the marine litter (ML) leakage and hotspots (sources and accumulation) on a national basis, with a view to establish the current baseline and interpret the results offering insights on possible interventions.  Results will enable the preparation of a national action plan for the reduction of ML leakages via prevention and mitigation; and capacity development of selected individuals and organization to

Project Name	Funding and implementing bodies	Implementation Period	Main outputs
			develop and implement regional/ local ML prevention plans.
Gender-sensitive value chain analysis of agrifood sector in Lebanon.	Funded by the FAO and implemented by FaireTrade Lebanon and InfoPro.	2021-2022	The Study shall provide for and include a value chain data analysis for the agri-food sector in Lebanon including fisheries and aquaculture. It will address both genders and will identify and analyze trends, drivers of change and their root causes as well as areas of comparative competitiveness and growth within different value chains in the agri-food.
Oil Spill Emergency Preparedness and Response in Lebanon: A Social Network Analysis Perspective.	Funded by FES and the Wuppertal Institute and implemented by Issam Fares Institute-AUB.	2021-2022	The study's goal was to elucidate the complex interactions among entities involved in financing, information and expertise, and governance in Lebanon's 2021 oil spill. It highlighted existing stakeholder relationships and served as the foundation for focused recommendations for better responses.
Assessment of Climate Risk in Coastal Cities and Development Tools for Informed Planning and Coordination	Funded by IUCN and implemented by Issam Fares Institute-AUB.	2021-2022	The purpose was to map, as a first step, major climate hazards that have occurred in Lebanese coastal cities. The most impacted coastal sectors in Lebanon were also identified in this task. Also, it conducted a resilience and preparedness evaluation of coastal local governments. This assessment highlighted the different strengths and weaknesses of coastal municipalities in terms of resilience and preparedness, including early warning systems and actions. The content of the reports was converted into visuals for IUCN Climate Change Platform.
Climate Change and Energy Policy Tool	Funded by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and implemented by Issam Fares Institute-AUB.	2021	The ultimate goal of this project is to create a city-level platform that has two components a Vulnerability Policy tool and an Energy Policy Tool.
Promoting marine biodiversity and improving fishery potential and marine ecotourism activities through the deployment of ARs off the Lebanese coast-AR2020	Funded by EU Implemented by MCR-IoE-UoB.	2018-2022	To enhance the protection and sustainability of maritime resources of the Lebanese coastal zone through the design and deployment of model Artificial Reefs (AR) based on international environmental criteria, and through capacity building and increased community and public awareness.



Project Name	Funding and implementing bodies	Implementation Period	Main outputs
			Artificial Reef deployed in July 2020 in front of Berbara, Jbeil coast coupled with pre and post scientific studies.
Marine Ecosystem Recovery through Artificial Reef	Funded by EU Implemented by Friends of Nature.	2018-2022	The Artificial Reef was deployed offshore Jounieh.
Conservation of Marine Turtles in the Mediterranean Sea	Funded by MAVA Foundation Implemented by SPA/RAC-UNEP/MAP in coordination with MoE.	2018-2020	Conservation of Marine Turtles in Lebanon. Results of the 2018 and 2019 monitoring of the nesting sites of Marine Turtles along the Lebanese coast (2020 annual report in progress)
Deployment of an Artificial Reef around the island of Al-Zireh, Saida.	Friends of Al-Zireh Island Association in collaboration with the municipality of Saida.	June 2018	Deployment of six old army tanks and four other military vehicles donated by the Lebanese Army around the island of Al-Zireh, Saida.
Enhancing socio-ecological climate change resilience of marine and coastal systems in Lebanon – CER Project	Funded by the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Beirut and implemented by IUCN ROWA through the IUCN Lebanon Project Office.	2018 – 2021	This project aims to reduce the vulnerability of selected coastal towns in Lebanon, which are facing crucial sustainability issues, and improve Marine Protected Areas as Ecosystem-based Mitigation and Adaptation tools. Project's milestones are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Milestone 1: Capitalising on effective measures and tools that have previously been tested and proven successful around the Mediterranean.</li> <li>• Milestone 2: Conduct vulnerability assessments and ecosystem mapping to protect and safeguard coastal communities.</li> <li>• Milestone 3: Empower stakeholders on marine management planning and change processes for effective and sustainable management of Marine ecosystems and livelihood security.</li> </ul>
The implementation of a pilot case study on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in Lebanon <a href="http://www.faoeastmed.org/">http://www.faoeastmed.org/</a>	Funded by FAO Implemented by MCR-IOE-UOB.	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline study for the Purse Seine Sardine Fisheries (PSSF)</li> <li>• Draft PSSF Management Plan elaborated for the benefit of the MoA.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Funding and implementing bodies	Implementation Period	Main outputs
Ready Med Fish	Funded by the EU and implemented by the DFW-MoA.	2015-2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• READY MedFish <b>project</b> partners have to determine if their artisanal <b>fisheries</b> can benefit from diversification and improvement of existing sales channels in the interests of <b>fishermen</b> concerned. Assessments and projections can rely on external examples, but these are not necessarily transferable and relevant verbatim</li> </ul>
Evolution of the Lebanese Shoreline between 1962-2016	Funded by UoB and implemented by the MCR-IoE-UoB.	2015-2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maps of Evolution of the Lebanese Shoreline between 1962 and 2016. (National scale and Coastal Cazes scale).</li> </ul>
Market policy and legislative Development for mainstreaming sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon.	Funded by the GEF, Implemented by the MoE and UNEP and supported by IUCN ROWA as executing agency.	2013- 2022	This project aims at creating an enabling integrated framework for sustainable management and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity and at mainstreaming the priorities of this biodiversity into national plans, coastal zone management plans, with particular focus on the impact of CC on marine and coastal biodiversity.
- National consultancy for the identification of legal, policy and institutional gaps and policy reforms drafted for marine and coastal biodiversity protection Project	Activity executed by MCR-IoE-UoB.	2014-2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated draft ICZM law ready to be submitted to Parliament.</li> <li>• Updated draft national strategy on ICZM.</li> </ul>
- Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Data Collection and Biodiversity Reporting	Activity executed by MORES.	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A comprehensive database of published scientific papers and reports by universities, research centres, public institutions, international agencies and individual researchers (&gt; 900 publications collected).</li> </ul>
- “Atlas for Marine and Coastal Birds of Lebanon”	Activity executed by Dr. Ghassan Ramadan-Jaradi.	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently under press, the Atlas aims at raising people’s awareness about the threats facing birds, and will inform conservation experts in the country about priority areas and keystone</li> </ul>

Project Name	Funding and implementing bodies	Implementation Period	Main outputs
			species that merit priority attention and protection (including 40 bird species of high concern recorded along the Lebanese shore line and for a distance of 7 km offshore).
- Assess current climate change and to find adaptation measures to fit the situation in the CZ and the marine environment in Lebanon	Activity executed by the MCR-IoE-UoB.	2020-2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of Climate Change Impact on Lebanon's Coastal Zone</li> <li>• Identification of one marine biodiversity hotspot area (site specific adaptation analysis, comprehensive site-specific adaptation plans and prioritized actions).</li> <li>• Awareness handbook</li> </ul>
- Factsheets on the marine Invasive Alien Species in the marine environment of Lebanon	Activity executed by Dr. Michel Bariche.	2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factsheets on the marine Invasive Alien Species</li> </ul>
- Monitoring Protocol for Marine Invasive Alien Species (IAS) specially adopted for Lebanese Coastal and Marine Environment	Activity executed by Dr. Michel Bariche.	2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring Protocol for Marine IAS</li> </ul>
- Guidelines on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the EIA process for development projects affecting marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon	Activity executed by ELARD.	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the EIA process for development projects affecting marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon</li> </ul>
- Economic valuation for Palm Islands and Tyre Cost Nature Reserves	Activity executed by ECODIT.	2020-2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic valuation for PINR and TCNR</li> </ul>
- Regional project "Towards an ecologically representative and efficiently managed network of Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas" - MedMPA Network Project	Implemented by UNEP/MAP-SPA/RAC with the financial support of the European Union.	2016-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological characterization of potential new Marine protected areas in Lebanon: Batroun, Medfoun and Byblos</li> </ul>
- GreatMed Project	Funded by EU, it is implemented by six partners across the	2015-2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handbook on progress of the implementation of ICZM protocol for the Mediterranean.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Funding and implementing bodies	Implementation Period	Main outputs
	Mediterranean in five selected study areas Lebanon included.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toolkit for assessing biodiversity at plant species and their vulnerability.</li> </ul>
- Regional project “Mediterranean Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach, in coherence with the European Union (EU) Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)” – EcAp MED II	Implemented by UNEP/MAP-SPA/RAC with the financial support of the European Union and UNEP/MAP.	2015-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National monitoring programme for marine biodiversity in Lebanon</li> </ul>
Towards deep-sea conservation in Lebanon project. <a href="https://www.iucn.org/regions/west-asia/projects/completed-projects/towards-deep-sea-conservation-lebanon-project">https://www.iucn.org/regions/west-asia/projects/completed-projects/towards-deep-sea-conservation-lebanon-project</a>	Funded by MAVA Foundation for Nature and lead by OCEANA in coordination with MoE, and in cooperation with IUCN and UNEP/MAP-SPA/RAC as executing partners; the Lebanese MoE as key member of the Steering Committee; and ACCOBAMS, GFCM and NCSR as Supportive Partners.	2015 - 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the surface of MPAs in Lebanon by providing the national government and regional bodies with scientific evidence and information collected in the field via at-sea research.</li> <li>• Scientific expedition for data collection in five canyons in Lebanese marine waters; Habitats and species identification; Mapping; Scientific report and pre-selection of MPAs; Communication strategy.</li> <li>• Contribute to reaching Aichi Target 11 by 2020 and strengthen the natural marine biodiversity corridor in the Eastern basin, supported by proper ecosystem-based management measures.</li> <li>• Preliminary management guidelines; Stakeholder workshops and meetings; Management plan for a proposed deep-sea MPA; MPA designations follow-up and advocacy.</li> </ul>
Sustainable Fisheries Management for Improved Livelihoods of the Coastal Fishing Community in Tyre, South Lebanon. <a href="https://www.iucn.org/regions/west-asia/projects/completed-projects/sustainable-fisheries-management-improved-">https://www.iucn.org/regions/west-asia/projects/completed-projects/sustainable-fisheries-management-improved-</a>	Funded by Drosos Foundation and implemented by IUCN ROWA and ADR.	2013-2017	<p>Aimed at poverty reduction, sustainable fisheries management, better processing/marketing and supplementary income generation. Main outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple and effective monitoring system covering 60% of fishing activities.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Funding and implementing bodies	Implementation Period	Main outputs
livelihoods-coastal-fishing-community-tyre-South-lebanon			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sustainable fisheries management plan.</li> <li>• An effective local governance system for the fisheries of Tyre.</li> <li>• Supported TCNR with equipment, tools and technical and institutional support.</li> <li>• Reduced blast fishing in tyre to 89%.</li> <li>• Created income generating activities to fishermen families and reduced fishing pressure.</li> <li>• Secure revolving fund for micro-credit for fishermen and their direct families.</li> </ul>
Deployment of the first official AR in Lebanon in the Abdeh region (North Lebanon)	The Lions & Rotary Clubs, in coordination with the MoE, Ministry of Defense (MOD), MoPWT and in partnership with the MCR-IOE-UOB.	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AR constructed from eight derelict tanks and vehicles donated by the Lebanese Army.</li> </ul>
Environmental Resources Monitoring in Lebanon (ERML) <a href="http://erml.MoE.gov.lb/">http://erml.MoE.gov.lb/</a>	Implemented by MoE under the management of UNEP in collaboration with UNDP.	2011-2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved Understanding, Management and Monitoring in the Coastal Zone.</li> <li>• Analysis of the Institutional and Legal Frameworks Related to Management and Monitoring of Coastal and Marine Areas.</li> <li>• Analysis of the Current Land Use and Socio-Economic Activities in the Coastal Zone.</li> </ul>
People for Ecosystem-based Governance in Assessing Sustainable development of Ocean and coast (PEGASO) <a href="http://www.pegasoproject.eu/">http://www.pegasoproject.eu/</a>	Funded by the EC through FP7 Implemented by a consortium of 26 Mediterranean and Black sea institutions including MCR-IOE-UOB from Lebanon.	2010-2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help finding good ICZM solutions at all levels (from local to transboundary).</li> <li>• Assess the readiness/preparedness of Mediterranean countries to implement the ICZM Protocol.</li> <li>• Assess the willingness/readiness to prepare a similar instrument for ICZM in the Black Sea.</li> <li>• Offer solutions for smoother implementation of the ICZM Protocol.</li> </ul>
Supporting the conservation and management of important marine habitats and species in Lebanon”	MoE/IUCN.	2010-2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lebanon’s Marine Protected Area Strategy/ MoE</li> </ul>

Project Name	Funding and implementing bodies	Implementation Period	Main outputs
Regional Project for the Development of a Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (MPAs) Network through the boosting of MPAs creation and management-MedMPAnet	Implemented in the framework of the UNEP/MAP-GEF MedPartnership, with the financial support of EC, AECID and FFEM.	2009-2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological characterization of sites of interest for conservation in Lebanon (2015)</li> <li>• Synthesis report of the ecological characterization of the marine areas of Nakoura, Tyre and Saida in Lebanon (2015)</li> <li>• Synthesis report of the ecological characterization of the marine areas of Enfeh peninsula, Ras Chekaa and Raoucheh cave in Lebanon (2015)</li> </ul>
Integrated Management of East Mediterranean Coastlines (IMAC) <a href="http://home.balamand.edu.lb/english/IMAC.asp?ID=8761">http://home.balamand.edu.lb/english/IMAC.asp?ID=8761</a>	Funded by the EC through SMAPIII. Implemented by MCR-IOE-UOB.	2006-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status Report for the coast of North Lebanon.</li> <li>• Stakeholder analysis of the main actors in ICZM in Lebanon.</li> <li>• Report on “Conflicting Uses of Coastal Resources”.</li> <li>• Economic Valuation of the CZ of the Mohafaza of North Lebanon.</li> <li>• Assessment of the Institutional and Legal Setting.</li> <li>• A strategic action plan for wise use of the coastal resources of the coast of North Lebanon.</li> <li>• Overall awareness raising about the importance of ICZM.</li> </ul>
Strengthening the Environmental Legislation Development and Application System in Lebanon (SELDAS). <a href="http://test.MoE.gov.lb/Publications/PDF%20Documents/531.pdf">http://test.MoE.gov.lb/Publications/PDF%20Documents/531.pdf</a>	Funded by EC-Life, implemented by MoE and UNESCO/Custo Chair-UOB and ELARD.	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SELDAS book which includes compilation of environmental legislation till December 2003.</li> </ul>
Improving Coastal Land Degradation Monitoring in Lebanon and Syria (CoLD)	Funded by EC-Life program Implemented by CTM-ERS/RAC, UNEP/MAP, Priority Action Program/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), Syrian General Organisation for Remote Sensing (GORS) and National	2002-2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production of thematic maps: an overall erosion risk map, a detailed erosion map and the design and implementation of a population GIS.</li> <li>• Assessment and monitoring of degradation causes.</li> <li>• Identification of priority areas.</li> <li>• Drawing up of a “Strategy and Recommendations document</li> </ul>

Project Name	Funding and implementing bodies	Implementation Period	Main outputs
	Centre for Remote Sensing at the NCSR.		
Coastal Area Management Program of the Mediterranean Action Plan (CAMP-Lebanon) <a href="http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/pdfs/Tourism%20FINAL%20Report.pdf">http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/pdfs/Tourism%20FINAL%20Report.pdf</a>	Implemented within the CAMP of the MAP of UNEP as one of its National projects.	2002-2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICAM National Strategy.</li> <li>• Developing CZ management plans for the target municipalities.</li> <li>• Preparing the first ICAM Law for Lebanon.</li> </ul>

## Annex II

### Annotated outline of the themes foreseen to contribute to the IMP Damour

Damour Integrated Management Plan for the river basin, coastal aquifers, and the coastal zone is one of the activities of the MedProgramme Child Project 1.2, Output 1.3 ICZM Strategies/plans developed and adopted, led by GWP-Med, in collaboration with PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu and UNESCO-IHP.

The plan is to demonstrate the “Source to Sea” approach, which is based on the Integrative Methodological Framework for coastal, river basin and aquifer management (PAPRAC, 2015). The following contents are expected from the three experts involved in this Service:

#### **Expert 2. Biologist**

In the bellow table, initial requests for the contributions from the expert are listed:

TOPICS	CONTRIBUTIONS
Defining the boundaries of the planning area	- Selection of the appropriate spatial unit to be used for the preparation of the management plan. The delineation of the boundaries shall be subject to the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ River basin</li> <li>▪ Marine area that interacts directly with the inland natural and human-made environment, i.e. the marine area adjacent to the land that is influenced by the land-based activities and related flows such as surface and underground freshwater flows, sediment flows, biota, etc.</li> <li>○ The area should encompass the land-sea interactions and acknowledge the ecosystem approach.</li> </ul>
THE STUDY AREA ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	Marine-related activities not referred to /addressed above, e.g. fisheries, recreation, etc.
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES	
4.1 Biodiversity and protected areas	Introduction regarding the terrestrial, aquatic and marine biodiversity /ecosystems
4.1.1 Bio-geographic characteristics	Mapping and characteristics of the eco-regions and description of the bio-geographic characteristics.
4.1.2 Habitats	List of habitats and habitat map(s) for the basin, coastal and adjacent marine area.
4.1.2.1 Terrestrial habitats	- Rapid assessment of the vulnerability of habitats and ecosystems in the area (using either existing studies or expert opinion) vis-a-vis the existing and planned economic and developmental activities – this should be done taking into
4.1.2.2 Key freshwater, wetland and brackish	



ecosystems/ habitats	consideration the socio-economic and pollution information and analysis to be performed by the responsible experts unless it is already performed in the framework of existing studies; Preparation of vulnerability maps.
4.1.2.3 Marine ecosystems/habitats	<i>[to be prepared after collecting and assessing information related to the ecosystems/biodiversity and the pressures and impacts.]</i>
4.1.3 Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List of commercial, vulnerable and threatened species of national, regional and global importance (in accordance with national legal system and IUCN categorisation) in the basin, coastal and marine area; effort should be made to associate these to the identified habitats and grouped/presented accordingly.</li> </ul> <i>[lists to be given in Annexes except for the lists of endangered species that will be given in a table]</i>
4.1.3.1 Fish	
4.1.3.2 Birds	
4.1.3.3 Amphibians and Reptiles	
4.1.3.4 Mammals	
4.1.4 Ecosystem Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid identification/description of ecosystem services (socio-economic, health and wellbeing, cultural, etc.)</li> </ul>
4.1.5 Protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tables (including name of area, areal extent, designation status, management authority, existence of management plan) and map(s) of existing protected areas for the basin, coastal and marine area; short description of the management settings including a reference on the existence of a management authority; description of the management status including the zoning system (in GIS format), financing of management, implementation of legislation and enforcement of law etc.;</li> </ul> <p>Provide maps of protected areas</p>
4.2 Coastal / marine area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Description of: a) water depth variation; b) structure and substrate of the bed; c) salinity; d) temperature; e) structure of the intertidal zone, as well as on the tidal regime, including (i) the direction of the dominant currents and (ii) the exposure to waves.</li> </ul>
4.2.1 Marine monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Description of the marine monitoring system including location, frequency of sampling, parameters monitored, units used, sampling methodology, existence of sampling protocols, etc.</li> </ul>
4.3 Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Description of the climate change-related issues with a focus on the coastal zone, compound flooding, SLR</li> </ul>
4.4 Coastal (marine) erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Description of coastal erosion (if applicable) mechanisms and impacts.</li> <li>- Coastal flooding. Projections and analysis of the potential climate change impacts.</li> </ul>
Designing the IMP	Biodiversity related solutions

The expert is requested to review the initial contents with the PAP/RAC representative and the rest of the team for the Damour Integrated Management Plan.

### Expert 3. Spatial planner

In the bellow table, initial requests for the contributions from the expert are listed:

TOPICS	CONTRIBUTIONS
THE STUDY AREA: River basin and the coastal zone SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Description of the build-up areas, trends in building, etc. vis-à-vis the physical and spatial planning.</li> <li>- Documentation of reported pressures and assessment of impacts caused by different forms of land use in the area of focus, including               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Identification of built-up areas using available ortho-photos;</li> <li>ii. Elaboration of the existing urban sprawl;</li> <li>iii. Identification of the percentage of area already urbanised;</li> <li>iv. Identification of informal settlements –primarily identification of built-up areas <u>outside</u> the planned built-up area- including locations and spatial extent, magnitude of the phenomena, hectares, and numbers of settlements, based on the information available at the related municipalities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Identifying typologies and patterns of settlements and landscapes</li> <li>- Elaboration of the negative impacts of spatial planning practices on the environment (water resources, biodiversity, terrestrial, brackish and marine ecosystems). The following should be taken into consideration and/or related references should be included using already available information and data; should this information not readily be available, expert opinion should be used;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development of scenarios in accordance with existing strategic plan documents;</li> <li>▪ Planned zoning development.</li> <li>▪ Setting the stage for suitability mapping.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Analysis	Suitability analysis and inputs for maps development
Designing the IMP	Solutions in the field of spatial planning

The expert is requested to review the initial contents with the PAP/RAC representative and the rest of the team for the Damour Integrated Management Plan.

## Expert 9. GIS Specialist

Expert is expected to build on the Candidate Common Indicator 25 “Land cover change assessment” For Lebanon (Termos S., 2023) and to integrate inputs from the sectoral experts in order to:

1. secure needed illustrations for National ICZM Strategy and ICZM law;
2. prepare Coastal Vulnerability Assessment for Damour coastal area, following the methodology developed by McLaughlin S., and Cooper A, G, 2010 that may be accessed at:

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/232958368\\_A\\_Multi-scale\\_coastal\\_vulnerability\\_index\\_A\\_tool\\_for\\_coastal\\_managers](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/232958368_A_Multi-scale_coastal_vulnerability_index_A_tool_for_coastal_managers)

and applied at the PAP/RAC project Coastal Plan for the Šibenik-Knin County with a specific focus on climate change, which may be accessed at:

<https://iczmplatform.org/storage/documents/pEoju2FqfXjzPoYBLsKZiD3o6ONBXxJ44RTWFt7P.pdf>

<https://iczmplatform.org/storage/documents/IWVt13C6SelbXy7tM22kljCwZmvW7076VyFUjP9C.pdf>

Expert is expected to build the coastal vulnerability assessment on the inputs provided by UNESCO-IHP using outputs of the IMP Damour team members and all other relevant information.

3. to present results of the suitability assessment, developed by the Expert 2. spatial planner.

## IMP development steps

The following steps are part of this Service:

1. Development of a Scoping report describing the generally understood conditions of the plan area and agreement on priorities
2. Establishment of a governance mechanism for planning
3. Engagement of stakeholders through the Climagine approach
4. Development of a Diagnostic analysis to deeply understand the root causes of the key issues and to build argumentation for policy solutions
5. Validation and development of indicators through Climagine
6. Future scenarios and agreement on a shared vision of the stakeholders for the management of the Damour basin and coastal area
7. Terms of Reference of the IMP for the Damour basin and coastal area (IMP ToR).
8. Designing the IMP
9. Validating proposed measures and finalising Climagine and the IMP

## Participatory events

The following additional activities are part of this Service:

- Active participation and contribution through expert input to **four multi-stakeholder consultation events** that are planned to take place in the Damour area during the preparation of the IMP as part of the Climagine facilitated participatory approach and in collaboration with the expert team and with PAP/RAC, GWP-Med, Plan Bleu and UNESCO-IHP.
- Contribution to **bilateral consultations with key stakeholders at the National and local levels** in cases considered essential for effective deliberations.