



## MedProgramme Child Project 2.1 BASELINE AUDIT QUESTIONNAIRE OCTOBER 2017

### PURPOSE

*The purpose of this questionnaire is to inform the project justification required to support an application under GEF-6 Programme Framework Document (PFD), Programme Component 2: Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience in the Coastal Zone (Child Projects: 2.1)* <sup>11 SEP</sup>

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please provide details on the person completing the questionnaire on the "**Respondent Details**" sheet.
2. Respondents may only enter data and information into the white cells of the questionnaire. Text boxes accept a **maximum of 2000** characters (approx. 300 words). The green area is 'locked'.
3. Please provide a simple '**X**' response to ALL questions in the relevant **YES, NO, P** or **N/A** columns.
4. **P** = Partially completed **N/A** = Not Applicable.
5. Please expand your responses in the boxes provided including comments regarding the level of implementation or efficiency/effectiveness of the measures listed.
6. Any supporting documentation should be clearly linked to the relevant question.
7. Please, add any information you consider relevant for your country.
8. The completed questionnaire must be completed and returned to PAP/RAC by **12 November 2017**

## BASELINE AUDIT QUESTIONNAIRE 2017

**COUNTRY:** Lebanon

**Submission DATE:** 06/02/2018

### Respondent Details:

#### Name of respondent:

Title	Mr./Mr.
Forename	Adel / Paul
Surname	Yacoub / Moussa
Position	Protection of Natural Resources Department(Focal Point): Head of department / Environmental and Agricultural Engineer
Organisation	Ministry of the Environment - Lebanon

#### Address:

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## GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

	YES	NO	P	N/A
1. Has the landward limit of your coastal zone according to Article 3 of the ICZM Protocol been legally defined at a national scale?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Are coastal sections of river basins draining to the sea defined for planning and management purposes?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Are groundwater aquifers mapped and designated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1- Law/decree number 1104 year 1921- "The determination of the coastal zone scope and penalties related to the infringement of fishing rules".

Law/decree number 144/S year 1925 - "Definition of Public Domain". The Decision strictly defines the public domain and includes the coastal zone 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.

The decrees 17614/1964 and 4810/1966 concerning the organization of the maritime domain occupancy that specifies the public ownership in the landward and the seaward.

2- They can be used for planning and management purposes. Maps of the coastal sections of all river basins draining to the sea are available. These includes information about their geology, hydrology, vegetation cover, urbanization, soil type, etc. An updated form of these data can be found as shape files and maps at the national center for remote sensing at CNRS.

3- Not perfectly, but can be done for identified regions. There are several artificial groundwater aquifers that are not licensed by the ministry of power and energy. This makes it difficult to map all the aquifers distributed over Lebanon. Studies have been performed on the discharge of aquifers and on their quality

## LEGISLATION

1. Is national legislation for Integrated Coastal Zone Management or a Coastal Law planned or approved?

YES	NO	P	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Has national legislation for coastal sections of river basins draining to the sea or other water resource management, including aquifer law been approved or planned?

1- Decree Number 639 , in 18/09/2014: Lebanon ratifies the ICZM protocol.

The draft law is currently under study by the relevant ministries, prior to approval of the Council of Ministers

Title or citation of statute, summary of main articles, current status:

There are some examples at a local level: Law/decree number 5645 year 1994: "The Master Plan for the Southern Seaside of Byblos". The decree sets restrictions to the construction on the coastal zone in Byblos area".

Law/decree number 12189 year 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.

There are several time-framed decisions that solve some coast-related temporary problems

## INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES

Have bodies or mechanisms of institutional/inter-ministerial coordination been established or proposed at the national levels in the following categories?

	YES	NO	P	N/A	
1. Sustainable Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>1-National comitty , coordination by the concil of ministers including members of all line ministries among the MOE, regulary convined by call of Concil of Ministers.</p> <p>3- there is a defined framework for water sector in Lebanon that headed by the Ministry of Energy and Water plus the National Water sector strategies , endorsed by the concil of ministers 9/03/2012</p> <p>4- In December 1994, Lebanon ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and has since been involved in various activities related to climate change. These activities were undertaken and monitored through a platform, the Climate Change Coordinating Committee (CCCC), led by the Ministry of Environment and in cooperation with its various focal points located at the line ministries, government agencies, private sector and academic institutions. In 2010, Lebanon put forward a climate change target for the energy sector by committing to 12% renewable energy use by 2020.</p> <p>- The UNFCCC has invited countries to submit INDCs. Submitting an INDC does not only mean contributing to the worldwide mitigation effort and thus reducing the negative impacts of climate change in the future. It also means that international funding, capacity building and technology transfer can be received for ambitious mitigation and adaptation action.</p> <p>- Sep 30, 2015 - Lebanon's INDC submitted to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>- IN 07/10/2016 the Ministry of Environment was granted by the concil of ministers to the status of national coordinator to prepare the national contribution to combat climate change in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>
2. ICZM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Water resources management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Climate Change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES cont.

Have bodies or mechanisms of institutional coordination been established or proposed for the purposes of coastal or water resource management in the following categories?

	YES	NO	P	N/A
5. Between the marine and land parts of the coast	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Horizontally between different services and other organisations at the same administrative or geographical level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Vertically between different services and other organisations at different administrative or geographical levels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Existing communication and coordination mechanisms relating to CZM are somehow numerous, not comprehensive or unified, and sometimes case-specific, except for a few higher councils that meet on a regular basis for discussing and making decisions regarding well-defined issues. One of the major coordination mechanisms is the HCUP, which regroups representatives from all public institutions involved in CZM, and is responsible for issuing permits for coastal projects. The CDR also coordinates with all concerned ministries on CZM projects. The coordination and the supervision of the management of the coastal area were attributed to the National Council of Environment created by law 444/2002. The MOE in coordination with the relevant administrations has a role in conducting periodic laboratory analysis and examinations to determine pollution levels in seawater, proposing and following up on the measures taken by the relevant parties. However, the implementation remains inefficient in the absence of appropriate resources. The implementation of laws and regulations related to coastal control and the sanctioning of violations fall within the mandates of a special body attached to the Directorate General of Land and Maritime Transportation—with regards to the inner areas of ports and harbors—and a special body affiliated to the ISF—with regards to the remaining parts of the coast situated within the municipal authority and outside ports and harbors. It was decided that the coordination between the two bodies would be carried out upon joint instructions by the two relevant Ministers. However, the body affiliated to the MoPWT has not been created. The body attached to the Internal Security Forces includes the Coastal Brigade Command and the Coastal Detachments. Continuous coordination within the department of natural resources protection at the MOE with objective to cooperate between different department of the ministry and at the same time between different institutions (2013) Integrated Maritime Policy for the Mediterranean –phase 2 (IMP-MED) based in the Ministry of Public Works but gather different representatives from other Ministries, working on a Draft decision for the establishment of a national committee for Integrated Maritime Policies

## PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE COASTAL ZONES, RIVER BASINS AND AQUIFERS

Do national legal instruments include one of the following measures or criteria for sustainable use of the coastal zone?

	YES	NO	P	N/A
1. Set Back: has a zone not less than 100 metres in width from the highest winter waterline where construction is not allowed been legally established in coastal zones?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Have other existing measures been adapted restricting coastal development in the coastal zone areas directly and negatively affected by climate change and natural risks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Legal instruments, coastal law or planning policy:

1-Decrees 17614/1964 (exploitation of the public maritime domain) and 4810/1966 (Regulating the occupation of the public maritime domain) have established the procedure pertaining to the exploitation of the public maritime domain. Although decree 4810/1966 unequivocally provides for the right of public access to the public maritime domain, coastal tourism and industrial projects may be granted exceptional authorization to use the public maritime domain, provided these projects are declared of public utility and do not interrupt the continuity of the coastline. Decree 17614/1964 determined the procedure to be followed for obtaining a permit to exploit the public maritime domain. Decree-law 144/1983 provided for the settlement of illegal exploitations of the coastal zone that took place during the Lebanese war. This decree was cancelled by the decree-law 34-1985 and a law (budgetary law no. 14 dated 20/8/1990) confirmed the annulment of sales, leasing and exploitation contracts of the public maritime or municipal domain which were not compliant with the applicable rules and regulations. The coordination and the supervision of the management of the coastal area were attributed to the National Council of Environment created by law 444/2002. Construction was also forbidden within a two-hundred meter band starting from the highest level of seawaters in winter; while free public access to the beach and public maritime domains was allowed. However, the draft law does not provide for the measures to be taken regarding the illegal occupation of the coastal zone, and the appropriate way to settle those infringements. Moreover, the Council of Environment created by Law 444/2002 already formed in order to provide for the enforcement of laws.

2. Law/Decree number: 4809 Year 1966 - "Regulating the Lebanese Coastal Zone". The decree 4810-1966 stipulates that the enjoyment of the public maritime domain returns to the public. This assumes that no authorization to transfer a part of this domain in favor of private interests can be granted. This text, however, envisages an exception for the exploitation of the public domain for touristic and industrial purposes and when a public benefit is acknowledged. This recognition returns to the Directorate General of Urban Planning (DGUP). Several decrees then came to weaken the decree of 1966. For instance, the decree 169-1989 permitted the authorization for the occupation of the public domain for every landowner possessing more than 20 000 m2 in the zone 10 of Beirut, located next to the sea.

**PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE COASTAL ZONES, RIVER BASINS AND AQUIFERS cont.**

**Do national legal instruments include one of the following measures or criteria for sustainable use of the coastal zone?**

	YES	NO	P	N/A	
<b>3. Identifying and delimiting, outside protected areas, open areas in which urban development and other activities are restricted or, where necessary, prohibited</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><b>Illustrate with the type of mechanisms:</b></p> <p><b>3.</b>The National Physical Master Plan of the Lebanese Territory 2005 on Coastal zone assets. The decree 4810-1966 stipulates that the enjoyment of the public maritime domain returns to the public. This assumes that no authorization to transfer a part of this domain in favor of private interests can be granted. This text, however, envisages an exception for the exploitation of the public domain for touristic and industrial purposes and when a public benefit is acknowledged. This recognition returns to the Directorate General of Urban Planning (DGUP). Several decrees then came to weaken the decree of 1966. For instance, the decree 169-1989 permitted the authorization for the occupation of the public domain for every landowner possessing more than 20 000 m2 in the zone 10 of Beirut, located next to the sea. The lack of environmental standards for the suction of sand and the extraction of gravel has led to the proliferation of these practices. The decree 10121/1962 modified by the decree 15649/1970 (Regulation of the extraction of sand and other materials from the public maritime domain and seabed) prohibited the extraction of gravel and sand from the public maritime domain and seabed, but provided for an exception to the principle of prohibition, based upon a decision of the Minister of Public Works and Transport, in the event such activities aim at cleaning ports and harbors, or if the extracted material is necessary for natural defense purposes for water filters.</p> <p>Ministry of Industry permitting procedures plus involved in the zoning of the industries</p> <p><b>5.</b> The National Physical Master Plan of the Lebanese Territory 2005 on Coastal zone assets. Law/decreet number 69 year 1983: Law on Urban Planning</p> <p>Transport strategy under preparation by the Ministry of Public Work and Transport ,the strategy will be subject to a SEA as per Decree 8213 dated 24/5/2012</p>
<b>4. Have such areas been identified for protection of the groundwater resources</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>5. Limiting the linear extension of urban development and the creation of new transport infrastructure along the coast</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



## ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Do national legal instruments or local plans include measures to achieve the following?

	YES	NO	P	N/A
1. Accord specific attention to economic activities that require immediate proximity to the sea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Ensure respect for integrated water resources management, including aquifers management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Ensure respect for environmentally sound waste management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Ensure that the coastal and maritime economy is adapted to the fragile nature of coastal zones and that resources of the sea are protected from pollution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 1- EIA Decree 8633/2012 date 7/8/2012 consultative bodies are formed within the MoE to review the EIA before issuing an authorization
- The National Physical Master Plan of the Lebanese Territory 2005 on Coastal zone assets.
  - The decree 4810-1966 stipulates that the enjoyment of the public maritime domain returns to the public
  - Articles 34 of Law 444/2002: Wetlands and their ecological regulations are submitted to special protection which conditions are specified by a decree taken in the Council of Ministers upon the proposal of the Minister of Environment, taking into consideration the role of these regions and their importance in protecting the marine and fluvial biodiversity and the comprehensive coastal environmental balances.
- 3-4 Law on the protection of the environment 444/2002  
 Law 34/2008 ratification of Barcelona convention 1995 Amendments.  
 Decision of the minister of Environment for liquid waste to be dumped in the sea.  
 EIA Decree 8633/2012 is required for any project on coastal areas.

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES *cont.*

	YES	NO	P	N/A
5. Define indicators of the development of economic activities to ensure sustainable use of coastal zones and reduce pressures that exceed their carrying capacity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Promote codes of good practice among public authorities, economic actors and non-governmental organizations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## ***SPECIFIC COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS, LANDSCAPES***

**Are measures in place in coastal strategies and coastal plans and programmes and when issuing authorizations to protect the characteristics of the following specific coastal ecosystems?**

**1. Are measures in place to regulate or, if necessary, prohibit activities that may have adverse effects on wetlands and estuaries?**

YES	NO	P	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**2. Have degraded coastal wetlands been restored to reactivate their positive role in coastal environmental processes?**

**Type of measure:**

**1. Articles 34 of Law 444/2002: Wetlands and their ecological regulations are submitted to special protection which conditions are specified by a decree taken in the Council of Ministers upon the proposal of the Minister of Environment, taking into consideration the role of these regions and their importance in protecting the marine and fluvial biodiversity and the comprehensive coastal environmental balances.**

**- two wetlands have been declared as protected areas:  
Palm, Sanany and Ramkeen islands: Law no. 121 of 1992**

## ***SPECIFIC COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS, LANDSCAPES cont.***

**Are measures in place in coastal strategies and coastal plans and programmes and when issuing authorizations to protect the characteristics of the following specific coastal ecosystems?**

	YES	NO	P	N/A	
<b>3. Have measures to ensure the protection and conservation, through legislation, planning and management of marine and coastal areas been adopted?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>There are two coastal reserves:</p> <p>3.Palm, Sanany and Ramkeen islands: Law no. 121 of 1992 Tyre Coast Nature Reserve: Law no. 708 of 1998. It is to be noted that the same laws that regulate terrestrial reserves are applied to coastal reserves. The Coastal Front Rocks of Wata Silm (Tabarja) is Natural site protected by Decision of the Minister of Environment Decision no. 200/1997. The National Physical Master Plan of the Lebanese Territory 2005 on Coastal zone assets.</p> <p>The law on the protection of the environment (Law 444/2002) emphasized the importance of the protection of the marine environment from pollution and stated in its article 29 that the protection of the marine environment from pollution aims to achieve, among others, the protection of the Lebanese coastal and natural resources from pollution dangers in all their forms. EIA Decree 8633/2012 Under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands(Iran 1971) Ratification 23/2/1999 Law 23 there is two marine sites that were declared as protected areas, Tyr Beach (Ramsar site n 980) 16/4/1999 and Ras Chekka Cliffs (Ramsar site n 979) 16/4/1999 Palm Islands Nature Reserve (Ramsar site n 1079) 03/08/2001 Project " Supporting the management of important marine habitats and species in Lebanon"(2010-2012)with objective is to build Lebanon's Marine Protected Areas Strategy. Implementation Ministry of environment and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 4. law 34/2008 ratification of the convention for the protection of the marine environment and the coastal region of the mediteranean Convention on Preservation of Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro) Ratification 01/08/1994 Law 360 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution by Oil (London) Ratification 26/11/1966 Law 68/66 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC) (Brussels) Ratification 10/12/1973 Law 28/73 International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (Brussels) Ratification 12/10/1974 Decree 9226 Convention on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea from Pollution, Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) (Barcelona) Signature 16/2/1976 Ratification 30/6/1977 Decree-law 126 Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircrafts (Dumping Protocol) (under MAP) (Barcelona) Signature 16/2/1976 Ratification 30/6/1977 Decree-law 126</p>
<b>4. Are there any international cooperation programmes, agreements or activities to protect marine habitats?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

				<p><b>Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Prevention and Emergency Protocol) (under MAP) (Barcelona) Ratification 03/11/2017 -law 254/2014</b></p> <p><b>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships Ratification 28/05/1983 Law 13/83</b></p> <p><b>MARPOL Protocol of 1978 Related to the International Convention of 1973 for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (London) Signature 16/2/1976 Ratification 28/05/1983 Law 13/83</b></p> <p><b>Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea from Pollution Originating in Bordering Countries (under MAP) (Athens) Ratification 28/05/1983 Law 13/83</b></p> <p><b>Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol) (Athens) Signature 17/5/1980 Ratification 22/2/1994 Law 292</b></p> <p><b>Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (SPA Protocol) (under MAP) (Geneva) Ratification 22/2/1994 Law 292</b></p> <p><b>The United Nation Convention on the Law Of the Sea(UNCLOS) signed in 1982 came into force in 1994</b></p> <p><b>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands(Iran 1971) Ratification 23/2/1999 Law 23</b></p> <p><b>Protocol concerning the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)</b></p> <p><b>Protocol of ICZM under MAP Decree 639/2014</b></p>
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## ***SPECIFIC COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS, LANDSACPES cont.***

**Are measures in place in coastal strategies and coastal plans and programmes and when issuing authorizations to protect the characteristics of the following specific coastal ecosystems?**

	YES	NO	P	N/A
<b>5. Have measures been adopted to ensure the protection of the specific aesthetic, natural and cultural value of coastal landscapes through legislation, planning and management?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>6. Are the specificities of islands taken into account in coastal strategies, plans and programmes?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Type of measure:**

**5.**Law/decree no. 2 year 1996: "Including the coastal area located beneath the excavation works area in Byblos in the World Cultural Heritage List". UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO). World Heritage Convention) (Paris) Ratification 30/10/1990 Law 19. The National Physical Master Plan of the Lebanese Territory 2005 on Coastal zone assets.Law 444 – year 2002: "Environment code" stating the principle of the protection of the coast and aquatic environment from all sources of pollution in accordance to the provisions of regional and international conventions ratified by Lebanon. The Environment code also provides for the general principles related to the protection of the aquatic environment which aims at protecting the coast of the Lebanese Republic, its natural resources and its ports from the dangers of pollution, in addition to the protection of the regional Lebanese running and stagnant water from the dangers of pollution.

**Project "** Supporting the management of important marine habitats and species in Lebanon"(2010-2012)with objective is to build Lebanon's Marine Protected Areas Strategy. Ministry of environment and under the management of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

**6-** Palm, Sanany and Ramkeen islands are MPA : Law no. 121 of 1992  
Sidon Island proposed to become an MPA ( Lebanon MPA strategy 2012)

## CULTURAL HERITAGE

**1. Have appropriate measures to preserve and protect the coastal cultural heritage including the underwater heritage been taken?**

YES	NO	P	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Type of measure:**

Law/decreree no. 2 year 1996: "Including the coastal area located beneath the excavation works area in Byblos in the World Cultural Heritage List". UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO). World Heritage Convention) (Paris) Ratification 30/10/1990 Law 19. The National Physical Master Plan of the Lebanese Territory 2005 on Coastal zone assets. Law 444 – year 2002: "Environment code" stating the principle of the protection of the coast and aquatic environment from all sources of pollution in accordance to the provisions of regional and international conventions ratified by Lebanon. The Environment code also provides for the general principles related to the protection of the aquatic environment which aims at protecting the coast of the Lebanese Republic, its natural resources and its ports from the dangers of pollution, in addition to the protection of the regional Lebanese running and stagnant water from the dangers of pollution. Law/decreree number 2 year1996 "Including the coastal area located beneath the excavation works area in Byblos in the World Cultural Heritage List".

## PARTICIPATION

Are the following measures used to ensure the involvement of stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of coastal, river basin, aquifers and marine strategies, plans and programmes or projects, and the issuing of authorisations, including:

- the territorial communities and public entities concerned
- economic operators
- non-governmental organizations
- social actors
- the public concerned

And, in particular, recognising the need for gender equality

	YES	NO	P	N/A
1. Consultative bodies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Inquiries or public hearings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Type of measure:

1. Directorate General of Urban Planning (DGUP). Consultative companies involved in EIAs. The Ministry of Environment coordinates with many parties for the purpose of seeking their opinion or participation in a given issue/ file/ project/complaint... These include the Directorate General of Land and Maritime Transport, the Directorate General of Urban Planning, the academic sector, mainly universities (for sampling and analysis purposes/tasks), the MoEW, the Port of Beirut (on sand dredging issues), municipalities, syndicates, local communities and NGOs, etc.  
In addition, based on the In the EIA Decree 8633/2012 date 7/8/2012 consultative bodies are formed within the MoE to review the EIA before issuing an authorization.

2. Public hearings and public consultation are occasionally set with the involvement of the Ministries of Environment, Public Works and Transport, Agriculture in addition to the Council for Reconstruction and Development (CDR).  
In the EIA Decree 8633/2012 date 7/8/2012 pulic Hearings are mandatory



## ***PARTICIPATION cont.***

Are the following measures used to ensure the involvement of stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of coastal, river basin, aquifers and marine strategies, plans and programmes or projects, and the issuing of authorisations, including:

- the territorial communities and public entities concerned
- economic operators
- non-governmental organizations
- social actors
- the public concerned

And, in particular, recognising the need for gender equality

	YES	NO	P	N/A
<b>4. Mediation or conciliation procedures with respect to plans, programmes or projects concerning the coastal zone</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>5. A legal or administrative right to challenge plans, programmes or projects concerning the coastal zone</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>6. Does the design of the above measures include mechanisms to facilitate women's active involvement?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Type of Measure with particular reference to Question 6

4.As per EIA Decree 8633/2012 date 7/8/2012 projects on the coastal zone are subject to an EIA

5. The main objective targeted by the State Council through the performance of his attributions is the control of the legality of the administrative work executed by the public authorities, whether an advance control, through performing his consultative functions, or subsequent through annulling the administrative decisions tainted with illegality. As concerns petitions for annulment, the Council shall examine the petitions for annulment, of acts, or requests for interpretation or appraisal of legality concerning the decrees and regulations of administrative character whether relating to individuals or systems. Reasons invoked for annulment, as provided for in the Council's Statutes and adopted by constant doctrine and jurisprudence, are: non jurisdiction (issuance of an administrative decision from a non competent authority); violation of material principles (issuance of the decision in violation of the basic procedures stipulated in the laws and regulations); violation of the law (issuance of the decision in violation of law, or regulations) and distortion of authority (taking a decision for a purpose other than that the law allowed the authority to take). In disciplinary litigations, court decisions consider disregarding the right of defense and the obvious error in evaluating the proper sanction as a distortion of authority.

EIA Decree 8633/2012 date 7/8/2012

## ***AWARENESS RAISING, TRAINING, EDUCATION & RESEARCH***

**Have capacity building programmes on ICZM, marine spatial planning (MSP), climate change adaptation (CCA) or water resource management been undertaken in order to achieve the following:**

	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>1. Raise public awareness</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>2. Training of key personnel in national and local administrations, NGOs and the private sector</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>3. Specialized research centres established or supported to further knowledge of integrated coastal zone and/or river basin management, to contribute to public information and to facilitate public and private decision-making.</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**List of most recent activities:**

## AWARENESS RAISING, TRAINING, EDUCATION & RESEARCH cont.

Have awareness raising activities/campaigns on ICZM, MSP, CCA or water resource management been implemented on some regular term, or undertaken recently:

	YES	NO	P	N/A
4. at national level?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. at regional level?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. at local level?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Gender mainstreaming: Have any of the above activities/campaigns included specific measures to facilitate and institutionalise women's participation and empowerment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

List most recent activities with particular reference to Question 7:  
4,5,6.Awareness-raising and capacity building activities have been undertaken at the National, regional and local level by the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Public Works and Transport and Municipalities. Most ICZM projects conducted in Lebanon (i.e. SMAP1, Camp and IMAC) included awareness components. The aim of CAMP Lebanon was to contribute to national efforts towards sustainable management and environment protection in Lebanon. The aim of the Integrated Management of East Mediterranean Coastlines (IMAC) project was to establish the process of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) as a tool to develop a structural strategy in cooperation with local stakeholder for the management of the Lebanese Northern coast. The SMAP I project aimed at: Contributing towards integrated approaches for managing coastal areas in an environmentally, economically and socially sustainable way; / Designing and implementing an integrated system of coastal zone management between Jbeil/Amsheet in Lebanon and Latakia in Syria. The plan should deliver environmental and sanitary improvement, help manage efficiently natural and cultural assets and promote appropriate economic and tourism activities; / Running a training programme for upgrading local staff skills and practices, also ensuring that the local population will be both ready and able to take further the project activities after the co-financing period; / Implement demonstration actions (ecotourism plan with nature/cultural trail, waste water treatment plant, sanitary landfill, "nursery for small/medium size enterprise).

## MONITORING & REVIEW

Has a national coastal inventory covering the following information been prepared?

	YES	NO	P	N/A	
<b>1. Resources &amp; activities</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><b>Citation</b>  IMAC project (2007); Marine Resources and Coastal Zone Management Program;  Institute of the Environment;  University of Balamand:  Assessment of the institutional and legal setting for coastal zone management in Lebanon  Assessment report</p> <p>Final Integrated Reprot - CAMP Lebanon- The CAMP Lebanon Project is implemented within the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) – UNEP, as one of its national projects.</p>
<b>2. Institutions</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>ERML project(2011-2013) ; Environmental Resources Monitoring in Lebanon; Executed by the Ministry of Environment under the management of UNEP and UNDP:  -Coastal Zone Monitoring ,identifying sensitive bio and cultural priorities  -Coastal Zone Management, socio-economic priorities  -Legal overview related to the coastal zone</p> <p>Project " Supporting the management of important marine habitats and species in Lebanon"(2010-2012)with objective is to build Lebanon's Marine Protected Areas Strategy. Ministry of environment and under the management of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</p>
<b>3. Legislation &amp; planning</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>NPMPLT – Decree N° 2366/2009 , National Physical Master Plan for the Lebanese Territory  Project: Market policy and legislative development for mainstreaming the sustainability management of marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon (2013 – Date)</p>

## NATONAL COASTAL OR RIVER BASIN STRATEGIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

	YES	NO	P	N/A	
1. Has a national strategy for integrated coastal zone management been prepared?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>1- IMAC project has developed a regional strategy for North Lebanon which can be used for the development of a national one</p> <p>The strategy developed by the CAMP Project at the Ministry of Environment is a good starting point and can be updated and adopted in a relatively short time. This strategy emphasizes the adoption and application of ICZM principles to achieve the sustainable development of the Lebanese coast. It integrates the three pillars of sustainable development: economy, environment and society.</p>
2. Have coastal sections of river basins draining to the sea plans or strategies been prepared for the coastal area?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>ERML project(2011-2013) ; Environmental Resources Monitoring in Lebanon; Executed by the Ministry of Environment under the management of UNEP and UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Coastal Zone Monitoring ,identifying sensitive bio and cultural priorities</li> <li>-Coastal Zone Management, socio-economic priorities</li> <li>-Legal overview related to the coastal zone</li> </ul> <p>Project " Supporting the management of important marine habitats and species in Lebanon"(2010-2012)with objective is to build Lebanon's Marine Protected Areas Strategy. Ministry of environment and under the management of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</p>
3. Do the above plans or strategies encompass aquifers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>2- 5 coastal part of river proposed to be protected area :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Litani estuary</li> <li>- Awally estuary</li> <li>- Nahr Ibrahim estuary</li> <li>- Areeda estuary</li> </ul>

**NATIONAL COASTAL STRATEGIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION cont.**

**4. Are there up-to-date assessments of the use and management of coastal zones?**

YES	NO	P	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Please list with references:**  
**IMAC project (2007); Marine Resources and Coastal Zone Management Program;**  
**Institute of the Environment;**  
**University of Balamand:**  
**Assessment of the institutional and legal setting for coastal zone management in Lebanon**  
**Assessment report**

**Old reports:**

**Final Integrated Reprot - CAMP Lebanon- The CAMP Lebanon Project is implemented within the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) – UNEP, as one of its national projects.**

**Council for Development and Reconstruction (1997). Regional Environmental Assessment Report on the Coastal Zone of Lebanon (Final Report).**

**ERML project(2011-2013) ; Environmental Resources Monitoring in Lebanon; Executed by the Ministry of Environment under the management of UNEP and UNDP:**  
**-Coastal Zone Monitoring ,identifying sensitive bio and cultural priorities**  
**-Coastal Zone Management, socio-economic priorities**  
**-Legal overview related to the coastal zone**

**Project " Supporting the management of important marine habitats and species in Lebanon"(2010-2012)with objective is to build Lebanon's Marine Protected Areas Strategy. Ministry of environment and under the management of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**

## NATIONAL COASTAL STRATEGIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION *cont.*

	YES	NO	P	N/A	
5. Are there any ICZM projects that have or will help the development of the national strategy?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>References continued and details of Question 6 measures</p> <p>5. IMAC project (2007); Marine Resources and Coastal Zone Management Program; Institute of the Environment; University of Balamand</p> <p>CAMP Lebanon- The CAMP Lebanon Project is implemented within the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) – UNEP, as one of its national projects.</p> <p>PEGASO project</p> <p>ERML project(2011-2013) ; Environmental Resources Monitoring in Lebanon; Executed by the Ministry of Environment under the management of UNEP and UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Coastal Zone Monitoring ,identifying sensitive bio and cultural priorities</li> <li>-Coastal Zone Management, socio-economic priorities</li> <li>-Legal overview related to the coastal zone</li> </ul> <p>Project " Supporting the management of important marine habitats and species in Lebanon"(2010-2012)with objective is to build Lebanon's Marine Protected Areas Strategy. Ministry of environment and under the management of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</p> <p>Project: Market policy and legislative development for mainstreaming the sustainability management of marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon (2013 – Date)</p>
6. Do the above strategies, plans, programmes or projects include measures to identify and assess gender needs, opportunities and benefits, to facilitate women's active involvement, and to monitor gender impacts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## LAND POLICY AND ACCESS MECHANISMS

	YES	NO	P	N/A
1. Are there mechanisms for the acquisition, cession, donation or transfer of land to the public domain and institute easements on properties in the coastal zone?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Are there some other land policy instruments in use, such as land pooling, land readjustment or some other innovative instruments for land management?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Are there examples of private or non-governmental organisations established for the preservation of coastal land through protective ownership?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Examples, description:

**Acquisition of private land for public use**  
**Lebanese Law of expropriation** established general provisions for prior compensation of expropriated assets and easement fees for other restrictions imposed on property. In addition, the mode of payment when compensating for acquisition of land, will in practice be in several phases, although no real time lag really exist between taking over of land and final payment.

The Lebanese Expropriation Law also reserves the right for an Expropriating Authority to "partially expropriate" a land in public interest



## ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & FISCAL INSTRUMENTS

**1. Have measures to adopt relevant economic, financial and/or fiscal instruments intended to support local, regional and national initiatives for the integrated management of coastal zone been adopted?**

YES	NO	P	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Examples, description:

Establishment of the National Environment Fund (Law 444/2002)

**ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & FISCAL INSTRUMENTS cont.**

**2. Are there economic, financial and/or fiscal instruments which may influence on the sustainability of coastal development?**

- **At national level**
- **At regional level**
- **At local level**

YES	NO	P	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Examples, description:

Establishment of the National Environment Fund (Law 444/2002)

## NATURAL HAZARDS & COASTAL EROSION

	YES	NO	P	N/A
1. Have vulnerability and hazard assessments of coastal zones been undertaken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Have prevention, mitigation and adaptation measures to address the effects of natural disasters, in particular of climate change, been implemented in coastal areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Examples, titles:

1.CoLD - Improving Coastal Land. Degradation Monitoring in. Lebanon and Syria.  
LIFE00 TCY/INT/069

2. In the "Lebanon second national communication to the UNFCCC":

-Mapping of Flood risk on the coast

-Landslide risks vs road and sewage treatment plan on the coast

## NATURAL HAZARDS & COASTAL EROSION *cont.*

	YES	NO	P	N/A
3. Have prevention, mitigation and adaptation measures to address the effects of natural disasters, in particular of climate change, been implemented in coastal areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Have measures to maintain or restore the natural capacity of the coast to adapt to changes, including those caused by the rise in sea levels been adopted?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Examples: 3.same as above

## RESPONSE TO NATURAL DISASTERS

1. Do you have a national contingency plan for natural disasters affecting the coastal zone and responsible organisation?

YES	NO	P	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Citation and title of organisation:  
 The National committee for disaster management-established in the Prime minister Council and have representatives from different Ministries including the MoE in September, 2017  
 Lebanese Petroleum Administration

## EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND ACTIVITIES OF COMMON INTEREST

Have the following being defined, established or carried out?

	YES	NO	P	N/A
1. Coastal use and management indicators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Indicators for the ecological and chemical status of surface and marine waters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Indicators for the quality and quantity of groundwaters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Citation:

**1.LEBANESE NATIONAL MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR COAST AND HYDROGRAPHY INDICATORS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF ECAP-MED II**

Indicators :

**EO7 HYDROGRAPHY 14**

**EO8 LAND USE CHANGE 20**

**EO8 COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS AND LANDSCAPES**

**2. several indicators have been applied on surface and marine waters. As ecological indicators we have some indices like Shannon index and trophic index that depends on the parameters like chlorophyll, phosphate, nitrate, zooplankton and the biodiversity of phytoplankton community.**

**3. several quantity and quality indicators were conducted in studies by Lebanese researchers.**

**However, it's important to mention that UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) have assessed the groundwater resources of the country in light of the various studies that have been conducted over the past 45 years, while taking into consideration the increased exploitation of the groundwater resources. The scope of the study consisted mainly of data collection, desk studies and well surveys. The data collected was analyzed for all water life-cycle parameters and thematic maps were generated. All primary and secondary data gathered were integrated and stored in a -first of its kind national database established at the MoEW**

## EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND ACTIVITIES OF COMMON INTEREST cont.

Have the following being defined, established or carried out?

	YES	NO	P	N/A	
4. Activities of common interest, such as demonstration projects of integrated coastal zone management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Examples (in last 10 years only):  4.IMAC project (2007); Marine Resources and Coastal Zone Management Program; Institute of the Environment; University of Balamand</p> <p>CAMP Lebanon- The CAMP Lebanon Project is implemented within the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) – UNEP, as one of its national projects.</p> <p>ERML project(2011-2013) ; Environmental Resources Monitoring in Lebanon; Executed by the Ministry of Environment under the management of UNEP and UNDP:  -Coastal Zone Monitoring ,identifying sensitive bio and cultural priorities  -Coastal Zone Management, socio-economic priorities  -Legal overview related to the coastal zone</p> <p>Park4ICZM potential project 2017</p>
5. Activities of common interest, such as demonstration project of coastal river basins or groundwater management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>5- Demo/Pilot Project – integrated management of the water resources and the coastal area of the Awali river basin MOE/MOEW</p> <p>- Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for Awali-Beirut water conveyer project in 02/08/2010</p> <p>- Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for Bisri Dam – Management Plans form</p>

## EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND ACTIVITIES OF COMMON INTEREST *cont.*

Have the following being defined, established or carried out?

	YES	NO	P	N/A
6. Centres of specific ICZM scientific capacity in your country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Centres of specific water resource management scientific capacity in your country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name and cordinates:



## TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

	YES	NO	P	N/A
1. In contiguous coastal zones are bilateral or multilateral national coastal strategies, plans and programmes coordinated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. In contiguous coastal zones are bilateral or multilateral river basin or groundwater plans and programmes coordinated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please expand:

## TRANSBOUNDARY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

**1. Is there cooperation by means of notification, exchange of information and consultation in assessing the environmental impacts of plans, programmes and projects?**

YES	NO	P	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please expand:

**ENDS**