**Lebanon**

**Table 1-Interim formulation of 2050 goals and milestones and associated monitoring elements and indicators**

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| **Table** | **Page** | **Column letter** | **Row number** | **Comment** |
| 1 | 3 | C - Indicators | 29 | The indicator used, highlights only birds and mammals extinctions, thus only addressing some groups of fauna to determine extinction rates. There should be other indicators that can be used to show species extinction in relation to flora, and other groups of animals. In addition, habitat loss is also a measure of species extinction that can be used.  |
| 1 | 5 | C - Indicators | 56 | The only indicator used for trends in regulation of climate is related to forests. Additional indicators are required for other ecosystems that play a role in climate’s regulation in particular marine ones. The indicators for mangroves, seagrass and saltmarshes under Goal A could all be used here too, in order to represent the contribution of blue carbon to climate regulation, which is as important as terrestrial forests in terms of demonstrating trends in climate’s regulation. Other terrestrial indicators e.g soil carbon could also be included. |
| 1 | 6 | B- Monitoring elements | 64 | Whilst we support the monitoring element, we would like to highlight that the provision of energy supply should be from renewable biological resources in order to ensure that this monitoring element does not encourage uses of biological resources that are damaging the biodiversity e.g. deforestation, monoculture plantations for biofuels.  |

**Table 2-Interim formulation of 2030 targets and associated monitoring elements and indicators**

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| **Table** | **Page** | **Column letter** | **Row number** | **Comment** |
| 2 | 8-9 | B-Monitoring elements | 6-22 | Sea ice is an important habitat for many polar species. Suggest adding the following monitoring element in Column B in relation to T1.2: "Trends in extent and rate of change of sea-ice" and the following related indicator: “Sea Ice Area and Condition (part of Ocean Health Index)” |
| 2 | 8-9 | B-Monitoring elements | 6-22 | We recommend adding trends in ecosystem integrity as a monitoring element in Column B in relation to T1.2, with the following new indicator: “Ecosystem Integrity” (found within Ocean Health Index) |
| 2 | 11 | C-Indicators | 43-45 | Recommend adding an additional indicator under this monitoring element as follows: “Proportion of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) which are covered by Protected Areas or OECMs”. |
| 2 | 12 | B-Monitoring elements | 48 | The indicator used is not exactly related to the corresponding monitoring element. The monitoring element is more focused on the proportion of protected areas (either marine, freshwater, terrestrial) under various governance regimes, while the proposed indicator is only related to certified forests and address only forest management, which doesn’t reflect the entire concept of protected areas. |
| 2 | 13 | B-Monitoring elements | 62 | One possible indicator that could be used is “*The number of Non Detriment Findings for CITES listed species”.* However, while NDFs may be in place this does not necessarily guarantee sustainability, since this depends on the quality of the NDF. But at least, this proposed indicator provides a starting point and synergistic implementation of both conventions.  |
| 2 | 16 | C-Indicators | 89 | Indicator (a) on coastal eutrophication is used as an indicator of plastic pollution under T6.3, while it is an indicator of pesticides/herbicides. Therefore indicator (a) needs moving up to T6.2 |
| 2 | 16 | B- Monitoring elements | 93 | The monitoring element should be rephrased to be explicit that it relates to both terrestrial and underwater noise pollution e.g. it may state as follows: “Trends in levels of pollution from terrestrial and underwater noise” |
| 2 | 16 | A- Components of the 2030 targets | 97-99 | Whilst appreciating the importance of biodiversity (species, genetic diversity and ecosystems) in climate change mitigation, the monitoring elements and corresponding indicators could be more explicit about certain types of habitats that make specific contributions to climate change mitigation, for example, indicators that provide for the trends in mangroves, sea grass, reefs, saltmarshes and wetlands given their contribution to climate regulation and coastal flood prevention. |
| 2 | 18 | C-Indicators | 105-109 | "Sustainable fisheries management" must address the ecosystem-based approaches; this will help ensuring revenues to the local communities from other sources than harvesting such as eco-tourism and other income generating activities. |
|  2 | 33 | Updated 2030 targets  | 205 | Regarding Target 17, we recommend considering the “reduction in the harmful subsidies” instead of “the most harmful subsidies” just as it was used in the Zero Draft. This version has eliminated all harmful subsidies and has limited it to the “most harmful” ones, which gives a weaker requirement than the one addressed in Aichi target 3. Furthermore, this will need to set a definition of what represents THE MOST harmful, while determining a list of “harmful” subsidies is already difficult. |
| 2 | 33-34 | C-Indicators | 208-2010 | The indicators listed are limited to agriculture and fossil fuels. These are important to consider, but we propose also adding additional indicators that address “forestry and fisheries”.  |