



MAP CAMP "LEBANON"

**REPORT
OF THE CAMP LEBANON
INCEPTION WORKSHOP
(Beirut, May 27-28, 2002)**

PAP-CAMP/LB/2002/IW
Priority Actions Programme
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Background Information on CAMP Lebanon

1. The Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) Project for Lebanon is implemented within the CAMP of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) - UNEP, as one of its national projects. CAMP is the MAP component for sustainable coastal management, integrating environmental concerns into development planning and management, oriented at understanding and resolving practical environment, development and management problems in Mediterranean coastal areas. Applying principles of sustainable development, and methodologies and tools of Integrated Coastal and Marine Areas Management (ICAM), CAMP is implemented through individual projects within selected coastal areas. Each individual CAMP Project is initiated, approved, formulated and implemented following a general conceptual and institutional framework, applied according to specificities of each project (UNEP/MAP, 1999).

2. The decision to implement a CAMP Project for Lebanon was adopted at the Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, held in 1995, following a request presented by the Government of Lebanon. Since early 1999, several MAP missions were initiated to discuss the outcomes of the above-mentioned decision with the national authorities concerned by Coastal Zone Management (CZM). Advanced discussions led to the decision to conduct this Project in the area located to the South of Beirut, somewhere between Khaldeh and Sour (Tyre). As a result, a feasibility study for CAMP Lebanon Project was prepared with the objective to address the requirements for CAMP implementation under the prevailing institutional and professional conditions in Lebanon and assess the possibilities for a successful CAMP implementation in Lebanon. Three municipalities with different problematic and stakes (mainly from environment and management point of view) were selected for an in-depth analysis and activity implementation. The Agreement was signed in April 2001.

3. The Project Agreement signed between the Ministry of Environment (MoE), Lebanon, and UNEP, defines the basic elements of the Project, including the Project objectives and strategy, structure, its various phases and outputs, the Project institutional structure, the activities to be implemented at Project level, the funding and cost-sharing mechanism, the various institutions involved, and the general Workplan and Timetable. In addition, basic elements of Individual Project Activities are defined, as well as the achievement indicators, the monitoring and reporting procedure, and the Post Project Activities to be implemented.

4. One of the activities to be carried out within the framework of CAMP Lebanon was the preparation of an Inception Report. This Inception Report, which was prepared by the National CAMP Project Co-ordinator, with the support of the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), and the valuable contribution provided by the MAP Regional Activity Centres (RACs), involved in CAMP Lebanon, i.e. the Blue Plan (BP/RAC), Environment Remote Sensing (ERS/RAC), Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC) and the Programme for the Protection of Coastal Historic Sites (100 HS), was presented during the Inception Workshop. The preparation of its final version was drafted according to the outcomes of this Workshop.

Participation at the Workshop

5. The CAMP Inception Workshop, which was held in Beirut, on May 27 and 28, 2002, was organised over two days: the first day included a visit to the CAMP area that extends (and according to CAMP Diagnostic Analysis Study of 1999 and the CAMP Agreement) to the South of Beirut, from Damour to Naqoura. In the afternoon of the same day, the Project official

inauguration ceremony was held in the presence of H.E. Minister of Environment, Mr. M. Moussa, and the representatives of the various Ministries, especially the Director General of the Urban Planning Directorate, the Director General of the Central Statistics, the Director of the Green Plan, representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Transport and Public Works, Public Health, Interior and Municipal Affairs, Council of Development and Reconstruction, etc. Also were present ambassadors, private sector and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The next day was fully dedicated to the technical aspects of CAMP. Around 52 persons participated to the different thematic sessions. The List of Participants is attached as Annex I and the Agenda of the Workshop as Annex II to this Report.

Agenda item 1: A Field Visit and the Opening Ceremony

The Morning Visit

6. In the morning of May 27, a field visit was organised to CAMP area. Present at the visit were: H.E. Mr. M. Moussa, Minister of Environment; Mr. A. Hoballah, UNEP/MAP Deputy Director; Mr. I. Trumbic, PAP/RAC Director; Mr. M. Prem, PAP/RAC Deputy Director; Mr. D. Drocourt, 100 Historic Sites Co-ordinator; Mr. G. Bitar, SPA/RAC Representative; Ms. L. Chamas, CAMP Focal Point at the Ministry of Environment; and the CAMP team, including: Ms. S. Mehdi, CAMP National Co-ordinator; Mr. W. Bakhos, CAMP Urban Planner; Mr. S. El-Masri, CAMP Archaeologist; Mr. R. Khoury, CAMP Water Resource Expert, representing the Company ARD; and Mr. C. Abdallah, CAMP Economist.

7. The visit started at the Damour Municipal House, where many of Damour inhabitants and Council members were waiting for the UNEP/MAP and MoE delegations. Mr. A. Ghafari, Damour Mayor, welcomed the visitors and explained the importance of implementing CAMP Project in Damour, knowing the importance of the Damour agricultural plain and the Damour River. He gave the floor to Deputy, Mr. E. Aoun, who welcomed also the Minister and the Project launching in Damour City, and said that all Damour citizens would support the Project and its activities. The Minister of Environment stressed upon the importance of the Project in the context of the various international projects implemented through the Ministry of Environment, then, he enumerated the main reasons for selecting the Damour City as a pilot area within CAMP Project; among those reasons were, Damour being a city of displaced, the importance of Damour Plain as one of the remaining agricultural coastal plains in Lebanon and the presence of one of the most important rivers crossing the City. CAMP National Co-ordinator presented the Project objectives and activities. After the welcoming notes, Mr. Ghafari inaugurated a CAMP Office in the premises of the Municipal House. Then, a visit was made to the main features of the City.

8. The second stop was at the Sarafand Municipal House. Mr. H. Khalifeh, Municipality Mayor, who headed the Municipal Council members, started first by welcoming the delegation and then gave an overview about the Sarafand City and the various problems encountered in terms of environment, agriculture and socio-economic conditions. The Minister provided also the various reasons for including Sarafand as one of the three cities among the CAMP city models. The visit to Sarafand was ended by a visit to the Fishery harbour.

9. The last visit was made to Naqoura, around 103 km away from Beirut City. Again, the Mayor, Mr. H. Awada, welcomed the delegation at the Municipal House and presented the main features of Naqoura town, and the conditions that the town passed through during and after the Israeli occupation. Mr. Moussa presented the Naqoura choice within CAMP Project, especially after the Israeli withdrawal and the potentials of properly conserving the natural features of Naqoura. The visit at Naqoura was concluded by a visit to the Naqoura beach close to the international border point.

The Opening Ceremony

10. The opening ceremony was held in the same day of the field visit at the Martinez Hotel (Beirut). It was estimated that around 120 persons attended the inauguration ceremony.

11. The first speech was given by Ms. Mehdi, CAMP National Co-ordinator, who said that the CAMP Project was to open the floor in front of a direct work on centralised and decentralised levels, as well as non governmental levels in order to protect the coastal resources. Ms. Mehdi added that the Project aimed in general to contribute towards introducing the concept of integrated management of coastal areas, which was the type of management that was taking into consideration economic, environmental, natural and human components in order to reach a sustainable development. She added that it also aimed at strengthening the capacities of environmental institutions working in the field of coastal zone management and providing them with suggestions and solutions that would contribute to protect the natural resources of the Lebanese coast in general and the area concerned by the Project in specific, which was the area located to the South of Beirut and extending to Naqoura.

12. Ms. Mehdi specified that the Project was operational at two levels:

- The first, which is the coastal city located to the South of Beirut and extending to Naqoura; and
- The second level, which entailed the selection of three municipalities, Damour, Sarafand and Naqoura, as models for application and development of means, tools and policies specific to the integrated coastal zone management. The choice of the municipalities was made based on the following criteria:
 - The socio-economic status of the town;
 - The general status of the town;
 - The level of involvement of the municipality with the local communities and the presence of Non Governmental Organisations in the town;
 - The environmental situation of the town and the similarity of such environmental problems in other cities, which allow to replicate CAMP outputs in these cities; and
 - The presence of adequate conditions for the implementation of CAMP.

13. The CAMP National Co-ordinator thanked the Mayor and members of the Municipal Councils of the three municipalities for their interest, support and responsiveness to the Project, and then she presented some aspects of the characteristics of these areas. In that respect, Damour was described as being characterised by an important geographic location due to its situation between the Chouf and the South entrances. It was also described as being characterised by an important plain considered as one of the most important remaining coastal agricultural plains in Lebanon. In addition to the ruins, there is the Damour river that feeds a large number of the surrounding villages. However, and as Ms. Mehdi stressed, the problem remains in the importance of preserving the water resources of the river. The survey about the violations on the river that was lately carried out in the context of the CAMP Project revealed the extent of the various pollutants resulting from the tourist settlements and the wastewater coming from the surrounding villages without any prior treatment, as well as the irrational use of agricultural chemical products, and others.

14. The second selected city was Sarafand, characterised also by historical features, as well as two economic sectors that are the agriculture and fishery. Ms. Mehdi stressed upon the sea water pollution resulting from wastewater effluents among the human settlements. In addition, she said that there was a strong industrial activity accompanied by a weakness in the infrastructure, as well as a problem in the solid waste.

15. Finally, the CAMP National Co-ordinator explained the reasons behind adding Naqoura, which was liberated from the Israeli invasion, a town being an important model for the protection of natural resources, whose safeguard is becoming a must to develop a balanced and sustainable tourism. She said that, in addition, there was a need to develop agricultural and

fishery sectors that would enable a balanced development, thus contributing to reducing internal emigration (exodus).

16. Then, Ms. Mehdi pointed out to the role of the Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) Programme, which, as she said, was not to solve all the problems that a city or the whole coastal area suffered from, but to contribute to their solution. She clarified that the aim of that Programme was to contribute to a number of initiatives that focus on the adequate planning to an integrated coastal management, including the preparation of general environmental guidelines for coastal land use and the appropriate legislative texts, an integrated management for water resources on a decentralised level in addition to the declaration of the Damour River Basin and the Naqoura Bay as protected areas. Furthermore, she said that the Project would, on the other hand, work on elaborating an integrated Master Plan for the entire Damour River Basin. She added that the Project would work also on putting the basis for ecotourism through studying the natural, cultural and historical features. Finally, the National Co-ordinator mentioned the two basic corners in the Project that were the Participatory Programme and the implementation of a Database about the Project results to be available for the three municipalities and the Ministry of Environment.

17. Ms. Mehdi presented the partners of the Project, which were the Ministry of Environment and the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) with its four Regional Activity Centres (RACs), including the Blue Plan (BP/RAC), the Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC), the Environment Remote Sensing (ERS/RAC) and the Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC), and the Programme for the Protection of Coastal Historic Sites (100 HS). Ms. Mehdi highlighted the role of the Lebanese Environment and Development Observatory (LEDO) that assisted the Project in its early phase in elaborating digitised data about the CAMP in general and the three municipalities in specific. The Co-ordinator hoped for a tight collaboration between all the national and international partners to make the Project successful.

18. Mr. Trumbic, PAP/RAC Director, welcomed the present audience who came in such a large number to attend the CAMP inauguration ceremony. He said that it was a proof that CAMP managers, who had undertaken all the activities to bring the Project to the present point, were on the right track. Mr. Trumbic spoke about the phases spent during the Project design and implementation, starting from the moment when the Project was proposed by Lebanon to the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, and then approved by them. He highlighted the spirit of CAMP projects in general, which has to be transferred to CAMP Lebanon as well, pointing out to the importance of these projects as Mediterranean exercises, not only because of being carried out in Mediterranean countries, but because the Mediterranean experiences are being exchanged in all the projects.

19. Adding that he was himself involved in CAMP from its beginning, Mr. Trumbic expressed his deep belief in its necessity and usefulness. He insisted on CAMP being a learning exercise, as MAP would like to keep it as such, and added that every project should have the international component and should not be confined exclusively within the national ranks. Mentioning that all the signs have shown an extremely interesting Project in Lebanon, he raised hopes that the Project was starting in the right moment and in the area, South of Beirut, that needs help and support at all cost. He pointed out to the load of efforts employed in preparing the Project, in particular to the Agreement signed a year ago, which has taken a hectic effort in the subsequent period to come to the Inception Workshop. He added that the Workshop was not an end by itself or just a milestone in the CAMP process. He said that it was, above all, an opportunity to gather all the stakeholders, to give them the opportunity to express their opinions, to be a forum where people would meet each other, to ask questions, to give answers, to forge partnerships, to organise activities, to create a momentum that will roll on and on. Mr. Trumbic added that there were ups and downs in the preparation of the Project. There were problems, but all those involved made every effort to smooth the things out. He expressed his belief that the spirit of constructive co-operation would be the prevailing characteristic of the Project, and that in two years from now they would be proud of its results.

Finally, Mr. Trumbic thanked all those who have participated in the CAMP Lebanon activities so far. The complete speech of Mr. Trumbic is contained in Annex III of this Report.

20. The floor was then given to Mr. Hoballah, UNEP/MAP Deputy Director, who greeted the participants on behalf of UNEP-MAP, and of his own. He said that CAMP Lebanon covered almost half of the Lebanese coastal area, and was structured around the three pilot cases, namely, the three municipalities: Damour, Sarafand and Naquora. Those municipalities, he said, with their different characteristics would enable drawing useful lessons for a large number of other coastal localities. He, then, underlined the importance of the methodology of the Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM), which constitutes, for almost fifteen years, one of the basic pillars of MAP programme of activities. That integrated approach enabled not only the approach to different economic and environmental sectors, and different actors, but enabled also the MAP Regional Activity Centres to work together within the framework of the same Project. It is, therefore, natural that the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSDD), which was created in 1995 in the framework of MAP, has chosen the integrated and sustainable management among its priority themes, and formulated the following recommendations:

- Improvement of institutional mechanisms, namely, personnel or structures of the inter-ministerial co-operation;
- Creation and implementation of adequate legal instruments;
- Implementation of specific measures and regulations relevant to specially protected areas, prevention of urban and tourism development impact, etc.; and
- Promotion of a participatory approach to include the local actors and civil society.

Mr. Hoballah continued his speech by saying that it became more and more evident that a sustainable development of coastal zones was first and above all the issue to be dealt with the Governments, based on the adequate and appropriate involvement of actors concerned in the context of a partnership in the interest of the Community.

21. He added that, without intending to resolve all the problems, CAMP Lebanon had started at the right moment, and should contribute greatly to the creation of a dynamic partnership between the MAP and national experts, and the local authorities and civil society, as well. From the very beginning, he said, the intention was to make CAMP Lebanon a model for: a partnership between MAP and the Ministry of Environment during the Project preparation, implementation and follow-up; participation of the civil society; and, finally, a model for an active participation of local authorities.

22. Mr. Hoballah stressed that the parties concerned had expressed, from the beginning, much interest and enthusiasm for the Project, including the MAP components, and the national institutions and local authorities, as well. He expressed his belief that the Workshop would encourage that enthusiasm, and that they all together would succeed to make a pilot project and a model for Lebanon and the Mediterranean. Finally, he thanked, on behalf of the whole MAP team, the members of local authorities and of the Ministry for their participation, and in particular Ms. Chamas who has been keeping up with all the problems of the Project since 1996, and Ms. Mehdi for her devotion as a National CAMP Co-ordinator. Mr. Hoballah's speech is included in Annex III of this Report.

23. The final welcome note was made by H.E. Mr. Moussa, Minister of Environment. At the beginning, he pointed out to the importance of integrated management of coastal zones within the priorities set by the Ministry of Environment. He said that issue was considered an issue at stake in the various agendas of national and international initiatives, including those of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSDD), the Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme (METAP), the European Union, the Euro-Med Partnership, the World Bank, as well as other Governmental and Non Governmental Organisations.

24. Mr. Moussa said that the importance of applying an integrated coastal zone management relied upon the ecological marine and terrestrial characteristics of the Lebanese coast, which include biological, social and economical activities, such as human, tourist and industrial settlements, fishery activity, power plant production, transport activity and agriculture. He added that such a density had contributed negatively to the pollution of sea and river waters, as well as the air. It also caused a misdistribution of land use, degradation of sensitive marine and terrestrial ecosystems, a loss of the historical, cultural and natural wealth, a total that might threaten Lebanon not to be part any more of the global tourism map on the medium and long term unless joint efforts were made to stop that danger as soon as possible and properly plan to face it. The Minister stressed that the protection of what was left from the important natural habitats required joint efforts and a complete collaboration for an optimum management of available human and financial resources. He said that most important was to apply decisions and policies leading to control the current degradation. He reminded that abiding by those principles, the Ministry of Environment started to activate the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) that had been signed in April 2001 together with UNEP and MAP. According to the Minister, CAMP implementation comes in the context of the Barcelona Convention already signed by Lebanon in 1977, and which calls for the protection of the Mediterranean Basin from pollution. The Project contributes through its objectives to reaching a sustainable development and an integrated management, as well as a protection for the coast and its resources, even if it entails a part of this coast extending from Damour to Naqoura.

25. The Minister pointed out to the role of the Ministry of Environment to apply, on several levels, its strategy that aims at protecting through prevention, setting a solid and clear basis to preserve the environment and secure the sustainability of its natural resources, and which will entail several sectors of the Lebanese territory in general and the Project area in specific. Among those initiatives, he named as follows:

- The implementation of the Programme for monitoring sea pollution all along the coast, in collaboration with the National Council for Scientific Research, in the context of implementing MEDPOL-Phase II.
- The implementation of the MedWet Project, which includes the management of Tyre Reserve.
- The launching of the five-year reforestation plan, which will be applied all over the Lebanese territory, including the coastal area. In that respect, he stressed that the attention should be drawn to the fact that the Ministry of Environment opened the floor to joint initiatives between NGOs and local authorities in order to replant the Lebanese lands.
- The preparation of a series of decisions and regulations in order to meet the needs of Lebanon in general and its developmental sectors in specific, based on the concept of seeking the balance between economic development and environment protection.

26. Finally, the Minister of Environment invited all stakeholders concerned by the Project, including the decision makers, municipal councils, NGOs, public and private institutions, to activate their roles and put all their available means to make the Project successful. Also, he invited them to actively participate in creating a pilot initiative for pilot municipalities, hoping that other municipalities would do the same in a way to replicate the experience all along the Lebanese coast.

27. The end of the welcoming notes was concluded by a cocktail offered by the Ministry of Environment.

Session One – Moderator: CAMP Focal Point

Agenda item 2: Welcome Note

28. The next morning, Ms. Chamas, in her quality of a Chairlady of the First Session, thanked, on behalf of the Minister of Environment, for the support and the participation into the Workshop of the various Ministries, namely the Ministry of Agriculture, the Directorate of Urban Planning, the Green Plan, and others.

Agenda item 3: Objectives of the Inception Workshop

29. Thereafter, presented were the objectives of the Workshop, including as follows:

- to present the Inception Report of CAMP Lebanon,
- to present and discuss the implementation of Individual Activities,
- to present and harmonise the Workplan and Timetable,
- to present and agree on all details before starting CAMP implementation, and
- to present the Directorate General of Urban Planning and the three concerned municipalities, namely, Damour, Sarafand and Naqoura.

Agenda item 4: CAMP Inception Report (objectives, structure and activities)

30. The technical part of the Inception Workshop included first the presentation of the CAMP National Co-ordinator about the content of the Inception Report, the presentation of the representative of the Directorate General of Urban Planning, as well as the presentation of the three concerned municipalities, Damour, Sarafand and Naqoura.

31. Ms. Mehdi, in her role of a CAMP National Co-ordinator, delivered the first presentation about the Inception Report, which aims at securing integration and providing detailed instructions for the implementation of CAMP Project, both at Project level and at the level of each Project activity. Ms. Mehdi outlined the different components of the Report, which entailed: the methodologies, techniques and tools to be applied; the Workplan and Timetable of the activities to be implemented; the Terms of Reference (TORs) specific to each individual activity; and finally, the monitoring procedures. Ms. Mehdi reminded that the Inception Report objectives were identified in accordance with the priority needs as set in the Diagnostic Analysis Report (1999), as well as the general objectives of MAP and its Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP). CAMP strategy, she said, was based on principles of sustainable development, applying ICAM methodology, MCSD recommendations, implementation within existing national legal and planning framework and Project execution through a team of national experts. She, then, presented the different CAMP phases, from the initiation (implemented before signing the Agreement), passing through the Project detailed formulation, to the implementation and the Post Project Activities. The CAMP National Co-ordinator reminded also of the Project immediate objectives as stated in the Agreement document, as well as of the Project specific objective, which consists in addressing the conservation of coastal resources in the area located to the South of Beirut by applying concepts of sustainable development and ICAM to economic and social development activities of the area.

32. After having listed the various CAMP Project Individual Activities, Ms. Mehdi mentioned the changes occurring at activity level (compared to what has been stated in the Agreement document). The main ones were the National Steering Committee, Agenda 21 process moved to Participatory Programme instead of the Urban Management and Sustainable Development, and finally, the Ministry's contribution specifically allocated to Master Plan of Damour River. The constraints that faced CAMP Project were the absence of the Steering Committee for strong linkages and continuous follow-up with other institutions, LEDO phasing out and the delays in

implementing some of the Thematic Activities, namely, the Marine Conservation Areas, the Participatory Programme, Systemic Prospective Sustainability Analysis (SPSA), as well as the activities related to Data Management and elaboration of satellite images. Finally, the CAMP National Co-ordinator presented the structure of the national and regional co-ordination at Project level and the Project Workplan and Timetable. Ms. Mehdi's presentation is contained in Annex IV of this Report.

Agenda item 5: Municipality of Damour

33. In the beginning of his presentation, Mr. A. Ghafari, Damour Mayor, said that the Damour was a city whose citizens were eager to change it from both environmental and esthetical points of view, into a Lebanese village. According to Mr. Ghafari, Damour, as a city-village is endowed with all of the natural, human, social and economical features that could make of the city a model and a pilot area within the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP). Mr. Ghafari said that the history of the Damour City went back to times of the Phoenicians, the name being originated from the Phoenician God *Damouras* who was the god of fertility and natural beauty. Its historical importance relies on three factors, namely, being on the Mediterranean Sea, having a fertile land all along the coast, as well as a river where legends were born and archaeological sites were found. During the war, the name of Damour was linked to the wars, invaders, and Jerusalem road, as well as the entrance to all of Beirut, the South and the Chouf. In addition, Damour had the largest part of the Lebanese wars.

34. Mr. Ghafari reminded of numerous environmental problems encountered in the city, among the most obvious being:

- Waste on roads and highway;
- Pollution in Damour River Basin, caused by the scattered distribution of restaurants all along the river from upstream to down the water course. In addition, restaurants throw away their solid and liquid waste directly into the river channel, which results in total garbage and junk amassing in the river- mouth. In that respect, Mr. Ghafari said that although the municipality took care of cleaning the river and riverbanks, effluents were constantly coming back.
- Diversion of Damour water to Beirut, the Ministry of Energy and Water digging 12 wells with the objective of providing the capital with drinking water resources.
- Beach rehabilitation is necessary, since sand beaches used to be stolen for long, and still, nobody is doing anything to stop such actions. The waves crash on the agriculture zone.
- The building process in this concrete republic is also polluting this city. The municipality who refused that system has made an urban plan, which is still in discussion at the Directorate General of Urban Planning (DGUP).
- Air pollution is the consequence of vehicles and trucks using the highway and the secondary roads that cross Damour since it is the linkage between the South, Chouf and Beirut.
- The proximity of the Naameh landfill causes groundwater pollution, especially that Damour is located at the lowest point Cazas Chouf and Aley, making the pollution will be collected in the Damour aquifer.
- The quarries near Damour threat the future of the nature landscape.

35. Mr. Ghafari said that the municipality was expecting from the CAMP Project to support Damour municipality by: implementing a study aiming at resolving the environmental problems; putting a Workplan for follow-up; protecting of the Damour Environment; developing the agriculture sector; and having a new water distribution system. He added that the municipality could also assist the CAMP Project through providing the Project with needed human resources, especially with those who believe in nature conservation. According to Mr. Ghafari, the Damour citizens are "green" and ready to be partners in the CAMP. They are farmers who love, respect

the value of the land and work in it. Furthermore, it was stressed that the municipality was going to do its best and offer its resources and co-operation for the good will of Damour. Finally, Mr. Ghafari listed the projects and initiatives the municipality has done or is willing to carry out. These include keeping Damour environment clean, having public parks, planting trees on road sides and deforested municipal public lands, treating the polluted water, cleaning and maintaining clean the river channel, basin, bed and walls from the river loads. Mr. Ghafari concluded by saying that the municipality was willing to organise lectures about the environment and waste recycling.

Agenda item 6: Municipality of Sarafand

36. The Sarafand overview was given by Mr. H. Khalifeh, the Mayor, who presented Sarafand as one of the largest towns in the South neighbouring the sea, with a Phoenician and Roman history. According to Mr. Khalifeh, Sarafand, being endowed with a coastal plain, is the town characterised by an extended agriculture zone, some industries and small factories like the glass factory. Moreover, a trade sector is expanding because it is nearby the sea.

37. Mr. Khalifeh said that the environmental problems encountered by Sarafand were similar to those seen in other southern villages mainly due to the lack of awareness and the little help they have got to implement development projects. Some of the major environmental problems mentioned by Mr. Khalifeh included:

- Lack of a sanitary sewer system, as well as a sewage treatment plan to minimise the pollution rate;
- Pollution of the sea, which instead of being a tourist place where people come to relax, it became a sewage disposal infested with bacteria;
- Absence of a landfill to include all the waste in order to minimise adverse impact on inhabitants, environment and air. According to Mr. Khalifeh, that kind of dump costs a great deal of money and needs a piece of land away from the urban zone. As a better solution, he mentioned a waste disposal system and a solid waste treatment. Furthermore, a recycling factory (paper, glass, plastic, etc.) and a composting plant is needed to reduce the environment abuse;
- Lack of forests and woodlands, which could help the air purification cycle and offer to citizens a quiet pure place to relax. Mr. Khalifeh explained that the municipality compensated that need by planting on the side roads to improve the sightseeing of the roads, which, unfortunately, was not enough. Besides, there is no land to have a forestation on it.
- Absence of a nature inland or marine reserve where animals (extinct or in danger) could breed.

Mr. Khalifeh added that the municipality was awaiting from CAMP to solve environmental problems and develop realistic studies for its future implementation. According to him, those studies should be available to the municipality for use in order to prevent and protect the environment from any danger source in the future. On the other hand, Mr. Khalifeh stated that the municipality would be a dedicated partner. He said that in addition, a census for the different citizens' opinion of how to conserve the environment would be made, including campaigns and lectures to spread awareness. Besides, the municipality would offer help and co-operation to the experts and consultants.

38. Finally, Mr. Khalifeh reminded of the top priority issues the municipality is working on, namely:

- to find a landfill or a waste dump away from the urban zone;
- to implement an adequate sewerage system;
- to carry out roads so farmers could reach their lands;
- to extend water pipelines to reach all inhabitants in town; and

- to plant side roads and highway.

He stressed that those priorities required lots of money and human capacity. With that Project achieved, the town could potentially become an exemplar to other villages and towns and cities, especially on the environmental level. He concluded by saying that collaboration among Sarafand, the Ministry of Environment, other ministries and concerned NGOs was requested.

Agenda item 7: Municipality of Naqoura

39. Naqoura Mayor Deputy, Mr. H. Darwish, gave first the geographical and socio-economic overview about the Naqoura town. He said that the town was located on the Southern Lebanese Coast, neighbouring Palestine. With a seafront covering almost 12 km long, altitudes vary to 100 m and the total surface is estimated to be around 28 km². Naqoura was characterised by several features, including: quasi total green fields all along the year because of very large populations of oak trees growing again after the Israeli withdrawal; the agricultural activities, as some of the localities rely on the banana culture and citrus trees while the vegetables culture decreased during the war; the fishery activity; and the presence of some Roman sites. Mr. Darwish said that Naqoura had encompassed 4,000 inhabitants in the year 2000, the first Municipality Council being elected in 1965 and dissolved in 1971. The next elections came in autumn 2001 with the actual Municipality Council. As for the environmental problems, he expressed his belief that they were not that serious, if properly dealt with, such as the open sanitary sewer system, the waste problem and transportation including the open dump, which is far from the urban zone. He said that the support the Municipality was looking forward in the CAMP Project was not a lot but that still the Project represented an impulse that the Municipality could rely on to achieve its outputs from its own funds or from outside funds. He added that the Municipality was willing to help implementing the Project through:

- Co-operation between the village and the Municipality;
- Organising lectures and conferences to spread awareness among locals;
- Protecting by preventing the violations on the public properties, namely the forests and the beach;
- Keeping the Naqoura environment clean; and
- Limiting investments in constructions on the coastline since it has the characteristics of a first quality tourism zone.

40. Finally, Mr. Darwish concluded his presentation by listing the environmental projects and programmes that the Municipal Council undertakes or will do. Those included:

- Close collaboration with the Naqoura fishermen;
- Seeking support from UNIFIL regarding the waste dump, since the UNIFIL headquarter throws waste there;
- Installing a sanitary sewer system and a waste treatment station;
- Seeking for a vehicle to transport the waste;
- Establishing a natural reserve, which will include an archaeological site; and
- Having a public park.

Agenda item 8: Role of Directorate General of Urban Planning in CAMP

41. The next presentation was about the role that the Directorate General of Urban Planning (DGUP) could play in CAMP Project. In that respect, Ms. Chamas highlighted the very important role of the DGUP played jointly with every ministry. Ms. L. Moudawar, DGUP representative, and working at the Department of Plans, spoke about the role played by the DGUP in the coastal planning, mentioning some details relevant to the four-year plan set by the Directorate despite of the obstacles met to implement it. Ms. Moudawar said that the DGUP had among its mandates to set General Master Plans for all the Lebanese cities. It began with implementing the Master Plan for the Northern Coast specifically for the area located between Tabarja and

Horaycheh, and from the area of EL Bidawi - Al Arida at the Lebanese-Syrian international border. Ms. Moudawar added that coastal area was managed according to the Decree-law 3362/1972. The decree identifies a certain regulation that allows the constructions of tourism and human settlements all along the coastline with no exception.

42. As for the various threats that faced the Lebanese shore, the DGUP representative said that some studies had shown that the wealthy biodiversity in the coastal zones was gradually disappearing due to human activities and the pollution resulting from such activities. What made the issue more complicated is the fact revealed by the studies showing that an average of 25% of the population living in the North live now on that coastline sea shore of which does not exceed 9 km in-depth. With that regard, Ms. Moudawar reminded of the war results, which caused strong demographic changes on the shore. She said that, based on that, there had been a need to reconsider the Decree-law 3362/1972, based on the results obtained especially after that area had witnessed a scattered urban booming that had destroyed the agricultural lands and the green areas. She stressed that all those matters necessitated the urgent need for land-use planning specific for that narrow coastal stretch and the adoption of sustainable development policies, which would conserve the environment and largely protect parts of this shore. Also, regulatory policies should be adopted and considered as a starting point for a re-planification process of those areas and trends defined for their future development, in the light of the present and future macro-economic climates, which includes agriculture, tourism, industrial, trade, services, and handcraft activities. This diverse and balanced sectoral development imposes the establishment of specialised policies leading to maximise the benefit from thus diversity, especially that the area is considered a tourism focal area on both national and international levels based on the available economic sectors, the natural and archaeological features.

43. Ms. Moudawar pointed out to the most relevant issues in the development policy, which were:

- To restrict the coastal constructions spreading, which disfigures the features of the natural zones and reduces the agriculture surface;
- To implement some reserves especially in the areas that are characterised by a natural value, a rare geology, the presence of medicine plants, the water, the shells, the marine species, etc.;
- To stimulate the development of the traditional agriculture, which was characteristic for this district (like fig, olive and grape trees, carob, etc.); furthermore, to encourage the water culture, cereals growth, and others used to be the main elements in the agro-food industry;
- To reveal the archaeological value of this region and to integrate in the national tourist plan; and
- To benefit from the marine resources as fish, salt and others through the light industry or by adopting adequate marketing policies.

44. Again, the DGUP representative stressed upon the importance of involving the various stakeholders into the DGUP work, which may help to reach the identified goals. Those parties were divided as follows:

- The public sector, including, among others, the Ministries of Tourism, Environment, Archaeology, Public Work and Transport, Industry, as well as the Ministry of Water and Energy;
- The private sector: the investors, the consultants in charge of the study and whose team must include an environmental expert, a civil environmental engineer expert in the port and port development, and be headed by marine and freshwater biology expert, in addition to an economist and social expert;
- The local administration: the municipality, the mayor;

- NGOs and CBOs; and
- The international Governmental or Non Governmental Organisations.

Ms. Moudawar added that in that context, the DGUP, and in co-ordination with concerned Ministries, presented and discussed the common suggestions for the Project course and goals. Likewise, co-ordination and participation of the municipalities and the localities was also secured where the first stage work was divulgated. That divulgation enclosed the capacity of the district, its problems, and the future urban planning. Furthermore, it included the suggestions for the land use, as well as the basic plans that are being presently studied by the municipalities so they can later discuss the needs of the cities from their point of view. In the meanwhile, the Project is made public especially for the International Organisations concerned by the development of the coastal area projects through workshops and seminars where the accomplished stages are presented and discussed. Finally, Ms. Moudawar hoped that the workshop would come to recommendations that would enable putting in place a system, which would ensure involvement of decision makers that are concerned by such projects.

Session Two – Moderator: MAP Deputy Director

Agenda item 9: Integrated Coastal Area Management (objectives, outputs)

45. Mr. Hoballah reminded briefly of what had been said during the First Session regarding the three municipalities as their interventions, according to him, constitute the major component, and thereby, will definitely structure the work of this Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP). He said that those three municipalities were within different context and obviously different needs, a major reason why they could constitute excellent pilot cases for others and draw good lessons for the entire region. He stressed that for Damour, it was needed to preserve its wealth, for Sarafand, to see how to improve its economic development while preserving the environment, and for Naqoura, to see how the environment is protected while developing some economic activities. But, pointing out to presidents of municipalities who have some expectations, Mr. Hoballah invited the municipalities to avoid any over-expectations from the Project. He added that UNEP/MAP assistance within CAMP did not intend to solve all problems but rather to jointly find and implement solutions to those problems. He explained that if those tasks were seriously implemented, they could achieve tremendous good results as seen in other countries. He suggested that it would achieve results or help some of the municipalities by informing first on their situation, creating more awareness of their respective context situation needs, trying to find the right ways and means with the appropriate actors in working together and by drawing the attention of the authorities to their respective needs so that it could be taken into account in future planning.

46. Mr. Hoballah said that there would be definitely a series of key words seen in the enclosed documents that would constitute the background for the Project structure and its success and integration. He insisted on adopting the integrated approach especially that work is required to be closely implemented between the main institutional bodies, the Mediterranean Action Plan and the Ministry of Environment. He also reminded that integration needed at inter-ministerial level should not be forgotten. Mr. Hoballah insisted on the importance of working with civil societies, especially those having ground roots at community level, because, as he said, whatever was decided at national level and even by the municipalities at the end when it was achieved, it was done by the people. And the local authorities and the civil societies are, according to Mr. Hoballah, the excellent actors in that sense. That integration was stressed as being needed to be a partnership where all previously mentioned actors have to work together as a team, understand each other's needs, weaknesses and strengths. Mr. Hoballah said that it could be done in an efficient way through the Prospective and Systemic Analysis or the actors game strategy, which was hoped to be done properly in the next few months.

47. Mr. Hoballah stressed upon the importance of CAMP Lebanon, which, according to him, more than any other CAMP in the Mediterranean would put a major focus on local authorities, therefore making of it a pilot case and a test for MAP in that case. He highlighted the fact that the world is actually moving from global to local level, therefore, more and more importance is given to local governance. He added that definitely a problem already existed on national governance as it was at international governance, but none should wait for solving all international problems before moving to local ones, and probably local ones could function more efficiently and give lessons to others about how to work together by solving practical problems. And to that end, he concluded that it was definitely needed to bring the civil society through exchange of experience and appropriate capacity building.

48. Then, some practical and technical inputs and how CAMP will work was provided by Mr. Trumbic who reminded of the major objectives and outputs within the overall CAMP frameworks. He started by giving a sort of introduction about coastal area management and how it is seen in the Mediterranean, based on MAP and PAP experiences for almost 20 years. As CAMP Lebanon deals with highly localised problems, Mr. Trumbic pointed out that the problematic presented within his presentation might not be of direct relevance to the situation of the three municipalities, but in any case, it could provide food for thought on what to implement and what could be the best set of activities in that area to make a step further towards sustainable development of the area.

49. Mr. Trumbic started by elaborating first on the pressures on the coastal areas that, according to him, are specific geographical areas that need to be treated in a specific way, especially that the Mediterranean undergoes heavy demographic pressures showing that 400 million people in the year 2000 living in 20 countries. He said that the growth would be significant by 2025 according to the Blue Plan scenarios, but most of that growth would be in the south and in the east of the region, including the country and the area of CAMP. Mr. Trumbic stressed that the coastal population would certainly grow faster than the overall population in those countries. Judging by the data in the year 1980 to 2000, he stated that there was 46% increase in population in coastal regions of the Mediterranean so that the same trends might be expected in the future for those areas as well. Another significant indicator mentioned by Mr. Trumbic was that more than 40% of the total length of the coast is occupied. According to him, that very important indicator needs to be calculated immediately at the beginning of CAMP projects in order to identify how much of the coast was consumed.

50. Mr. Trumbic stressed strongly upon considering the coast and the coastal space as a non-renewable resource, space practically that cannot be renewed. He mentioned the coastal urbanisation as another type of a very significant pressure, which means that the total number of population living in urban areas was 64% in 2000, and it is expected to increase to 72% in 2025. He said that the urbanisation rate in the north would be stable from only marginally, but that it would significantly grow in the south from 62% in 2000 to 74% of overall population in 2025. According to Mr. Trumbic, and in total numbers, the urban inhabitants number in the region would grow from 270 million people in 2000 to 380 million people in 2025, and there again most of that growth would be located in the south and east of the Mediterranean. He further said that there had been 4,000 coastal settlements with more than 10,000 people in 1995 in the entire region, and that number had doubled compared to 1950, so that there was a very high coastal concentration in the region.

51. Mr. Trumbic mentioned another type of pressure, which was the coastal tourism, a highly demanded activity by coastal populations: 33% of the world international tourism is located in the region, which in the mid-1990s meant 170 million tourists a year. Another problem associated with tourism, and mentioned by Mr. Trumbic, was tourism being heavily seasonal, making a large part of the available infrastructure not continuously used and consequently highly expensive. Tourism, according to Mr. Trumbic, was expected to grow further in the region, and in 2025 it would be around 2.5 times higher than it was in 1990. So, all those pressures should be taken into consideration when developing a new concept for future coastal

management. Talking about the economy, Mr. Trumbic said that differences existing in GNP per capita among the richest and poorest countries in 1998 were 30 to 1: for instance, France's GDP was about 25,000 USD, and Albania's 810 USD. Also, he said that 16% of the world industry was located in the region.

52. Mr. Trumbic illustrated some of the problems met in the Mediterranean. Among the major problems exposed was the desire to get as close to the coastline as possible (the same was clearly shown during the field trip in CAMP area), the incompatibility between planned and actual land use, the right of free access to the coast, which is very often removed in many countries even though it is a constitutional right. Finally, as to the permanent conflict between the long-term conservation of resources and the short-term economic benefits, Mr. Trumbic showed the response to that situation in coastal areas, based on a diagram that illustrated the differences between the sustainable and unsustainable use of coastal resources. That was characterised as a particular issue being faced constantly in coastal areas. He gave an example regarding the fishery stock.

53. Finally, Mr. Trumbic defined the meaning of the coastal area, as well as the value of the coastal area, as there were several attempts to calculate that value. But, he said that those values should be used as indicative ones; when valuations are made, products (oil, gas, trade, marine, shipping, fisheries, ship buildings, etc.) and services that are created should be taken into consideration. He explained that the cost of those products was evaluated globally to be one thousand billion USD, but much more than that, he said, was the value of the ecological services, which was the gas control, the disturbance control, the waste treatment, the nutrient circulation, etc. According to Mr. Trumbic, it is something that we are not directly aware of, but, he added that they were there and that the coastal area was producing those services as well, and that their value had been calculated as being 33 thousand billion USD a year. Then, Mr. Trumbic provided a definition for ICAM, which came as a continuous, proactive and adaptive process of resource management for environmental and sustainable development of coastal area. So, again the emphasis was on that process being permanent. He characterised ICAM as being a multidisciplinary undertaking, and not engineering the coastal area. It is, as he said, a problem solving and not a problem transfer (as shown in earlier presentation, the problem of Damour River transferred to Damour city). The presentation of Mr. Trumbic is contained in Annex IV of this Report.

Agenda item 10: Integrated Coastal Area Management presented by CAMP Economist (expected activities and outputs)

54. As the next presentation was going to be provided by Mr. W. Bakhos, the Chairman, Mr. Hoballah, pointed out to the importance of that session, as according to him, the urban development and urban management were going to determine the evolution of the three municipalities in specific and the CAMP area in general. Mr. Hoballah quoted the Damour Mayor saying that none wanted the cement to make the law, but rather to avoid it destroying the landscape. He added that Sarafand was a continuous line all along the coast crossed by a road, which might have a density or a circulation rate less heavy because of the new highway, a matter that should urge finding out an economic mean to revitalise the city while protecting the environment. And finally, Mr. Hoballah highlighted the Naqoura situation as being a very dispersed and discontinued urban space, which was required in the context of the Project to stay preserved. He stressed that damages should be limited while ensuring the development of that region. Therefore, he said that there were three problems that would need three different solutions, and that some suggestions would be presented by Mr. Bakhos as suggestions for work and not recommendations or solutions for the questions raised during the Workshop. Finally, Mr. Hoballah invited the experts of CAMP to take all the comments (recommendations and concerns) into account so that their recommendations would satisfy the expectations.

55. Mr. Bakhos, Expert in Land-use Planning within CAMP Project, defined the different levels of analysis and action within the ICAM Thematic Activity pertaining to Land-use Management. The first level included the following:

- Morphological constitution of the coastal urban area;
- Incidence on natural, agricultural and patrimonial resources;
- Correlation between the proposed coastal regulations and the actual land use;
- Expected outputs and proposals.

The second level entailed the following:

- Landscape composition of Damour, Sarafand and Naqoura;
- Morphological constitution of the three municipalities;
- Incidence on natural, agricultural and patrimonial resources;
- Future evolutions, scenarios;
- Expected outputs and propositions.

Mr. Bakhos pointed out to the importance of interaction between the two levels. He said also that the new Metropolitan Area of Beirut was evolving towards the constitution of a metropolitan area from Beirut to Saida, with a *sub-urbanisation* of the old coastal villages and disappearance of agricultural plains and natural areas on the periphery of both cities. He characterised Damour's plain and river as being a last stronghold of agricultural and natural resources. As for the emerging poles, Mr. Bakhos provided examples located to the South of Lebanon, such as Sour, a new regional pole, the necessity to preserve coastal citrus and banana plantations, while the urban sprawl reaches the surrounding mountains. He presented the example of Sarafand, a satellite city caught between Saida and Sour, and finally, he noted the interruption of the urbanisation in the direction of Naqoura. He also listed the existing Master Plans developed by the Directorate General for Urban Planning.

56. Turning back to the first level of diagnosis needed from CAMP, Mr. Bakhos pointed out to the impact of the war as a major influence on the coastal area's actual situation and landscape, the gap existing between urban coastal regulations and actual land use, the advantage of the southern part of the country in general, and preserved coastal area by comparison with a clear definition and delineation of the different landscapes or territories constituting the coastal area. Mr. Bakhos said that the first level of diagnosis necessitated as follows:

- A realistic assessment of the area's needs in terms of equipment, infrastructure, residential/retail/industrial areas based on expected growth (in collaboration with the GDUP).
- Guidelines for new coastal urban regulations in harmony with the environmental potentialities (GDUP).
- A new definition and typology of tourist areas in relation with new concepts of ecotourism (GDUP).
- Integration of CAMP outputs with those of the Territorial Master Plan of Lebanon (SDATL).

57. At a further level of details, Mr. Bakhos provided some examples linked to the three sites. For the Damour City, the following characteristics were retained:

- Strategic position of the urban areas overlooking the plain;
- Separation, caused by the highway, between the old town on one side, and the plain and sea on the other;
- Preserved shoreline and agricultural plain endangered by tourist resorts and uncontrolled urban sprawl along the highway;
- Urban extension towards the mountains.

As for Sarafand, being endowed mainly with an artificial shore line, the articulation of the urban areas around 2 poles, the old city, and the old Beirut-Saida road close to the sea, remain the major characteristics, in addition to the urban sprawl on the citrus and banana plantations in

the heart of the urban area with the risk of urban sprawl towards the new highway. Finally, Mr. Bakhos pointed out to the characteristics of the Naqoura town, being a highly preserved area (shoreline, agricultural plain, woodland), a new centrality created around the UNIFIL Headquarter and at last a remote area in need of a new integrated road network. Mr. Bakhos said that the proposals to that level of work within CAMP Project necessitated as follows:

- A realistic assessment of each of the municipalities needs in terms of equipment, infrastructure, residential/retail/industrial areas based on expected growth (in collaboration with the GDUP);
- The integration of the Southern Highway within the urban fabric and other natural and agricultural areas;
- A clear definition and delineation of the different landscapes or territories constituting each of the 3 municipalities; and
- Based on the potentialities of each site, the elaboration of an Urban Project, binding the local and public authorities, as well as the inhabitants, for years ahead.

The presentation of Mr. Bakhos is contained in Annex IV of this Report.

Agenda item 11: Application of Economic Instruments to ICAM (objectives and outputs)

58. Mr. C. Abdallah, Economic Expert at the CAMP Project, provided the Workshop with the rationale behind the importance of introducing economic instruments in the ICAM. He said that since 1960, many studies had been made on the coast and marine life in Lebanon. Those studies revealed the resources' diversity, which the South coastal region could provide, and these are: natural resources allowing the development of the agriculture and the fishing; tourism resources: historical and archaeological resources; and the human resources. Furthermore, Mr. Abdallah said that the municipalities, which were closely involved in that Project, since CAMP Lebanon would be implemented in three different municipalities, had a relatively large margin on handling the regulation plan. But, he stressed that the margin was still limited by the supervision subservient to the central authorities and by the financial circumstances of the municipality. Mr. Abdallah stated that the municipalities were in the middle of a legislative reform, which tended towards a more administrative autonomy and a local fiscal reorganisation. He pointed out to the administrative reform, which is being currently under study by the Minister of Interior, and to the fiscal reform, which makes also presently part of the World Bank mission at the Ministry of Finance. The economist pointed out to the lack of involvement of other ministries in that mission. He said that environmental fiscality component had a double effect, i.e. that it authorised a better natural resources management (more concerned about the protection and the renewal) and better finance resources for the municipalities.

59. Mr. Abdallah linked between the economic incentives and the land-use planning, by elaborating on the DGUP plans developed for the coast since 1960. The first development coastal decree was the Decree 4809-4810 of June 24, 1966. After several decrees, the coastline was classified a tourist domain. According to Mr. Abdallah, those plans disregard the agriculture potentials of the area; in addition, the Coastal Zone Assessment Study (CDR/IAURIF, 1997) stated that coastal diversity and potentials (other than tourism and residential) were completely ignored. In that respect, Mr. Abdallah said that the role of the economist came into:

- First of all, identifying the available resources in the studied area, these resources being economic assets. The economist must find the linkage among the different assets so he could maximise the income of the local community.
- Making a first arbitration between the present and future generations in order to find a development model that allows the renewability of resources for next generations.

- Having a second arbitration by orienting economist's reflections towards an increasing model, which favours the wealth concentration in a small group or looks for sharing the increasing gains with a larger group. In the Lebanese context, high rural exodus and emigration are seen. Certainly, the chosen model will be the one where the gains are shared among a big population. This will create new activities that generate employment (especially in the case of Damour and Naqoura since an important part of the population has left) and attach the inhabitants to their lands. Furthermore, this model encourages the emigrants' return to their home lands and country.
- Making a third arbitration between the local community interests and the global population interests; especially that natural and cultural heritage belongs to the local community as it belongs to the world population (as more and more sites are classified as a world heritage on the UNESCO list).

60. Mr. Abdallah illustrated his saying by an example applied to a village located on a hill dominating the sea. At the bottom, agriculture zone extends to the beach. The hill is enclosed by two headlands where historic sites are found, as it is the case of the majority of the South Lebanon villages. Mr. Abdallah assumed that if the coastal lands were declared for tourists and provided with a high rate of exploitation, those lands could be sold to a real estate promoter who wishes to build a private seaside complex. Then, the promoter could get a license that forbids the public access to the beach leading to the complex. According to Mr. Abdallah, that matter would reduce the number of visitors coming during the holidays, and consequently the financial potential relapse. Furthermore, he said that the promoter could build inside the resort a hotel with a restaurant, thus monopolising the whole income that the holidaymakers generate. Mr. Abdallah added that since it was not compulsory to compel a resort owner to employ the Lebanese personnel, and more specifically from the local community, that relapse could reach a complete financial collapse: the holidaymakers would go directly to the resort, thereby spending their money in one place.

61. As to the loss of agriculture income and the associated employment, Mr. Abdallah explained that the money cashed by the transaction would be invested in Lebanon with difficulty. He clarified that the outcome would go to the benefit of other countries or a wasting idle as it was the case in the rural zones. Mr. Abdallah added that if coastal lands were classified as agriculture zones, that would not reduce the influx of swimmers and holidaymakers; on the contrary, it would allow an economic development for the whole village through establishment of small and intimate restaurants inside the village. He added that it would imply reorganisation of roads and places, trade development, hotels activity represented by a rural lodging, host rooms, etc. Mr. Abdallah said that example illustrated how the wealth could be spread in an important way on a much bigger population and generate more employment. The village itself could be linked to the beach through small roads across the agriculture fields, which would preserve in a way the income and potential of the agriculture sector, while conserving the natural heritage that constitutes a major local tourism asset. A footpath would skirt the shore and pass by the promontory where historic archaeological sites are present. It would create also employment and resources. The eventual hotels, on the highlands of the village, would offer a private pool and a wonderful sea view.

62. Mr. Abdallah said that the first model represented the case of devastating the Lebanese territory for a long time, thus generating unemployment and presumptuous luxury. He added that the second model was the main responsible for the 6 million tourists who had visited Cyprus last year, 10 million tourists who had visited Turkey, and so forth. He said that matter relied on the intelligent marketing. Pointing out to the Lebanese, for whom everything is expensive even the essential services provided by the government, he said that they searched for the free of charge activities: the public beaches, the sand, and the access to natural resources. According to Mr. Abdallah, that explains the success of some experiences, such as the Tam Tam Beach, the White Beach (North of Beirut) where municipalities and particulars have taken in charge to clean the beaches and allow the free access to the beach, while

proposing some services such as thirst-quenching, food and animation. With that regard, he concluded that the general receipts were apparently extremely consistent.

63. Mr. Abdallah continued his demonstration by simulating the ownership of a 200 m² restaurant built for swimmers and located on the seaside or in the village. He said it would generate for life 2,000 USD/month as an income, which is 24,000 USD/year. Presuming that investments amount to 20,000 USD and the rate is 18%, which is common in a country as Lebanon, the actual net value of the project for the landowner, who is an inhabitant of the locality, will be: $-20,000\text{USD} + 24,000/0.18 = 113,333\text{USD}$. Subsequently, the m² value is 566 USD. This number is far higher than the proposed prices. It represents the income that future generation will share, whereas the money cashed by the salesmen will be pocketed and hardly invested. Mr. Abdallah said that the above-illustrated development model could be taken in charge by the municipality through the legal tools it disposes of. The municipality law (Decree 118/1977) is relatively modern. It allows the municipality council to dictate rules and apply it for the establishment of a land-use municipal plan (Art. 49). Furthermore, he said that the law allowed the municipality to have and manage public beaches. According to Mr. Abdallah, the co-ordination with the DGUP and the concerned authorities were welcome, if it would help reaching the requested interests. The role of that Project is to help the municipalities in their tasks. Knowledge of the economic mechanism is requested so it could promote a sustainable development model.

64. Mr. Abdallah provided further comparative examples between the Netherlands, Switzerland and Lebanon in solid waste management, as many municipalities complain about their restrained resources in that regard. Lebanon is characterised by an important volume of generated waste, high and non-refundable costs for collection and a quick saturation of the landfills. While in the case of Switzerland and the Netherlands, the government established certain taxation on the generated waste, and obliged the use of specific types of bags, whose fees are included in the tax relative to waste collection. Mr. Abdallah stressed that they also put to the public disposal a sorting area for recycled materials. The results were a reduction in waste volume, drop in waste collection and treatment costs and a longer timeframe for the landfills. In addition, he said that incomes for the municipalities had been ensured through recycling (glass, aluminium, organic waste for composting, cardboard, etc.), employment rate and a drop of level of merchandise since recycling materials were useful to many industries.

65. The last example presented by Mr. Abdallah was to illustrate the waste treatment cost reduction. He said that the taxes collected for using plastic bags would oblige the people to have a fabric bag or a straw bag for multiple and indefinite use as for shopping. The result would be: reducing the waste collect and treatment cost; launching the production of bags for multiple uses; and a lower rate of imported plastic to the country. Mr. Abdallah said that kind of tax should be implemented at and required a legal text for its adoption and enforcement. The municipalities could appeal to regulatory tools, which could have the same path - interdiction of plastic bags on the public beaches. According to Mr. Abdallah, it supposes a close supervision of the holidaymakers, and a continuous presence of the municipal police. Mr. Abdallah concluded by saying that the proposed ideas gave alternatives to any entity concerned with better reorganisation and harmonious development of a territory. Economic tools, he said, were several and unlimited. Mr. Abdallah's presentation is contained in Annex IV of this Report.

Session Three – Moderator: PAP/RAC Director

Agenda item 12: Importance of Preserving Cultural Heritage in Coastal Areas

66. The Third Session, which was headed by Mr. Trumbic, included some specific issues related to coastal management: cultural heritage, tourism and water management.

67. Mr. S. El-Masri, CAMP Archaeologist, appointed for the elaboration of the Sub-Thematic Activity on Cultural Heritage, started first by stating that the successful integrated approach to the management of the environment included, as one of its major components, a comprehensive policy for the conservation and management of an area's heritage resource. He said that in a country with millennia of history and civilisation, the rich and varied historic environment played an important role in determining the character and identity of a locality, in boosting the sense of pride and appreciation of the inhabitants in their collective history and cultural background, and in providing the basis for a sustainable development centred on culture and ecotourism. Mr. El-Masri added that heritage sites provided the tangible links between past, present and future. According to him, an appropriate and sound heritage management scheme is, therefore, the one which takes into account the significance of the heritage, the threats to its preservation and continuity, the pre-requisites of its conservation, and the needs for its presentation and beneficial use. Accordingly, in order for the CAMP Project to draft a successful policy for managing the heritage resources of the coastal area under study, CAMP's archaeological component will need to fulfil the following tasks:

- Establish a general inventory of the heritage resources in the CAMP area;
- Assess the relative significance and value of these cultural resources;
- Identify the problems and threats to the preservation of the heritage;
- Identify the requirements for the conservation of the cultural heritage and its natural setting;
- Identify the requirements for the interpretation and presentation of the cultural heritage; and
- Develop a comprehensive policy for managing the cultural resources of the area.

Accordingly, the Project benefits and outputs will be:

- The creation of an updated database of the cultural resources of the coastal area under study;
- Community involvement as a major strategy for heritage preservation;
- Increasing awareness of the value and significance of local heritage and the proper ways of caring for it;
- Drafting policies and regulations for the preservation of the cultural resources;
- Assessing the cultural and tourist potential of the coastal area; and
- Drafting a management plan based on priorities in preservation, maintenance and presentation of the cultural resources.

Mr. El-Masri's presentation is contained in Annex IV of this Report.

Agenda item 13: Tourism and Sustainable Development

68. For the Thematic Activity on Tourism and Sustainable Development, Mr. M. Owaygen, Expert in Tourism and Sustainable Development, specified the objective of the activity as to introduce ecotourism concept and tools among local communities as a way to ensure conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in CAMP area. Mr. Owaygen specified that the major components were to identify the natural resources in the study area, assess the current use of those resources, identify the potential use of those resources in tourism activities, identify conflicts between current use and potential use of those resources in tourism activities, and to assess the socio-economic impact of the current use on the local communities. Concerning the cultural elements, he said that the key elements were to identify the cultural elements in the study area of tourist relevance (handcrafts, local cuisine, local customs, etc.), as well as to assess the current status of those elements. He added that historical areas required the identification of the historical sites in the study area, the assessment of the economic impact of those sites on local communities and the current status of those sites. Infrastructure and superstructure need an assessment of the status of the existing infrastructure (road network leading to natural sites, etc.). The identification of the existing

tourist superstructure (hotels, restaurants) and the assessment of the status of the existing tourist superstructure become a must.

69. Mr. Owaygen said that it was required to identify the concerned existing institutions and organisations in the study area (municipalities, clubs, NGOs, co-operatives, etc.) and their scope of activities. He added that the achievement of that objective required:

- A reconnaissance phase and a geographical delimitation of the study area;
- Field surveys in the study area, referring to:
 - Natural resources;
 - Cultural elements;
 - Historical sites;
 - Infrastructure and superstructure;
 - Institutions and organisations.
- Development of a concept to integrate ecotourism in the study area, based on the different field surveys;
- Introduction of this concept to local authorities and communities; and
- Development of the implementation measures of the ecotourism concept.

Finally, Mr. Owaygen reminded of ecotourism, which was defined as "the tourism that consists in travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific objective of studying, admiring, and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural manifestations (both past and present) found in these areas" (Ceballos-Lascurain, 1987). He concluded that activities, such as conventional beach holidays, could not be considered as ecotourism as their focus was not primarily on an experience based on the natural environment of the area visited. Mr. Owaygen's presentation is contained in Annex IV of this Report.

Agenda item 14: Integrated Water Resources Management

70. The third presentation in this session was by Mr. R. Kayyal, CAMP Consultant for Water Resource Management, from ARD, who thanked first the CAMP team for providing ARD team to be part of that challenging Project. The outlines of Mr. Kayyal's presentation included basically reminding about the objectives of CAMP Project, giving a brief overview about water management in Lebanon, discussing water resources in CAMP area and presenting the team work methodology. He said that despite CAMP area was limited to 8 km inland, that Thematic Activity could not be geographically restricted only to that area, but rather it would go to embrace the whole water basin. The first question raised by Mr. Kayyal was whether there was enough water in Lebanon. He explained that there was water in Lebanon, but the main problem was that they did not know how to manage those resources, or they did not know how to manage them efficiently. Mr. Kayyal showed a table about water availability in the Middle East according to which Lebanon has the highest amount of water per capita, but that is still below what is called a threshold for water stress. This means that they have water but they have to be very careful, and that is why Lebanon needs a good water management. Mr. Kayyal said that the reasons stated were the lack of adequate legislative and institutional frameworks, the lack of the necessary tools, mainly financial and technical. Moreover, he added that a new water law (241/2000) reorganised the 22 local water offices into 4 regional water authorities: Beirut and Mount Lebanon, Bekaa, North Lebanon, and South Lebanon. Therefore, CAMP area would fall within two local authorities, Beirut and Mount Lebanon for Damour, and the South for the two remaining towns. Furthermore, Mr. Kayyal stressed that the law set new responsibilities for the regional water authorities in the country with emphasis towards sustaining themselves. He pointed out to the presence of four major streams in the CAMP area: Damour, Zahrani, Awaleh and Litani Rivers, while the water supply comes mainly from ground water, including Sanine limestone aquifer and Eocene limestone aquifer. He added that the stress signs were evident.

71. Thereafter, Mr. Kayyal presented the Work Methodology, including:

- Assessment of water - availability and demand
 - Water quality assessment (Identification of the pollution, Compilation of the database)
- Water protection and management strategies
 - Protection of water bodies
 - Wise use of water in agriculture sector
 - Grey water reuse in industry sector
 - Sustainable domestic water use
- Development of indicators and monitoring
- Awareness training and public participation
- Institutional and legislative frameworks

He pointed out to some aspects of the present Methodology, which have not been required by the original Terms of Reference; however, he explained that they had been included to obtain better results of that activity. Such enhancement, he said, had included the legislative and institutional framework. According to Mr. Kayyal, recommendations would provide enhancement of those texts and legislation. Finally, and since it is an integrated study, Mr. Kayyal attached a great importance on the CAMP team working closely to succeed in Project outputs. Mr. Kayyal's presentation is contained in Annex IV of this Report.

Agenda item 15: General Discussion

72. Some questions were raised after this session. In that respect, Ms. L. Yamout, Chief of Service at the Ministry of Environment, commented over the presentation given by Mr. Owaygen, especially regarding his mentioning about the identification and assessment of all ecotourism resources. Ms. Yamout inquired whether there would be any attempt during the activity to put into place an ecotourism plan for CAMP area (including a financial and marketing plan), since the objective of ecotourism is not only to provide enjoyment to tourists but most of all to provide local communities with economic resources. Also, Ms. Yamout pointed out that within the presentation there had been no mentioning of the agro-tourism introduction and enhancement, especially that CAMP dealt in the three areas with high agricultural potential.

73. Mr. Owaygen replied that the activity entailed 5 phases to reach the objective, the first one being gathering data of interest and the second, seeing whether there was any conflict in that regard with the local communities. While the third phase includes the planning (mentioned by Ms. Yamout), and the fourth phase will be dedicated to the organisation of workshops in the different areas to present to local people what are the features of ecotourism noticed, how to use these features and explain the return the local communities might get if those resources were used in a different way. The final phase would include how that plan would be implemented. As for the agro-tourism, Mr. Owaygen explained that he had based his work within that activity on the Project document, but, he concluded that agro-tourism was for sure part of the ecotourism.

74. The CAMP National Co-ordinator added to what had been said that the Thematic Activity on Tourism and Sustainable Development included a major component, the Tourism Carrying Capacity for each site. That part, she said, would allow the Project and the municipalities to identify what type of activities to be implemented in those areas and what not.

75. Ms. O. Hamdan, Ministry of Environment, highlighted what Mr. Kayyal said during his presentation about making an assessment of water quality in the area, to be compared later with the standards set by the Ministry of Environment. Ms. Hamdan clarified that the decisions set by the Ministry did not define standards for surface and ground waters, but that they rather defined standards for waste water and industrial water allowed to be discharged into rivers or into groundwater. Therefore, Ms. Hamdan asked if the CAMP Project could work on identifying

specifications for surface and ground waters as part of the Integrated Water Resource Management.

76. Mr. Kayyal replied that he had based his methodology on the Decision 52/1 (1996), which defined surface and ground waters. As for the suggestion to define specifications within CAMP Project, Mr. Kayyal believes that it goes beyond the scope of CAMP.

77. Mr. Ghafari, Damour Mayor, asked about the possibilities within CAMP Project to excavate archaeological sites that have not been discovered so far, for instance the temple for Phoenician God on Damour River. Mr. Masri clarified that CAMP Project entailed a field survey, which involves field walking in order to identify the main heritage and archaeological resources in the three municipalities. Information would be collected from the Department of Antiquities and the expert would try to identify new sites that have potential.

78. The last question was raised by Ms. S. Talhouk, from the American University of Beirut, who said that all presenters had spoken about sustainable development and conservation. However, she added that presentations did not seem to have a clear understanding of sustainable conservation of the natural resources. She also expressed her concern about the ecotourism strategy saying it looks like there is already a decision that has been made that there is no environmental value to the natural littoral coastal areas. So, she raised the issue of how the CAMP Project understands the conservation in relation to natural resources especially in the light of the fact that there is such a high population density. The other concern raised by Ms. Talhouk was that the Project did not look to have taken into consideration the fact that agriculture as much as urban settlements drastically affected the coastal habitats, and that both issues looked to be absent from the presentations that had been given so far.

79. Mr. Trumbic replied that conservation was an option. He said that as a matter of choice, the Project municipalities would see what option they were willing to pursue: conservation, exploitation or sustainable development, because conservation is less than sustainable development. As for the agriculture, Mr. Trumbic added that sector would be taken into consideration from the economic, natural and physical and other points of view as deemed necessary, especially where CAMP would deal with coastal management plans. In conclusion, he explained that agriculture was not made as a separate activity, because the Project's resources had the limits, and some priorities had to be defined.

Session Four – Moderator: NCRS Director

Agenda item 16: Outcomes of the Survey of the Damour River Basin

80. The first afternoon session was chaired by Mr. M. El-Khawli, Director of the National Centre of Remote Sensing in Lebanon. Within that session, the survey made on Damour violations was presented, as were the Thematic Activities related to Participatory Programme, Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis and Marine Conservation Areas.

81. Mr. M. Husseiki, from Envirotech Company, presented the outcomes of the survey made all along the Damour River Basin. After presenting the survey Terms of Reference, which entailed a detailed field survey of noticed violations, photographic documentation and mapping of violation sites, Mr. Husseiki described the River as being located between Beirut River watershed to the North, Litani River to the East and Awali River to the South. With a total watershed surface area estimated to be 528 km², it has six major tributaries with an overall estimated water length of 76 km. The methodology was based upon field visits assisted by Geographic Positioning System (GPS), pictures and recording of violations. Moreover, meetings were held with municipalities, institutions (Council for Development and Reconstruction - CDR, Ministry of Energy and Water), Ministry of Environment, farmers, owners of pressing olive oil factories, restaurants and others. Mr. Husseiki said that the major source of pollution came from the wastewater effluents resulting from the municipalities neighbouring the River. He also

enumerated the various categories of pollution found all along the River. The major ones included household waste (16 sites), stone cutting, manufacturing waste and asphalt mixing industries (4 sites), hospital waste (1 site), farm waste (7 sites), cement factories (1 site), gas stations (24 sites), pressing olive oil factories (4 sites) and restaurants (9 sites). He presented the spatial distribution of each type of violations assisted with photos that expressed the in-depth of pollution the River was facing. The presentation of Mr. Hussein is contained in Annex IV of this Report.

Agenda item 17: Participatory Programme, Marine Conservation Areas, SPSA

82. The second presentation within this session was provided by CAMP National Co-ordinator who in the absence of the appointed national team to undertake the Thematic Activities of the Participatory Programme and SPSA, explained the objectives and the rationale behind implementing these activities, as well as the role these two will potentially play at grassroots' level. Ms. Mehdi's presentation is contained in Annex IV of this Report.

83. At the beginning, Mr. G. Bitar, CAMP Consultant, apologised on behalf of the Marine Conservation Areas, for the RAC/SPA Director, Mr. M. A. Hentati, for not being in the CAMP Inception Workshop. He presented the objectives, activities and budget of that theme as presented in the Project document. He specified that two areas would be taken into consideration: Damour and Naqoura. The objective was set to survey marine habitats in those areas that could potentially become protected areas. The relevant activities would include identifying the scope of work, gathering data, which according to Mr. Bitar, are very minimal and scattered, survey of fauna and flora with a special focus on those listed in SPA protocol, database and maps.

Agenda item 18: Discussion

84. During the discussion related to this session, Ms. D. Jawhari, from Creative Associates, and in charge of the waste water treatment plant in Bchetfine, clarified what had been stated during Envirotech presentation about the treatment plant being dysfunctional. He said that the plant was still not operational due to the fact that sewers were still not linked to the main canal (currently under work). He added that the plant would be operational in the month of July.

85. A second question was raised by Mr. R. Khoury, from ARD, about how there would be co-ordination between the Participatory Programme and other Thematic Activities, such as the Integrated Water Resource Management, so not to duplicate efforts.

Agenda item 19: LEDO Contribution in CAMP (activities, budget)

86. Mr. G. Mina, LEDO Project - Information Technology Expert, presented the objectives of the Lebanese Environment and Development Observatory (LEDO) and the contribution made by the project to CAMP Project. It is to note in that respect that LEDO is a partner to CAMP Project as has been stated in CAMP Project Agreement. Mr. Mina mentioned that the type of support LEDO provided to CAMP Project included:

- Spatial Data Processing (RS);
- Providing soft digitised data layers (GIS);
- Producing tailored maps for the CAMP Project area (the Municipalities of Damour, Sarafand and Naqoura);
- Providing Treated Satellite Images; and
- Providing Base Line Topographic Maps.

The relevant outputs are:

- Producing true natural colours images;
- Using infra red band to produce images;

- Providing thermal interpretation for satellite images;
- Identification of urban areas; and
- Identification of green areas.

Further, Mr. Mina explained the aims of LEDO supporting the CAMP Project, which were: to indicate anomalies on the coastal water; to indicate urban sprawl over green areas; to help identify areas of intervention; to provide intelligent maps; to introduce the importance of GIS at local authority level; and to provide spatial data for planning. The presentation was accompanied by some satellite images of the Damour area.

Session Five – Moderator: PAP/RAC Director

Agenda item 20: Integration of Activities and Networking of Groups

87. The last session was fully dedicated to the opinions and proposals of the participants into the Workshop. The session was chaired first by Mr. Trumbic. Suggestions were given about how the different activities proposed could be inter-linked in the course of the Project implementation. Also, it was recommended that linkages be established between the above-mentioned activities and those of other projects implemented in the country, particularly in the southern region in order to avoid duplication and overlapping or repetition. In that respect, Mr. Trumbic mentioned one example, the Coastal Zone Management Project implemented in the northern part of the country, carried out between Lattakieh and Jbeil by Envirotech and funded by the European Union. Also, he highlighted the need to link between activities, such as Urban Management and Coastal Zone Management, Integrated Water Resource Management and River Basin Management of Damour River Basin, and so forth. The issue of integrating the agriculture was also highlighted. In addition, mentioned were some cross-cutting activities in the programme, such as the Participatory Programme, SPSA, etc. Mr. Trumbic pointed out to the fact that despite CAMP Project in itself might be a collection of components, which at a first glance give the impression that outputs are not linked among themselves, at the end of the Project duration an Integrated Report would be produced, covering all the outputs that could be of help to local authorities and decision makers to guide their planning in the future.

88. Mr. Abdallah mentioned the SDATL Project, a National Master Plan Project implemented by IAURIF and executed by the Council for Development and Reconstruction. He said that it was absolutely urgent to find means and mechanisms of co-operation among the two projects. He also mentioned a second project that was financed by the World Bank and executed at the Ministry of Finance to work on the taxes that were collected by the municipalities.

89. Mr. I. Ghandour, from the Ministry of Transport and Public Works, pointed out to the law that punishes for sand dredging. He said that according to "polluter pays" principle, the polluter paid from 200.000 LL to 2 million LL according to pollution rate with the obligation to restore the area as it used to be before pollution. A third law, he added, manages constructions on public marine domains and prohibits any illegal constructions. Mr. Ghandour recommended that CAMP Project should be systematic but in the same stage have incremental approach, i.e. integrating environmental, natural, social, as well as developing information. Finally, he stressed upon involving the public at all stages of Project implementation. After the planning stage, the concrete scheduling, and then the co-ordination and co-operation among Non Governmental Organisations, ministries and concerned parties would be required. Finally, Mr. Ghandour said that the Ministry of Transport and Public Works would be pleased to supply CAMP Project with any required information and expertise.

90. Mr. Ghafari pointed out that the problems were not linked to the presence of laws, but rather to their implementation and enforcement. He added that despite some laws existed, there was a lack of respect to those laws. He mentioned the example of sand dredging at the Damour Beach, and stressed upon what Mr. Abdallah said about the co-operation. He also mentioned the fact of some laws being currently discussed (during the Workshop time) in the

Parliament, lobbying through the Ministry of Environment, as well as that other groups present at the Workshop should be made against those types of laws to stop as they may constitute disasters.

91. Mr. C. Rizk, Project Manager of MedWet Project that covers Tyre Reserve and Ammiq Swamp, said that Project had similar outputs like the CAMP Project. Conservation was chosen as their management option. He proposed to find ways for integrating with the CAMP.

92. Mr. Kayyal expressed once again his concern about the linkages to be made between the activities, such as the Participatory Programme, namely: How this linkage is foreseen between one level, which are the activities, and the linkages with the municipalities, and more importantly with the local communities, and thirdly, the linkage with other line ministries, which should be fully involved, as much as the Ministry of Environment, at least in their specific sectors? In that respect, Mr. Kayyal gave as an example his own work on the Integrated Water Resource Management, expressing his believes that CAMP Project Co-ordinator has a very difficult task in that regard.

93. Mr. H. Darwish, from the Naqoura Municipality, wished that the Project started quickly its implementation phase so that the Municipal Council could be able to satisfy the needs of local population, and thereby prevent them from causing any harm to the environment. Because, he explained, if the time passed without activity or Project implementation aiming at environment protection and development enhancement, therefore, it might be too late.

94. Mr. A. Darwish, from Green Line, inquired about the usefulness of Projects, such as CAMP and SMAP Projects, when the government signs protocols and agreements while there is no commitment besides on the spots where these Projects are acting. That means, he explained, that in CAMP, there are three pilot areas while few kilometres away, no action is taken as if nothing is happening, as if there is no convention, no protocols neither agreements. Mr. Darwish expressed his belief that actions should be taken immediately from the donor side: What are the expectations of the donors, are they giving the money just because the money is available? What is the objective of these actions, if no commitment is ensured at long term, no guarantee of sustainability and duplication of such Projects on other sites? If the Projects were concerned with management plans for the coast, Mr. Darwish said that it was not Naqoura that should be dealt with, and that Batroun was similar to Naqoura and extending to Tabarja. The question raised was: What will happen to this area in the future? The CAMP Project will last for two years, what will happen afterwards?

95. Mr. Ghafari said that the Ministry of Environment should make the necessary steps to ensure taking into consideration, when the government discussing laws concerning the Lebanese littoral and beaches, that recommendations would be taken into account including what had been signed as protocols, conventions, agreements and others.

96. Mr. Hoballah answered the questions raised during the debates. First, he said that the issue of co-operation with SMAP Project would be ensured although the two projects had different entities. Mr. Hoballah clarified further the role of MAP, as not being a donor agency, but rather an executing Secretariat on behalf of the countries; he explained that as being a typical task, and himself as being representing the countries and not an institution. Further, he stressed that the CAMP had been requested by the countries and lately by Lebanon, and that as such, the programme was there, according to a certain number of commitments done by the countries, and Lebanon among them. For that, he said that there was not only the issue related to conventions, protocols and so on, but also certain decisions taken by all Ministries of Environment and in several countries by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Hoballah added that CAMP, as well as other activities in MAP, were prepared in such a way that MAP assisted the countries in fulfilling their commitments, and its Regional Activity Centres assisted in achieving that approach.

97. Mr. Hoballah said also that CAMP Project was sustainable, being operational since almost 27 years and staying as such as long as legal commitment was ensured. He added that MAP would, therefore, continue pushing the countries and assisting them to fulfil their commitments. As for the Project sustainability by itself, Mr. Hoballah said MAP was not present there to assist in building roads but rather to accompany the government in achieving certain number of goals. Sustainability after the Project phasing out could be through other activities, such as Tourism or the Mediterranean Pollution (MedPol) or others. He also said that CAMP had been a wonderful basis and useful in other countries to restructure some laws.

98. Mr. Hoballah thanked the participants for the very enriching discussion. He also said that the field visit to CAMP area had been extremely interesting and rich, and that it had been a first contact that was required to be built upon. He said that the Project had started well but that all Project partners would be faced with lots of challenges. However, he hoped that the Project would come up to the expectations raised. Finally, Mr. Hoballah thanked all the experts that attended the Workshop with such a short notice. He thanked the Ministry of Environment headed by the Minister, the Director General and CAMP Focal Point at the Ministry of Environment.

99. Mr. Hoballah gave the floor to Mr. Hatjian, Ministry Director General, who said that the Ministry of Environment had big ambitions but that the capabilities were limited. He admitted that some of those goals were not being properly achieved due to constraints, a matter that hindered the proper achievement of sustainable development for present and future generations. Mr. Hatjian thanked the Municipal Council members for being present in the Workshop despite the little time they disposed of. He also thanked MAP represented by Mr. Hoballah and Mr. Trumbic. Mr. Hatjian pointed out to the fact that co-ordination between the Ministries of Environment and other ministries was secured. He also spoke about the issue of sustainability of the Project. In that respect, he pointed out to the World Bank Strategy that had stated 18 thousand million dollars investments in projects during the year 2000. The most important component of that strategy to combat the current environmental problems was the institutional re-alignment, which consisted too of mainstreaming the environment issue into other sections and departments of the World Bank. He finally pointed out to what has been mentioned earlier by Mr. Ghafari, regarding upgrading and transferring the discussions raised during the Workshop. He said that the type of discussions had already been transferred to the Parliament through the Parliamentary Environment Committee. He also agreed with Mr. Hoballah that CAMP Project would at least leave after its phasing out a certain way of thinking and action that would sustain its goals. The importance of having a multidisciplinary team of experts in finance, planning, development, conservation, administration and others would path the way and the appropriate structuring. He hoped that CAMP Project would succeed so that practical changes in environment were secured. He pointed out to the absence of the private sector in the Workshop, especially because that sector has expertise, capacities and financial means; therefore, he concluded that it should be mobilised in the context of environment conservation.

Agenda item 21: General Comments and Suggestions

100. In conclusion of the session, the participants gave and adopted the following general comments and suggestions:

- There are conditions to implement a tourist or industrial project on a coastal area and they must be followed. There are laws that penalise the sand stealing, the coastal constructions, and the maritime violated and abused properties. But it can be said there is a lack in their applications and especially in respecting them. The co-operation and co-ordination are an encouragement for no more infractions.
- The laws and the decrees must be re-examined, reviewed, up dated and finally rewritten.

- The survey of the Damour River Basin must be done again in September – October when the water level becomes lower.
- The experiences of other projects are useful. LEDO should be an important tool to enhance CAMP work, likewise the usefulness of projects like SMAP.
- For a project as CAMP, the co-operation and co-ordination are highly recommended. There must be a strong linkage among the municipalities, the local communities, the concerned Ministries and institutions. The Ministry of Public Work is ready to co-operate. All the concerned parties should know about protocols and agreements.
- The Project process should be accelerated (but without being too hasty).
- MAP is not a donor agency.
- The Workshop debate and the visit to CAMP area have been very interesting and consistent, and the contacts promising.
- The next meetings, workshops, lectures are advisable to encourage the presence of the private sector so that environmental problems could be heard and shared.

Agenda item 22: Closure of the Workshop

101. The Workshop was closed on May 28, 2002 at 17:15 hours.

ANNEX I
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ANNEX II

Agenda

Tuesday, May 27, 2002

18:00 - 18:30	Registration of participants.
18:30 - 19:30	Welcome notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CAMP National Co-ordinator (presentation of CAMP Project: objectives, scope of work, concerned area and municipalities, activities and timeframe);• PAP/RAC;• UNEP/MAP;• Ministry of Environment.
19:30 - 21:30	Cocktail.
21:30	End of CAMP reception.

Wednesday, May 28, 2002

Session One - Moderator: CAMP Focal Point

9:00 - 9:15	Welcome note. Objectives of the Inception Workshop. CAMP Inception Report: objectives, structure and activities. Presented by: CAMP National Co-ordinator.
9:15 - 9:30	Municipality of Damour. Presented by: Damour Mayor.
9:30 - 9:45	Municipality of Sarafand Presented by: Sarafand Mayor.
9:45 - 10:00	Municipality of Naqoura. Presented by: Naqoura Mayor.
10:00 - 10:15	Role of the Directorate General of Urban Planning (DGUP) in CAMP. Presented by: DGUP Director General.

Session Two - Moderator: MAP Deputy Director

10:45 - 11:00	Integrated Coastal Area Management (objectives, outputs). Presented by: PAP/RAC Director.
11:00 - 11:15	Integrated Coastal Area Management (expected activities and outputs). Presented by: CAMP Urban Planner.
11:15 - 11:30	Application of economic instruments on ICAM (objectives and outputs). Presented by: CAMP Economist.

Session Three - Moderator: PAP/RAC Director

12:00 - 12:15	Importance of preserving cultural heritage in coastal areas. Presented by: CAMP Archaeologist.
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- 12:15 - 12:30 Tourism and Sustainable Development.
Presented by: CAMP Ecotourism Expert.
- 12:30 - 12:45 Integrated Water Resources Management.
Presented by: CAMP Consultant for Water Resource
Management.
- 12:45 - 13:15 General discussion.

Session Four- Moderator: NCRS Director

- 14:30 - 14:45 Outcomes of the survey of the Damour River Basin.
Presented by: Envirotech representative.
- 14:45 - 15:15 Participatory Programme / Marine Conservation Areas /
SPSA.
Presented by: CAMP National Co-ordinator.
- 15:15 - 15:30 Discussion.
- 15:30 - 15:45 LEDO contribution in CAMP (activities, budget).
Presented by LEDO Project Manager.

Session Five - Moderator: PAP/RAC Director

- 16:15 - 17:15 Integration of activities and networking of groups.
General comments and suggestions.
- 17:15 Closure of the Workshop.

ANNEX III
Welcome Notes

Speech by Mr. I. Trumbic, PAP/RAC Director

Your Excellency, Dr. Mussa, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and colleagues,

I would like to welcome all of you that have gathered in such a large number on this occasion. This is a proof that all the activities that have been undertaken to bring us to this point in this project were on the right track. My memory goes back first to the moment when this project was proposed by Lebanon to the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention; then, approved by them; then, when the Agreement between the Government of Lebanon represented by the Ministry of the Environment, and the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) was signed; and, finally, to the period when the lengthy preparatory activities that have brought us to this point were carried out. We are here, at the launching of the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) - the project in Lebanon, and I hope that all the efforts that have been employed so far will prove to be for good.

Let me remind you, in brief, of the spirit of CAMP, something that will have to be transferred to this project as well, because this has been carried over from one project to the other - in all 14 projects that have been or are being implemented so far. Above all, it is the Mediterranean exercise. Not only because it is being located in the Mediterranean, but because the Mediterranean experiences are being exchanged in all the projects. It is not the typical development project, because we in the Mediterranean Action Plan keep constant attention over its implementation by caring how the project is being conceived, who and how is participating, how it is being implemented, and what will be the use of the project's outputs. We have very modest resources, entrusted to us by the Mediterranean governments, and we have the obligation to use them carefully, rationally and with maximum effect. What we are interested in CAMP projects is securing the commitment by all the interesting parties towards the success and long-term sustainability of the project. We are also interested in growing the spirit of trust and partnership that will significantly alter those modest financial resources allocated to each project. Therefore, we are not promoting and we are not interested in achieving a simple and straight "provider-client" relationship. We are promoting the spirit that helps members of the Mediterranean community to learn one from the other.

I have personally been involved in CAMP from its very beginning and I am a deep believer in its necessity and usefulness. From the first projects in Syria, Greece, Croatia and Turkey in the late eighties, up to date, I have witnessed changes that occurred in almost all locations where the projects were carried out, particularly with the people that have participated in these projects. A number of them have grown into reputed Mediterranean experts in their fields today. All the projects have been met with great interest in Mediterranean countries and, today, it is almost a matter of "prestige" to have a CAMP project in one's country. Now, that almost all Mediterranean countries have had a CAMP project, there is a lot of talk of repeating the exercise in another location in some of the countries that already had it. CAMP is a learning exercise, and we want to keep it as such. That is why every project should not be confined exclusively within the national ranks but has to have the international component as well. We must understand that it is one of its essential characteristics, because of, at least, three reasons: first, because there is no national experience in the entire region that could not benefit from the international knowledge; second, because working in an international setting could bring synergistic effects; and, third, because international scrutiny of project's outputs is essential for their quality. We are highly committed to the goal that every project we embark upon brings something new that could and should be shared, as much as possible, by the Mediterranean community.

All the signs are that we are facing an extremely interesting project here in Lebanon. I think that the project is starting at the right moment and in the area, South of Beirut, that needs help and support at all cost. The new institutional changes in the country, primarily the devolution of power to the municipal level, can only contribute to the success of the project, because its activities will be supported by and will benefit the three major Southern coastal municipalities: Damour, Sarafand and Naquora, in which they will be concentrated. The potentials of the area have to be assessed and the right development model has to be found. This project might turn into a major engine towards these endeavours. One should not expect wonders, and changes overnight, because achieving sustainable coastal development, in the short run, is absolutely unrealistic. We are not in the "business" of the revolution, but in the "business" of the evolution, and it, definitely, is a very slow process. We may be at the beginning of that process here and we, in MAP, are more than willing to give our contribution.

A lot of effort has been employed in preparing this project. I can't even remember how many times I have travelled to Lebanon in the past few years. We have signed an Agreement a year ago, and it has taken a hectic effort during that year to arrive to the Inception Workshop. The workshop is not an end in itself or just a milestone in the CAMP process. Above all, it is an opportunity to gather all the stakeholders, to give them the opportunity to express their opinions, to be a forum where people will meet each other, to ask questions, to give answers, to forge partnerships, to organise activities, to create a momentum that will "roll" on and on. It should also be said that we had ups and downs in the preparation of this project. We had problems, but all of us involved have made every effort to smooth the things out. I am convinced that the spirit of constructive co-operation will be the prevailing characteristic of this project, and that in 2 years from now we shall be proud of its results.

I'd like to thank all those that have participated in the CAMP Lebanon activities so far. Above all, I'd like to thank Dr. Michel Mussa, Minister of the Environment, who has provided unrestrained support to this project and whose intervention was crucial in critical moments. Dr. Berj Hatjian, Director General of the Ministry of the Environment, participated in the project from the very beginning. His contribution and proposals were highly beneficial. Ms. Lamia Chamas, PAP Focal Point in Lebanon, was highly supportive of the project and helped to push for its implementation. Ms. Sawsan Mehdi, National CAMP Co-ordinator, was not only the *spiritus movens* here in Lebanon, but has employed enormous will and energy to bring us to this point today. I am sure she will continue to do so in the future as well. I would like to thank all of you that have come here today, because it is a sign of support for, and of the strength of this project.

I am convinced that your support for and the commitment to this project will only grow in the future, and that it will be bolstered by its results. Be assured that we in the Mediterranean Action Plan will fully commit ourselves to the success of this important project. I am sure that it refers, above all, to Mr. Arab Hoballah, Deputy Co-ordinator of MAP, my colleagues in PAP and in other Regional Activity Centres that participate in this project.

Thank you.

Speech by Mr. Arab Hoballah, MAP Deputy Co-ordinator

Monsieur le Ministre, Messieurs les députés,
Messieurs les Ambassadeurs,
Messieurs les Présidents des Autorités Locales,
Chers Collègues,
Mesdames et Messieurs,

Au nom du PNUE et de son PAM, c'est avec grand plaisir que je m'adresse à vous aujourd'hui à l'occasion du lancement de ce programme d'aménagement côtier.

Ce PAC couvrira environ la moitié de la Région Côtière Libanaise et se structurera autour de trois cas pilotes, à savoir Damour, Sarafand et Naquoura; à l'évidence, ces trois cas présentent des caractéristiques différentes, ce qui devrait nous permettre d'en tirer des leçons utiles pour un grand nombre d'autres localités côtières.

Outre l'intérêt que présenteront les études, le renforcement des capacités et les réalisations pour les localités en question et la région dans son ensemble, la méthodologie d'approche et résultats de ce PAC devraient aussi servir d'exemple et être adaptables et applicables à d'autres régions du pays.

Cette méthodologie qu'il est convenu d'appeler maintenant la Gestion Intégrée des Zones Côtières, constitue depuis une quinzaine d'années, un des principaux piliers du programme d'activités du PAM.

Si cette approche intégrée a permis de rapprocher les divers secteurs économiques et environnementaux ainsi que les divers acteurs concernés, et les faire travailler ensemble pour un objectif commun, à savoir la gestion durable des régions côtières, elle a aussi été une approche intégrée pour le PAM dans la mesure où elle a permis à l'ensemble des centres d'activités régionales du PAM de travailler étroitement ensemble dans le cadre d'un même projet.

C'est donc tout naturellement que la CMDD, créée en 1995 dans le cadre du PAM (unique en son genre et surtout par sa composition: 21 membres représentant les Parties Contractantes, 5 membres représentant la Société Civile/ONG, 5 autres pour le secteur Socio-économique et enfin 5 pour les Autorités Locales), a choisi parmi ses premiers thèmes la Gestion Intégrée et durable des Régions Côtières, dont les recommandations et propositions d'actions ont été adoptées en 1997 par l'ensemble des pays Méditerranéens et la CE, tous Parties Contractantes à la Convention de Barcelone; ces recommandations, que les pays se doivent de mettre en œuvre, concernent notamment:

- L'amélioration des mécanismes institutionnels, notamment les cadres ou structures de coopération interministériels;
- L'établissement et la mise en œuvre d'instruments juridiques adéquats;
- La mise en œuvre de mesures et régulations spécifiques pour la protection de sites spéciaux, la prévention d'impact d'évolution urbaine et touristique, etc.
- La promotion de l'approche participative en impliquant les acteurs locaux et la société civile.

Grâce à l'expérience accumulée tant dans le cadre du PAM et à l'échelle régionale que globale, il devient de plus en plus évident qu'une gestion durable des régions côtières est d'abord et avant tout une question de Gouvernance, reposant sur une implication adéquate et appropriée des acteurs concernés dans un contexte de partenariat pour l'intérêt de la Communauté.

Ceci explique pourquoi le PAM et la CMDD ont décidé de traiter dans leur nouveau programme de travail du thème de la Gouvernance Locale et du Développement Durable.

L'ouverture des marchés dans un contexte arabe, euro-méditerranéen et mondial va avoir des effets énormes sur les pays et notamment sur les régions côtières et les municipalités; car en fin de compte, c'est au niveau local que se mettent en œuvre les décisions des autorités nationales et des projets. Les effets de cette ouverture, ou mondialisation selon l'expression consacrée, pourraient être désastreux ou bénéfiques en fonction du degré de préparation des autorités nationales et locales pour prévenir et si possible contrôler les risques et tirer les meilleurs bénéfices.

Sans prétendre résoudre tous les problèmes, loin de là, le PAC Liban arrive cependant au bon moment; il devra toutefois permettre la mise en place d'une structure de partenariat dynamique tant entre les experts du PAM et les experts nationaux, qu'entre ceux-là et les autorités locales et la société civile.

C'est justement ce dernier aspect qui a constitué l'intérêt principal de la 5^e conférence générale de la Fédération Mondiale des Cités Unies (18-20 mai, Damas), dont le thème était "la coopération décentralisée au Moyen Orient" relevant l'importance des Agendas Locaux 21, des indicateurs, des Observatoires et des réseaux.

Dès le début, nous avons voulu faire du PAC Liban un PAC exemplaire, exemplaire pour le partenariat entre le PAM et le Ministère de l'Environnement pour sa préparation, sa mise en œuvre et son suivi; exemplaire pour la participation de la société civile; exemplaire enfin pour la participation active des autorités locales.

C'est sans doute le PAC pour lequel nous avons le plus investi, au moins en temps, pour la phase préparatoire. Pour structurer au mieux ce projet, il nous faut absolument éviter tout malentendu et l'adapter aux évolutions, à ce fut le cas avec l'extension à Naqoura après le retrait de l'occupant israélien.

De l'avis de personnes concernées au Ministère, c'était sans doute le projet le mieux structuré, un projet arrivé au bon moment, qui devrait donner toute leur importance et leur rôle respectif tant au Ministère qu'à la société civile et les autorités locales sur la base d'un partenariat dynamique pour la bénéfice de la région concernée et sa population.

Dès le départ, les Parties concernées ont manifesté beaucoup d'intérêt et d'enthousiasme pour ce projet, tant de la part des composantes du PAM que des institutions nationales et autorités locales. Avec le temps, les changements au sein du Ministère de l'Environnement et surtout les retards accumulés pour des raisons d'abord administratives, cet enthousiasme s'est quelque peu émoussé; Nous espérons cependant qu'avec cet atelier, avec le soutien et la participation active des acteurs concernés, des autorités locales et de la société civile, ainsi qu'avec votre soutien continu M. le Ministre et celui de toute votre équipe, cet enthousiasme pourra être revitalisé et que nous pourrions, ensemble, en faire vraiment un projet pilote et exemplaire pour le Liban et pour la Méditerranée.

Enfin, je tiens au nom de toute l'équipe du PAM à remercier l'ensemble des membres des Autorités Locales et des membres du Ministère pour leur soutien, notamment Mlle Lamia Chamas qui a suivi toutes les péripéties de ce projet depuis 1996 et Mlle Sawsan Mehdi pour son dévouement en tant que coordonnatrice du projet.

Et merci à vous tous.

Je vous remercie pour votre attention.